

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

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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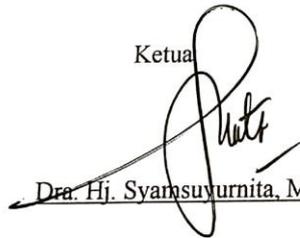
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ABSTRACT

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Grammatical cohesion is grammatical connections between clauses and sentences in written discourse. There are many types of grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021 which are considered informative and necessary. Therefore, the speech of Joko Widodo at his annual session of MPR 2021 is taken as the object of this study. There are three problems in this study. First is the type of grammatical cohesion that President Joko Widodo used in his annual speech, second is the way President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his annual speech, and third is the reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his annual speech. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of grammatical cohesion, to describe how President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion and to explain why President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021. The data were analyzed by reading the text of Joko Widodo's speech, then marking the types of grammatical cohesion in the text, transcribing the classified data and identifying them based on the grammatical cohesion, and then classifying all the marked the data, interpreting the grammatical cohesion and finally finding out how the grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. The researcher found that President Joko Widodo used 6 types of grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021; they are (1) Reference Personal, (2) Reference Demonstrative (RD), (3) Reference Comparative (RC), (4) Conjunction Additive (CAdd), (5) Conjunction Adversative (CA_{Adv}) and (6) Substitution Verbal (SV), the way President Joko Widodo used the grammatical cohesion was mostly used conjunction of *and* in almost each of the paragraph, then followed by *neither*, *nor*, *moreover*, and *in addition* in his speech and finally the reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical Cohesion is that he would like to express relationships between things to other things in his message, to link different things together, and to combine the things through his speech.

Keywords: grammatical cohesion, speech, President Joko Widodo

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines as the text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse as Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) said. Meanwhile, coherence is semantic property of discourse which is formed by interpretation of each relative sentence to other sentences. The coherent text is meaningful, unified, and gives the impression. Therefore, a discourse becomes coherent through the cohesion.

Tarigan (2007: 27) explains that “Discourse” is the largest unit as the highest language over “sentence” or “clause” which is delivered in spoken or written form. A good discourse is inseparable from the cohesion and coherence elements. Cohesion has a connection between sentences within discourse which include grammatical and lexical cohesion stratum in particular.

Moreover, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 10) state that cohesion divided into two parts, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that a grammatical feature is attached across sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the way vocabulary links to the parts of the text. It consists of reiteration (repetition, synonym, near synonym, superordinate, general word) and collocation. Cohesion discerns the relationship or bond discourse, while the coherence discerns a whole of meaning that conveyed by a discourse.

Discourse is often found in human life, whether written or spoken. The written discourse is meant planned to be permanent, and it reflects to transactional purpose; and transfers the information. In addition, written discourse uses standard language. On the other hand, the spoken discourse is intended to be transitory and it has an interactional function; to establish relationship with people.

Basically, text is used by people to enrich information and knowledge. Good and systematic text will lead the readers into better comprehension. From the above explanation, text is used in linguistics to refer any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. When talking about text, it is divided into spoken and written. A spoken text is any meaningful spoken text. It can be a word, or a phrase, or a sentence, or a discourse. A written text is any meaningful written text. It can be a notice, or a direction, or an advertisement, or a paragraph, or an essay, or an article, or a book, and etc.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 1-2) explains that a text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play. from a momentary cry for help to a discussion on a committee. 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 sometimes envisaged to be- some kind of super-sentence~ a grammatical unit that is larger than a sentence but is related to a sentence in the same way that a sentence is related to a clause, a clause to a group and so on. In this study, the writers concern on written text, especially speech text.

The important aspect of a text, whether speech text or not is cohesion. It plays a great role in the creation of a text because it can provide continuity that exists between one part of a text and another. In many cases, many written texts; a

reading passage, essay, or academic writing, are difficult to understand by public readers whereas they need information or news through those writing.

Siahaan and Shinoda (2008: 1) state that a written text is any meaningful written text. It can be a notice, or a direction, or an advertisement, or a paragraph, or an essay, or an article, or a book, and etc. In this study, the writers concern on written text, especially speech text. The writers choose speech text because it is one of the written text that must be mastered students.

The important aspect of a text, whether speech text or not is cohesion. It plays a great role in the creation of a text because it can provide continuity that exists between one part of a text and another. In many cases, many written texts; a reading passage, essay, or academic writing, are difficult to understand by public readers whereas they need information or news through those writing.

Studying cohesion in a president's speech text is necessary, especially cohesive devices (grammatical and lexical) are to create a good and systematic text, and to make easily understand what information is delivered in it. It can also reduce confusion in understanding the texts because the students will know how sentences or paragraphs are related in reading materials of a speech text.

As the president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, is the seventh Indonesian president. One of his annual duties as president is to make a speech in the annual session of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), one of Indonesian legislature. He talks and discusses about various issues, including the result of his performance during the past year. His speech is considered as the important delivery in developing the future life of Indonesia.

By considering the public readers' confusion in understanding a presidents' speech text and derived from the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the speech of President Jokowi entitled *Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021*.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of the research are identified as follow:

1. The types of grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021
2. How President Joko Widodo used the grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021
3. Why the grammatical cohesions were used in President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a study of discourse analysis, especially in grammatical cohesion found in President Joko Widodo's speech which was carried on the annual session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) on 16 August 2021 in Parliamentary Complex, Jakarta. The text is taken from the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>. The research is limited in the types of grammatical cohesion; Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Conjunction.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problem formulated is as follows:

1. What are the types of grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021?
2. How did President Joko Widodo use grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021?
3. Why were the grammatical cohesions used in President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. to find out the types of grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021?
2. to describe how President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021,
3. to explain why President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021.

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research is intended to give more knowledge about discourse analysis especially on grammatical cohesion for other researchers who are interested in the same field.

2. Practically

Hopefully this research could be used as a reference:

1. For the teacher

This study can be used to understand about grammatical cohesion found in President Joko Widodo's speech so that the teachers' learning quality will improve.

2. For the students

This study will be helpful for them in comprehending the importance of the grammatical cohesion found in a speech to gain more understanding the content. In addition, differentiating the types of grammatical cohesion can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

3. For institutions

The result of the study can be a parameter in the efforts of learning innovation development for the other teachers and also can motivate them to develop another innovation in different strategy. It also will be helpful in understanding the communication more clearly.

4. For the other researchers

The result of the study can be used as a starting point for further research conducted in the future in order to create a better understanding in discourse analysis especially in grammatical cohesion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents the literature related to this study, and is comprised of the following sections: discourse analysis, grammatical cohesion, types of grammatical cohesion, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, description of speech and President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021 as well as conceptual framework.

1. Discourse Analysis

An utterance is often part of a larger discourse—a conversation, a formal lecture, a poem, a short story, a business letter, or a love letter, among other possibilities. A spoken discourse is any act of speech that occurs in a given place and during a given period of time. A written discourse may be the record of something that has been spoken, or it may originate for the purpose of being performed aloud, like a play or speech, or it may exist without ever having been spoken or intended to be spoken, like most articles and books as Kreidler (2008: 27) explains.

Gee (2011: 11) states that discourse is the way of combining and integrating language, actions, reactions, and ways of tinkling, believing, valuing, and using various symbols, tools, and object to enact a particular sort of socially recognizable identity.

Richards et al (2002: 161) define discourse analysis as the study of how sentences in spoken and written language form larger meaningful units such as paragraphs, conversations, interviews, etc. For example, discourse analysis deals with: a) how the choice of articles, pronouns, and tenses affects the structure of the discourse, b) the relationship between utterances in a discourse c) the moves made by speakers to introduce a new topic, change the topic, or assert a higher role relationship to the other participants.

This is in line with Heracleous (2006: 33) who stated that the term discourse is mean collection of the texts, whether oral or written, located within social and organizational contexts that patterned by certain structural, intertextual features, and have both functional and constructive effects on their context. In this sense, language can be seen as raw material of discourse, and individual texts are both manifestation and constitutive of broader discourse.

According to Gee & Handford (2012: 44) discourse analysis is also defined as the study of language above the level of a sentence, the way sentences combined to create meaning, coherence and accomplish the purposes. However, even a single sentence or utterances can be analyzed as a communication or as an action and not just a sentence structure whose literal meaning flows from the nature of grammar. Discourse analysis covers both pragmatics (the study of contextually specific meanings of language in use) and the study of the texts (the study of how sentences and utterances pattern together to create meaning across multiple sentences or utterances).

In addition, Ihsan (2001: 21) quoted from Cutting he explains that the similarity between pragmatics and discourse analysis, is analyzing a language as tool of communication either spoken or written, therefore all forms such as:

conversation, speech, essay, letter, etc. are including pragmatics and discourse analysis discussion. Generally, discourse refers to a text unity whether it is spoken language or written language, it does not need to refer the rational and logic contains. Such as, poem, conversation, tragedy, etc. A unity of discourse structure is closer to lexical unity than syntactic unity.

Based on the explanation above, discourse analysis can be understood as a branch of linguistics by studying discourse which aims to reveal the structure of discourse, components of discourse, ideology, and useful for building a discourse, understanding a discourse as language learning material, and translation. In connection with this study the writer also wants to define the concerned-term called speech. Speech refers to communication that used by people to expressing of ideas and thought through articulate vocal sound.

2. Grammatical Cohesion

Karoly (2017: 5) compares coherence and cohesion. Cohesion is a linguistic phenomenon, while coherence is a much wider concept, consisting of both linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena. Cohesion is used to refer to overt, grammatically describable links on the textual surface, while coherence is used to denote a (textual) quality resulting from the continuity and interpretability of underlying contents (concepts and relations).

Cohesion occurs when interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that on another. The one presupposed the order, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and two elements presupposing and presupposed, are there by at least potentially integrated into a text.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 5) cohesion is part of system of language. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis, and so on that is built into the language itself. The actualization of cohesion in any given instance, however, depends not merely on the selection of some option from within these resources, but also on the presence of some other element which resolves the presupposition that this set up.

Jackson and Stockwel (2020: 213) define cohesion as the grammatical and lexical devices that serve to make a text hold together, e.g. pronouns, conjunctive adverbs, lexical repetition. This is in line with Ehrlich (2008: 111) who states that cohesion refers to a text's formal connectedness as manifested by overt linguistic devices signalling relations between sentences, while coherence refers to the unity of a text's underlying semantic relations and their appropriate contribution to the overall discourse theme.

Meanwhile, Richards et al (2002: 86) define cohesion as the grammatical and/or lexical relationships between the different elements of a text. This may be the relationship between different sentences or between different parts of a sentence. For example:

A: Is Jenny coming to the party?
B: Yes, she is.

There is a link between *Jenny* and *she* and also between *is . . . coming* and *is*.

On the contrary, Levinsohn and Dooley (2000: 27) describe that each language will, of course, have its own range of devices which can be used for cohesion, but some general types will be found cross linguistically.²¹ They present six major common types of cohesive devices which be found cross-linguistically, taken largely from the treatment of cohesion by Haliday and Hasan. The six

common types of cohesion designated by Levinsohn and Dooley (2000: 55) are descriptive expressions alluding to entities mentioned earlier, identity, lexical relation, morphosyntactic patterns, signal of relation between propositions and intonation patterns.

Brown and Yule (2008: 190) developed a theory cohesion and coherence that is partly based on that of Halliday and Hasan in the case of cohesion and partly related to that of Beaugrande and Dressler in 1981 in the case of coherence. Grammatical cohesion is grammatical connections between clauses and sentences in written discourse as Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) suggested. There are four types of grammatical cohesion ties in English that are related to the grammar of the text: reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. The use of those are different, reference for referring to other words, ellipsis to omitting the word which is not important to be already understood, the assumption, substitution focus on replacement of a word or a group word with dummy word “do, one and ones”, conjunction focuses on a word connecting from word-word, phrase-phrase or clause-clause and sentence-sentence.

Moreover, Taboada (2004: 159) describes that cohesion is part of the system of a language, and like other semantic relations, it is expressed through the stratal organization of language. Language is organized around three different levels of coding, with each level being realized (coded) in the one immediately below it. The semantic level, or stratum, represents the meanings in the language, and it is realized through the lexicogrammatical stratum, which includes the forms of the language.

3. Types of Grammatical Cohesion

Karoly (2017:113) divides grammatical cohesion into four types, they are 1) reference which consist of personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference, 2) conjunction, 3) substitution and 4) ellipsis. This is in line with Halliday and Hasan (1976: 5) who suggest that there are four types of grammatical cohesion ties in English that are related to the grammar of the text, they are reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction.

Based on the description above, the researcher concludes that grammatical cohesion is grammatical connections between clauses and sentences in written discourse. There are four types of grammatical cohesions in English that are related to the grammar of the text, they are: a) Reference, b) Ellipsis, c) Substitution, and d) Conjunction.

The uses of those are different. Reference for referring to other words, ellipsis to omitting the word which is not important to be already understood, he assumption, substitution focus on replacement of a word or a group word with dummy word “do, one and ones”, conjunction focuses on a word connecting from word-word, phrase-phrase or clause-clause and sentence-sentence.

3.1 Reference

According to Richards et al (2002: 450) reference in semantics is the relationship between words and the things, actions, events, and qualities they stand for. Reference in its wider sense would be the relationship between a word or phrase and an entity in the external world. For example, the word *tree* refers to the object ‘*tree*’ (the referent). Reference in its narrower sense is the relationship

between a word or phrase and a specific object, e.g. a particular tree or a particular animal. For example, *Peter's horse* would refer to a horse which is owned, ridden by, or in some way associated with Peter.

Moreover, Jackson and Stockwel (2020: 220) reference: the semantic relation between a word and the entity it relates to in the world of our experience. According to Taboada (2004: 22) reference is with the expectations with the demonstrative adverbs, part of system of determiners in the noun phrase.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 308) argues that reference is the relation between an element of the text which is interpreted by the participants. Reference is potentially cohesive because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text. They have special term for situational reference. According to them, there are three types of reference; personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

Meanwhile, Taboada (2004: 160) defines reference which is with exceptions in the demonstrative adverbs, part of the system of determiners in the noun phrase. The referring item is one that cannot be interpreted semantically on its own, but needs to find its resolution somewhere else. We have already seen how the pointing can be exophoric, that is, to the context of the text.

a. Personal Reference

Personal reference is a reference by means a function in the speech situation through the categories of person. The categories of personal reference include three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiner (adjective pronoun), and possessive pronoun. According to Taboada (2004: 161), personal reference includes personal pronouns (*I, you, he, she, we...; me, him, her, us...*), possessive determiners

(*my, your, his, her, our...*) and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours...*).

For examples:

- *John* is eating *his* dinner. (*his* as a possessive adjective refer to the subject *John*)
- Faruq did not buy *the novel* because *it* was so expensive. (*it* as a subject personal pronoun refers to *the novel*)

These will only be considered cohesive when they link to some other element in the text. They all can be seen from the table below.

Table 2.1 Personal Reference

Person	Personal pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Speaker	<i>I, Me</i>	<i>My</i>	<i>Mine</i>
Addressee (s) with/without other person (s)	<i>You</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>Yours</i>
Speaker and other person (s)	<i>We, Us</i>	<i>Our</i>	<i>Ours</i>
other person, male	<i>He, Him</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>His</i>
other person, female	<i>She, Her</i>	<i>Her</i>	<i>Hers</i>
other person, object	<i>They, Them</i>	<i>Their</i>	<i>Theirs</i>
Object passage of text	<i>It</i>	<i>Its</i>	<i>Its</i>

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a reference by means of location, on scale of proximity. Demonstrative reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. Demonstrative determiner includes *this, these, that, those*, and *the*. They refer to location, or thing, typically some entity, person or object that participating in the process; they occur as elements within a text.

Taboada (2004: 161) describes that demonstrative reference uses determiners (either as modifiers or as heads) and adverbs, such as *this, these, that, those, here, there, then*, to point to other items in the text. For examples:

- Take *that* book, please!
- *These* students are diligent

c. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity. Comparative reference divided into two; “general comparative” and “particular comparative”.

For examples:

- It’s *the same* cat as the one we saw yesterday (comparative general identity)
- He’s a *better* man than I am. (comparative particular numerative)

These will only be considered cohesive when they link to some other element in the text. They all can be seen from the table below.

Table 2.2 Comparative Reference

Comparison	General	Identity	<i>Same, equal, identical, identically</i>
		Similarity	<i>Such, similar, similarly, likewise</i>
		difference	<i>Other different else, differently, otherwise, fewer, less, further, additional, so...as to.</i>
	Particular	Numerative	Equally, quantifier e.g.: <i>so many, as many.</i> Comparative adjective/adverb e.g. <i>Better, so...as, more, less, equally</i>
		Epithet	Comparative adjective/adverb e.g. <i>Equally good</i>

3.2 Substitution

Taboada (2004: 162) describes that substitution refers to a previous element in the text through the use of a substitute term. Reference is distinguished from substitution in that it is a relation between meanings, which implies an identity in the meaning or ultimate referent for the terms entering into the relation. Substitution, on the other hand, is a relation between linguistic items: one linguistic item is used to substitute and point to another linguistic item, not to its referent.

Substitution comes in three flavours: nominal, verbal or clausal, depending on the item being substituted.

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another. Halliday and Hasan (1976) expound that substitution holds a text together through preventing repetition and creating cohesive grammatical cohesion, not in the meaning, but in the wording, between words, clauses, and phrases. In addition, substitution is a relation on the lexico grammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary or linguistics form. A substitute is a sort of counter which is used in the place of repetition of particular item. For examples:

My *axe* is too blunt. I must get the sharper *one*.
You think Joan already *knows*? – I think everybody *does*.

One and *does* are substitutes; *one* substitute for *axe* and *does* substitute for *knows*, and it would be entirely possible to replace one by axe and does by knows. Since substitution is a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. In English, substitute has function as a noun, as a verb, as a clause. There are three types of substitution; Nominal, Verbal, and Clausal.

a. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is the substitution with an item that appropriate with the nominal genus. It is commonly expressed with the substitute *one/ones* (singular and plural) and *same*. The substitute one/ones always function as Head of nominal group and only for substitute an item which is Head of nominal group. *One* is not only as substitution, but also as the personal person and cardinal number. The item same occurs as cohesive element of the comparative types. In such instance, *same* is

reference, not substitute. However, there is another use of *same*. Unlike *one*, which is presupposed only the noun Head, *the same* presuppose an entire nominal group including any modifying elements, such as explicitly repudiated. For examples:

I'll have two poached eggs on toast, please.
I'll have *the same*

b. Verbal Substitution

In English, the verbal substitute is *do*. *Do* operates as a Head of a verbalgroup. That is occupied by lexical verb; and its position is always final in thegroup. For example;

A; the words did not come the same as they used to **do**.
B; I don't know the meaning of *half those long words*, and, what's more, I don't believe you do either!

The first **do** is substitutes for *come* (A), and the second **do** is substitutes for *know the meaning of half those long words* (B).

c. Substitution

There is one further type of substitution in which is not presupposed by an element within the clauses but an entire clause. The word used as the substitutes are *so* and *not*. For example;

A; Is there going to be an earthquake? – It says *so*.

The word *so* presupposed the whole of the clause there going to be an earthquake and the contrastive environment is the provided by *says* which is outside it.

A; *We should recognize the place when we come to it.*-
B; Yes, supposing **not**; then what do we do.

The word **not** substitutes for *we do not recognize the place when we come to it*. There are three environments in which clausal substitution takes place; report, condition, and modality. In each of these environments, it may take either of two

form, positive or negative, the positive is expressed by *so*, the negative is expressed by *not*.

3.3 Ellipsis

Jackson and Stockwell (2020: 214) define ellipsis as a device of cohesion in discourse in which items are omitted, e.g. from replies to questions, so that a structural gap appears, which can be filled by referring back in the discourse. Meanwhile, Richards et al (2002: 177) define ellipsis as the leaving out of words or phrases from sentences where they are unnecessary because they have already been referred to or mentioned. For example, when the subject of the verb in two co-ordinated clauses is the same, it may be omitted to avoid repetition:

The man went to the door and (*he*) opened it. (subject ellipsis)
Mary ate an apple and Jane (*ate*) a pear. (verb ellipsis)

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 226) there are three types of ellipsis; nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. This is in line with Taboada (2004: 162) who says that ellipsis is a special instance of substitution, in that it involves substitution by zero.

Instead of one of the lexical items mentioned for substitution, no item is used, and the hearer/listener is left to fill in the gap where the substitute item, or the original item, should have appeared. Since it is a special case of substitution, the subtypes for ellipsis are the same: nominal, verbal and clausal.

a. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means the omission of the nominal group or ellipsis within the nominal group. For example; *thesestudents are clever. Those are stupid.* If the elliptical group is filling out, the sentence should be; *thesestudents are clever. Those students are stupid.*

b. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means verbal ellipsis within the verbal group. For example; *Have you been swimming? –Yes, I have.* The verbal group in the answer *have (yes I have)* instances of verba ellipsis. It can be said that *Yes I have been swimming.*

c. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis means ellipsis within the clause. Clause in English is expressed by various speech functions, such as statement, question, response, who has two part of structure, consists of modal element and proportional element. For example;

The Duke was ----- going to plant a row of poplars in the park

(modal element)

(proportional element)

What was the Duke going to do?

– Plant a row of poplars in the park.

In the answer, the modal element is omitted; the subject and verbal group, the finite operator was. Therefore, there is operator ellipsis in the verbal group. If the clause is not omitted, it should be;

A; What was the Duke going to do?

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

3.4 Conjunction

Richards et al (2002: 107) describes conjunction or connective as

1. A word which joins words, phrases, or clauses together, such as *but, and, when*:

John *and* Mary went.

She sings *but* I don't.

Units larger than single words which function as conjunctions are sometimes known as conjunctives, for example *so that, as long as, as if*

He ran fast *so* that she could catch the bus.

Adverbs which are used to introduce or connect clauses are sometimes known as conjunctive adverbs, for example *however, nevertheless*:

She is 86, *nevertheless* she enjoys good health.

2. The process by which such joining takes place. There are two types of conjunction:

- a. Coordination, through the use of co-ordinating conjunctions (also known as coordinators) such as *and, or, but*. These join linguistic units which are equivalent or of the same rank. For example:

It rained, *but* I went for a walk anyway.

Shall we go home *or* go to a movie?

The two clauses are co-ordinate clauses.

- b. Subordination, through the use of subordinating conjunctions (also known as subordinators) such as *because, when, unless, that*. These join an independent clause and a dependent clause For example:

I *knew* that he was lying.

Unless it rains, we'll play tennis at 4.

Meanwhile. Jackson and Stockwel (2020: 213) explain that conjunction is a class of words used for joining sentences/clauses; coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, or*) provide coordination; subordinating conjunctions (e.g. *because, if when, although*) join subordinate (embedded) adverbial clauses to a sentence. This is in line with Taboada (2004: 163-164) who says that conjunction is represented in a number of conjunctive elements that are not cohesive in and of themselves. Rather, the meanings of conjunctive elements establish relationships among other parts of the text. Conjunctive elements are words such as *and, but, yet, so, then, therefore, however, etc.*

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 238) divided into four types of conjunction; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

a. Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction contributes to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause. This is kind of the conjunction relation; *and, further (more), moreover, besides that, by the way, or, nor, either.*

b. Adversative Conjunction

The basic meaning of adversative conjunction is contrary to expectation. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process. This is kind of the adversative conjunction; *However, but, nevertheless, in fact, instead.*

c. Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction emphasized on “result, reason, and purpose” and the simple form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly,* and number of expression such as *a result (of*

that), *inconsequence (of that)*, *because of that*. All these regularly take place in initial clause or sentence, and express causality.

d. Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is the relationship of time sequence within the sentences. The simplest of temporal conjunction type is *then*. Besides of *then*, there are many kinds of sequential senses; *next*, *afterwards*, *after that*, *soon*, *subsequently*, and others. Derived from the above explanation, the researcher draws a conclusion of grammatical cohesion types as shown in the following table.

Table 2.3 Grammatical Cohesion Types

	Personal	Demonstrative	Comparative		Examples
Reference	e.g. <i>I, we, you, they, he, she, it, my, your, yours</i> etc	<i>this, these, that, those</i> , and <i>the</i>	e.g. <i>Same, equal, identical, identically. Such, similar, likewise otherwise</i> etc		Personal - <i>I love them</i> Demonstrative - <i>Joko wants those books</i> Comparative - <i>Their cars are similar</i>
Substitution	Nominal <i>one/ones and same</i>	Verbal <i>do, does, did</i> etc	Clausal <i>So and not</i>		Nominal - <i>John thought it was impossible</i> <i>Yes, I thought the same</i> Verbal - <i>A: Ani says you drink too much</i> <i>B: So do you</i> Clausal <i>A: Is it going to rain?</i> <i>B: I think so</i>
Ellipsis					Nominal <i>These students are clever.</i> <i>Those are stupid</i> Verbal <i>Have you been swimming?</i> <i>Yes, I have</i> Clausal <i>What was the</i>

					<i>Duke going to do? Plant a row of poplars in the park.</i>
Conjunction	Additive e.g. <i>and, further (more), moreover, besides that, by the way, or, nor, either</i> etc	Adversative e.g. <i>However, but, nevertheless, in fact, instead.</i>	Causal e.g. <i>so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that</i> etc.	Temporal e.g. <i>next, afterwards, after that, soon, subsequently, etc.</i>	Additive <i>Besides</i> study English I also study Mandarin Adversative I didn't study for the test, <i>however</i> I still got 100% Causal John didn't enjoy the play, <i>as a result</i> he didn't recommend it Temporal Take the paper, <i>after that</i> write your name on it

4. Speech Text

Fairclough (2003: 3) describes that written and printed texts such as shopping lists and newspaper articles are 'texts', but so also are transcripts of (spoken) conversations and interviews, as well as television programmes and web-pages. We might say that any actual instance of language in use is a 'text' — though even that is too limited, because texts such as television programmes involve not only language but also visual images and sound effects.

Meanwhile Beaugrande and Dressler in Titscher et al (2000: 21) argue that one of the most widespread definitions of 'text' is defined a text as a 'communicative event' that must satisfy several conditions, namely the seven text criteria that we consider in detail below. According to this definition a traffic sign, a newspaper article, an argument and a novel are all texts that correspond to the differing rules of particular genres or text types. All the genres mentioned have particular linguistic

features, fulfill particular functions and are bound to specific production and reception situations.

Soukhanov et al (2004: 6890) define speech as follows:

1. (a) The faculty or act of speaking. (b) The faculty or act of expressing or describing thoughts, feelings, or perceptions by the articulation of words.
2. Something spoke; an utterance.
3. Vocal communication; conversation
4. (a) A talk or public address, (b) A printed copy of such an address.
5. One's habitual manner or style of speaking.
6. The language or dialect of a nation or region
7. The sounding of a musical instrument.
8. The study of oral communication, speech sounds, and vocal physiology.

Then Crystal (2008: 240) defines speech as a medium of transmission for language – the spoken medium or phonic substance of language. Speech science is the study of all the factors involved in the production, transmission, and reception of speech; also called speech sciences or speech and hearing science. The other interpretation is from the viewpoint of linguistics, where spoken language (performance, or parole) can be analyzed in phonological, grammatical, and semantic, as well as phonetic terms. Similarly, the speech event is seen as the basic unit for the analysis of spoken interaction, i.e. the emphasis is on the role of the participants in constructing a discourse of verbal exchanges.

Soukhanov et al (2004: 6890) also define text as follows:

1. (a) The original words of something written or printed, as opposed to a paraphrase, translation, revision, or condensation. b. The words of a speech appearing in print.
2. The body of a printed work as distinct from headings and illustrative matter on a page or from front and back matter in a book.
3. One of the editions or forms of a written work: After examining all three manuscripts, he published a new text of the poem.
4. A passage from the Scriptures or another authoritative source chosen for the subject of a discourse or cited for support in argument.
5. A passage from a written work used as the starting point of a discussion.

Widdowson (2008: 6) differentiate the term of 'discourse' and 'text'. The term 'discourse' is used in somewhat different ways by different scholars, but underlying the differences is a common concern for language beyond the boundaries of isolated sentences. The term 'text' is used in similar ways. Both terms may refer to a unit of language larger than the sentence: one may speak of a 'discourse' or a 'text'.

Furthermore, the use of speech has also affected the aspects of life as Muqoffa et al (2019: 30) stated. They can be in politics. In the area of politics, speech acts becomes a main tool to seek political support, primarily found in the political speech. Some previous studies has been conducted that focused on the use of speech act in terms of illocutionary acts.

In line with, Muqoffa, Fairclough (2003: 9)describes that texts as elements of social events have causal effects i.e. they bring about changes. Mostimmediately, texts can bring about changes in our knowledge (we can learn things from them),

our beliefs, our attitudes, values and so forth. They also have longer-term causal effects — one might for instance argue that prolonged experience of advertising and other commercial texts contributes to shaping people's identities as 'consumers', or their gender identities.

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

On Monday, 16 August 2021 in the Parliamentary complex, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) presented his annual speech wearing a traditional Baduy outfit. President Jokowi remarked some points during his state address at the annual sessions of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) and joint session of the House of Representative (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPD).

Crises, recessions, and pandemics are like fire, so they should be avoided if possible, though if they recur, then several things can be learnt, President Jokowi noted in his state of the nation address.

As other Indonesian presidents, the speech of President Joko Widodo usually shows his gratitude to the previous presidents as Syarif (2019: 17) says. One thing that President Jokowi always does at the beginning of his speech are: first, he respects explicitly to the previous president SBY for his leadership and second, implicitly he shows that the rules of President Jokowi have to handle many things which had not been finished yet by the previous president. In this case, he made himself proud.

Moreover, Jokowi showed how the Indonesia nation gets a range of obstacles and trials which tested the unity and oneness of the nation. Furthermore, he also represented how the role of state institutions that participated in creating a more established country by following the roles and their respective tasks. At the

end of the speech, he felt optimistic that Indonesia will be able to complete the promise of liberty, especially in terms of overcoming poverty and the gap between the citizens.

Muqoffa et al (2019: 36) describe that Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, is the seventh Indonesian president. One of his annual duties as president is to make a speech in the annual session of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), one of Indonesian legislature. He talks and discusses about various issues, including the result of his performance during the past year. On August 16, 2018, Jokowi claimed the triumph he has achieved, such as the declining of the unemployment rate, economic and infrastructure development, and also the index of human development.

B. Related Research

There are some previous researches that investigate about the language style. The first researcher was Burviana who conducted her research in 2018 entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion: Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama's Speeches*. She used Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory to find the types of ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama's speeches. The results of her research were that there were 58 data found in two selected Barack Obama's speeches. In the first speech, the most dominant type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis which amounts 8 utterances or 29.6% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 9 utterances or 33.3%. While in the second speech, the most dominant type of ellipsis is clausal ellipsis which amounts 7 utterances or 22.5% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal

substitution which amounts 10 utterances or 32.2%. All types of ellipsis and substitution are found in both speeches but one type of substitution is not found in first speech, that is verbal substitution.

The second one is a research conducted by Ningsih who conducted her research in 2019 entitled *An Analysis On Barack Obama's Speech Viewed From Grammatical Cohesion*. In her research she found that there were three functions of grammatical cohesion in the speech, they were reference and conjunction. There were 9.662 data found on four speeches. Where reference had 6.746 items and conjunction had 2.816 items that the mostly used the reference with percentage 70,55%, meanwhile conjunction was 29,45%. Reference has three important functions; (1) to avoid repeating the same words, (2) to point out a scale of proximity, and (3) to compare something or situation. Second is conjunction, it has five functions are (1) to relate similar or identical words, (2) to coordinate sentences which have the same context, (3) to support previous sentence, (4) to oppose the preceding statement, (5) to connect between cause and effect in a sentence. Third, the general and basic function of grammatical cohesion is to relate words, clauses, phrases, or sentence in order to make the sentence meaningful.

And the last researcher is Syarif who conducted his research in 2019 entitled *Analisis Teks Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden R.I Joko Widodo Tinjauan Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Teun A. Van Dijk*. The results of the study show two possibilities (1) President Jokowi has massively utilized the background of historical discourse to lead Indonesian public understanding. In order to build a positive self-image, (2) President Jokowi expressed explicitly about the dynamics of political, economic, legal and social life in the first ten years of the reform era.

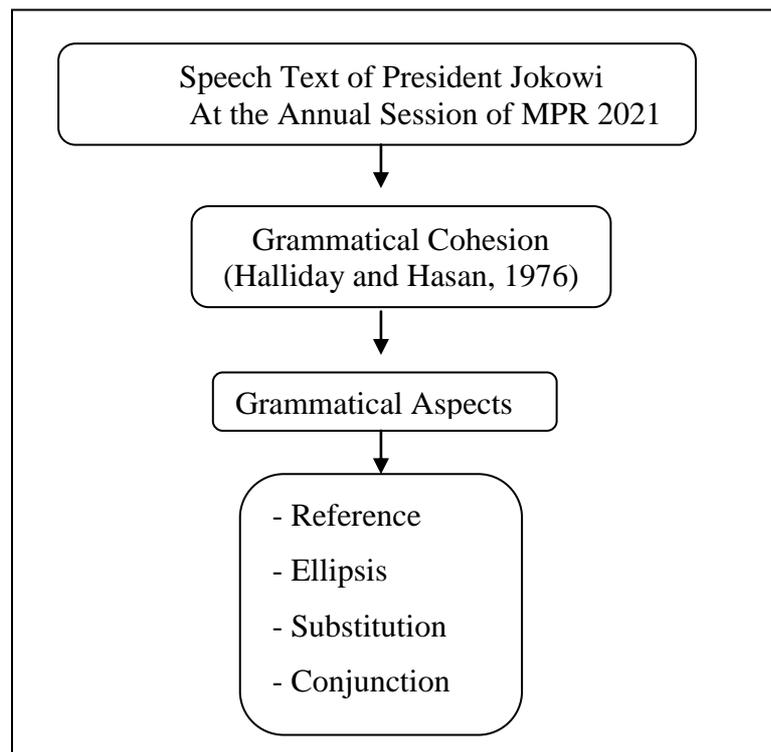
Implicitly, Jokowi leads the public's perception that he is a president who has high legitimacy as a democratic election product

C. Conceptual Framework

In the implementation of grammatical cohesion in Joko Widodo's speech, the researcher collected all the data that related to the grammatical cohesion utterances especially the types of grammatical cohesion.

Besides analyzing the types of grammatical cohesions, the researcher also tried to describe how the types of grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. To explain how the relationship of the research variables as shown in the identification of the problems, below is the figure of conceptual framework of the research.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher presents all the elements regarding the research method applied in conducting this research. The discussion in this chapter includes research design, data and data sources, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative method. Ary (2010: 53) states that a qualitative problem statement or question indicates the general purpose of the study. Formulation of a qualitative problem begins with the identification of a general topic or an area we want to know more about.

The researcher only needed to describe the data based on the problem statements and found out the result of the problem statements. Moreover, Tavakol (2012: 503) describes that through a variety of methods, qualitative research understand things from the informants' points of view; and creating a rich and in-depth picture of the phenomena under investigation.

There is less of an emphasis on statistics (and concomitant attempts to generalize the results to wider populations) and more of an interest in the individual and his/her immediate context. In this case, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) in Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021

B. Data Source

The data in this research were in the form of utterances that President Joko Widodo used his speech at the annual session of MPR on 16 August 2021 at the parliamentary complex from the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>. The speech text was translated by Office of the Assistant to the Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents and Translation. The researcher collected the data deals with the text from the internet. Besides that the researcher used other literature or the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) for grammatical cohesion theory.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of method which is used to collect data. There are two kinds of instrument used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher itself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data, and also reported the result of the study. Because of the data source is a speech text that taken from presidential website, the researcher need a laptop or computer (as nonhuman instrument) in visualizing the movie as a media to analyze the speech text.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher collected the data from the speech of President Joko Widodo at the annual session of MPR on 16 August 2021 at the parliamentary complex, The researcher also transcribed the text and identify the utterances that contained grammatical cohesion usage. Besides that the researcher also investigated how the grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo in his speech.

The researcher conducted some steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher listed the data which contains grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) used in the speech. And second, the researcher classified them based on grammatical cohesion types as suggested by Halliday and Hasan (1976). In conclusion, in analyzing the data, the procedures were also conducted as follows:

1. Reading the text of Joko Widodo's speech provided by the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>,
2. Marking the types of grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) in the text,
3. Transcribing the classified data and identifying them based on the grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction)
4. Classifying all the marked the data into reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction. In order to be easy to analyze, the researcher uses a table to make it easy to share the data that is found,
5. Interpretating the grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) utterances,
6. Finding out how the grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) used by President Joko Widodo in his speech,
7. Finding out the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion by using the percentage as follows:

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

Description:

X = the total of the selected grammatical cohesion devices

N = the total number of grammatical cohesion devices

P = the percentage of the selected grammatical cohesion devices

8. Analyzing the data and finding out the how grammatical cohesion devices used
President Joko Widodo's speechand finally
9. Finding out the results and conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains of data analysis, findings, the types of grammatical cohesion used in President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR, the way he used grammatical cohesion and the reason why he used the grammatical cohesion, as well as discussions.

A. The Findings

1. Types of Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech

The data findings and discussion were taken from the data analysis. In this research, the data were collected from the Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR on 16 August 2021 at the parliamentary complex which was provided by the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>.

The researcher also interpreted the data to find out the type of grammatical cohesion; the way President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion, as well as why President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021. The researcher used the theory of Halliday dan Hasan (1976) and used a coding to make the data easier. There are 12 types of grammatical cohesion. The data analysis can be shown as in the following table.

Table 4.1 Types of Grammatical Cohesion Used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021

Para-Graph	Types of Cohesion											
	RP	RD	RC	CAdd	CAdv	SV	SN	EN	EV	EC	CC	CT
1	√	√	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	√	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	√	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Based on the table above, there are 6 types of grammatical cohesion found in President Joko Widodo's speech. The most dominant type of grammatical cohesion was Conjunction Additive (CAdd) which gained 124 words then followed by Reference Personal (RP) which gained 112 words. The following table is the percentage of each type of grammatical cohesion.

The most dominant type of grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo's Speech at the annual session of MPR 2021 was Conjunction Additive (CAdd) in which there were 124 words or 38.50%. This research finding is similar to the results of Ningsih who conducted her research in 2019 entitled *An Analysis On Barack Obama's Speech Viewed From Grammatical Cohesion*.

In her research she found that there were three functions of grammatical cohesion in the speech, they were reference and conjunction. There were 9.662 data found on four speeches. Where reference had 6.746 items and conjunction had 2.816 items that the mostly used the reference with percentage 70,55%, meanwhile conjunction was 29,45%.

However, this finding is contrast to the finding of Burviana who conducted her research in 2018 entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion: Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama's Speeches*. She used Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory to find the types of ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama's speeches. The results of her research were that there were 58 data found in two selected Barack Obama's speeches. In the first speech, the most dominant type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis which amounts 8 utterances or 29.6% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 9 utterances or 33.3%.

2. The Way President Joko Widodo Used Grammatical Cohesion

There were 37 paragraphs which consisted of 151 sentences in President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021. There were six types of grammatical cohesion found in Joko Widodo's speech, they are Reference personal (RP), Reference Demonstrative (RD), Reference Comparison (RC), Conjunction Additive (CAdd), Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv), and Substitution Verbal (SV). To find out the way President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech, the writer scrutinized that the form of sentences which were used by President Joko Widodo in his speech can be presented as follows based on each paragraph.

Paragraph 1

Crisis, recession, **and** pandemic are like fire. If we can avoid **them**, **we** must avoid **them**. **However**, if **they do** occur, there are many things **we** can learn from **them**. Fire **does** burn **us**, **but they** also cast light on **us**. If **it** is under control, **it** can be inspiring and motivating. **It** hurts **but** strengthens **us**. **We** want **this** pandemic to cast light upon **us** to reflect, improve, **and** strengthen ourselves in facing future challenges.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used the most number of Reference Personal (RP) that is 15 words; they are *them*, *we*, *they*, *us*, and *it*. The others are Conjunction Additive (CAdd) 2 words of *and*, 2 words of Conjunction of Adversative (CAAdv), they are *however* and *but*. Two words for Substitution Verbal (SV), they are *does* and *do*. Finally, there is only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) that is *this*.

Paragraph 2

A pandemic is akin to a testing ground that tests **us**, teaches **us**, **and** strengthens **us**. The pandemic has placed a heavy burden upon **us** that is full of risks **and** forces **us** to face **and** manage **it**. All pillars of **our** lives are being tested **and our** strength is being sharpened. **Our** fortitude, patience, endurance, togetherness, intelligence, **and** responsiveness are being tested **and** bettered at the **same** time. Testing **and** betterment are like two sides of the **same** coin. **We** not only carry the burden, **but**

also have an opportunity to **better** ourselves. As the test becomes increasingly difficult, the betterment process is also getting **faster**. **We** must become a nation that is **more** resilient, **stronger**, and capable of winning the battles.

President Joko Widodo used 11 words for Reference Personal (RP), they are *us, it, our* and *we*. There are 7 words of *and* for Conjunction Additive (CAdd), 6 words of *same, better, faster* and *stronger* for Reference Comparative (RC). There is only 1 *but* for Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv).

Paragraph 3

The history of the Indonesian nation has undergone difficult times. Alhamdulillah, **we** have made **it** through. The independence of the Republic of Indonesia is **neither** a present **nor** a gift. **We** gained **our** independence through struggles on all fronts. People's wars, guerrilla warfare, and diplomacy on all fronts finally earned Indonesia **her** independence.

There are only 2 grammatical cohesion used by Joko Widodo in this paragraph, they are 5 words of *we, it, our,* and *her* for Reference Personal (RP) and 2 conjunction Additive (CAdd) they are *neither* and *nor*.

Paragraph 4

We have overcome recessions and crises come **and** go in the wake of Indonesia's independence. Every test strengthens social, political, **and** economic foundations of the Indonesian nation. Each stage provides lessons as well as betterment in various aspects of **our** lives.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 2 types of grammatical cohesion, they are 2 words of *we* and *our* for Reference Personal (RP) and 2 words of *and* for Conjunction Additive (Add).

Paragraph 5

The COVID-19 pandemic has galvanized **us** to change, to develop new ways, to leave irrelevant old habits behind, **and** to make the impossible possible. **We** are forced to build a new normal **and** to do things previously considered taboo. Wearing a face mask, keeping a distance, refraining from shaking hands, **and** avoiding crowds are new habits that were once considered taboo. Working from home, online shopping, distance learning, online meetings, **and** online court have become new habits that **we** used to be hesitant to do.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 4 times of *and* for Conjunction Additive (CAdd) and 3 words of *we* and *us* for reference Personal (RP).

Paragraph 6

Amid today's disruptive world, the spirit to change, the spirit to make changes, **and** the spirit to innovate have become the foundation to build an Advanced Indonesia. **We** have made efforts to change **our** habits in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era in order to work **more** effectively, **more** efficiently, **and more** productively. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the acceleration of innovation has become an integrated part of **our** everyday lives.

President Joko Widodo used 3 Reference Personal (RP), they are *we* and *our*. Meanwhile the word *more* is used 3 times for Reference Comparative (RC), and 2 times of *and* for Conjunction Additive (CAdd).

Paragraph 7

For one **and** a half year during the pandemic, **we** have made significant progress in **our** health-related habits **and** health infrastructure as well as improvement in **our** national institutions. Public awareness, participation, **and** mutual cooperation have been increasingly stronger. Cross-sectoral **and** cross-state government institutions as well as cooperation between the Central Government **and** regional governments up to the village level are also undergoing consolidation. **This** helps the capacity of the health sector to undergo a significant acceleration **and** to be able to face high uncertainty amid the pandemic.

The word of *and* was used 6 times for Conjunction Additive (CAdd), 3 Reference Personal (RP, they are *we*, and *our*. The rest was 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) that is *this*.

Paragraph 8

From public perspective, awareness of health has significantly improved. Washing hands, wearing a face mask, **and** keeping a distance have become a new habit. By the same token, a healthy lifestyle, maintaining environmental hygiene, exercise, **and** consuming nutritious food have become a culture. **This** is a valuable asset to build a **healthier** society and in developing high quality human capital.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 2 times of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) *and*, and 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) word *this* and 1 Reference Comparative (RC) word that is *healthier*.

Paragraph 9

Public awareness **and** enthusiasm for getting vaccinated, accessing health services, receiving treatment, **and** caring for each other have also seen improvement. The pandemic has taught **us** that health is **our** shared goal. The pandemic has strengthened social institutions in **our** communities **and** further strengthened our social capital. If **you** want to be healthy, others must also be healthy. If someone is infected with COVID-19, **it** will pose risks to others. Disease is a shared problem **and** being healthy is **our** shared goal.

President Joko Widodo used 6 Reference Personal (RP), they are *us*, *our* and *it* and 4 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) just for *and*. The rest was 1 Comparative (RC) that is *further*.

Paragraph 10

The capacity of state institutions in responding to the pandemic is also increasingly consolidated **and** is working in a **more** responsive manner. **We** are aware that the pandemic should be solved swiftly **and** in a consolidated manner by referring to data, science, **and** technology. **We** also understand that **our** democracy, accountability, **and** good governance must be upheld. Inter-institutional cooperation as well as responsive **and** consolidated leadership is key in tackling the pandemic.

This paragraph shows that there were 4 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) for the used of *and*. The rest was 2 for Reference Personal (RP) by using *we* and *our* as well as Reference Comparative (RC) by using *more*.

Paragraph 11

Since the onset of the pandemic, legislative institutions and audit institutions provide support to **the Government** to quickly consolidate **its** fiscal capacity. The Indonesian National Defense Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI) **and** the Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia/Polri) **and** bureaucracy from the national to village levels are working hand in hand with bureaucratic

structure at all levels of **the Government** in enforcing health protocols **and** in taking testing, tracing, **and** treatment measures as well as vaccination **and** preparation of centralized isolation facilities.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 5 times of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) for the use of *and* and 2 Reference Demonstrative (RD) words by using *The Government* and only 1 for Reference Personal (RP) word by using *its*.

Paragraph 12

Almost all regional leader forums are working hand in hand to address health **and** economic problems. On-the-ground management in testing, tracing, treatment, **and** vaccination has shaped leadership capacity in all government levels. **I** am confident that **our** response capacity to uncertainty in health sectors **and** in other sectors has improved.

President Joko Widodo used 3 times of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) for the use of *and* and 2 Reference Personal (RP) words, they are *I* and *our*.

Paragraph 13

The provision of health services by both **the Government** and the private sector has also seen a heartening improvement. The number of health services in many regions has **significantly increased**, be it additional hospital beds or supporting facilities. We also take pride in **and** are thankful for the hard work **and** dedication from doctors, nurses, **and** other health workers.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 3 types of grammatical cohesion in which each of them was used only 1 time, they are Reference Demonstrative (RD) for *the Government*, Reference Comparative (RC) for *significantly increased* and 3 times for Conjunction Additive (CAdd) for the word *and*.

Paragraph 14

Self-sufficiency in **our** pharmaceutical, vaccine, **and** medical equipment industries remains a major drawback that **we** must address. **However**, the pandemic has spurred development of **our** domestic pharmaceutical industry, including the development of Red-and-White vaccines as well as medical oxygen. The

availability **and** affordability of medicines should be guaranteed **and** there is zero tolerance to anyone who obstructs **our** humanitarian **and** national missions.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 4 Reference Personal (RP) words for *our* and *we*. Meanwhile, 4 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) of *and* were found. But only 1 Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv) was found that is *however*.

Paragraph 15

Moreover, the Government continues to work hard to deploy all resources to secure vaccine supplies to meet the national demands. **However**, at the **same** time, Indonesia also leaves no stone unturned to provide equitable access to vaccines for all nations because the battle against COVID-19 will be futile if unequal access to vaccine still persists. Through vaccine diplomacy, **we** have shown the world that Indonesia continues to actively “participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, **and** social justice”.

There were 2 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) in this paragraph, they are *moreover* and *and*. The rest are 1 Reference Personal for *we*, 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) for *the Government*, and 1 Reference Comparative (RC) for *same*.

Paragraph 16

While **we** turn our attention to tackle health issues, **we** have not overlooked **our** big goals toward an Advanced Indonesia. Development of quality human capital remains a priority. Completion of infrastructure development, which pushes down the price of logistics to develop **our** country from the periphery **and** to unite Indonesia, continues to be pursued. Structural reforms to promote inclusive **and** sustainable economic development remain Indonesia’s main agenda.

President Joko Widodo used only 4 Reference Personal (RP) of using *we* and *our* and also 2 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) for using *and*.

Paragraph 17

The pandemic has taught **us** to find a balanced policy, to strike a balance between health **and** economic interests. In making decisions, **the Government** must stay current with the latest data **and** science and technology. **We** have to be responsive to the developing situations, day by day, with caution.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 2 of Referene Personal (RP) by using *us* and *we*. He also used 2 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and*. Finally, he used only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *the Government*.

Paragraph 18

Policy objectives **and** directions must be followed consistently. **However**, strategies **and** management on the ground must be dynamically consistent with problems **and** challenges. The tightening **and** relaxing public movements, for instance, must be imposed on a weekly basis with reference to the current data. **It** may be perceived as an ever-changing policy, an inconsistent policy. **In fact, it** is imperative to find the best combination between public health **and** economic interests. Since the virus constantly transforms **and** mutates, the handling should be done with adaptive strategies.

There were 6 of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and* found in this paragraph. The rest are 2 of Reference Personal (RP) by using *it* as well as 2 of Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv) by using *however* and *in fact*.

Paragraph.19

The inevitable tightening of public movement restrictions has prompted **the Government** to provide more social assistance compared to normal situations. The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discount, Wage Subsidy, Productive Micro Business Assistance, Village Fund Cash Assistance, **and** Pre-Employment Card Program have been ramped up. Internet Data Subsidy in regions where the restrictions are in place has also been increased to the maximum possible extent for education staff, school **and** higher education students, **and** school **and** university teachers.

In this paragraph, there were 4 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) aby using *and* but there was only 1 Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv) that is *the Government*.

Paragraph 20

Above all **and** as a sustainable economic solution, **the Government** continues to ensure that **the people** can have decent jobs and **we** can revive national economy. The pandemic has indeed significantly slowed down **our** economic growth, but **it** must not hinder the process of structural reforms of **our** economy.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 4 Reference Personal (RP0) by using *we*, *it* and *our*. Meanwhile, he used 2 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *the Government* and *the people*.

Paragraph 21

Our economic structure, of which **more** than 55% has been contributed by household consumption, must continue to be refocused in order to be more productive by promoting downstreaming, investment, **and** exports. **The Government's** focus is on creating as many new, quality jobs as possible. The implementation of the Job Creation Law has been accelerated. Last week, **the Government** launched the Online Single Submission (OSS) which considerably facilitates businesses from all levels **and** types, particularly low-risk businesses. Licensing, incentive, **and** tax management can now be done much **faster, more** transparently, **and more** conveniently. **This** opportunity must be capitalized on by Micro, Small, **and** Medium Enterprises (MSME) players to develop **their** businesses.

President Joko Widodo used 5 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) words by using *and*. Meanwhile, he used 4 Reference Comparative (RC) words by using *more* and *faster*. The rest are 3 Reference Demonstrative (RD) words by using *the Government* and *this* and the rest was 2 Reference Personal (RP) words by using *our* and *their*.

Paragraph 22

In the span of January **and** June 2021, Indonesia's investment realization, excluding the upstream oil **and** gas sector **and** financial services, amounted to a minimum value 8 of Rp442.8 trillion, in which 51.5% is outside the island of Java **and** 48.5% in Java. **This** investment has provided jobs for **more** than 620,000 Indonesian workers. **We** hope that with **more** investment in the months ahead, **we** can meet the Rp900 trillion target, create new jobs, **and** propel the economy **more** significantly.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 5 words of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and*. He also used 3 Reference Comparative (RC) words

by using *more*. There were 2 Reference Personal (RP) found, that is *we*. Finally there was only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) found that is the word of *this*.

Paragraph 23

Promoting investment must become an integrated part of inclusive **and** just economic growth. Upgrading classes of MSME entrepreneurs has become **our** main agenda. Numerous facilities have been provided to grow **our** MSMEs, including strategic partnership with large companies to immediately enter the global supply chain. **It** is expected to enhance MSME product competitiveness **and** boost equity **and** independence of **the people's** economy. **This** investment ecosystem **and** collaboration in the business world is also expected to **further** strengthen the development of an economy that is based on innovation **and** technology, especially toward a sustainable Green Economy **and** Blue Economy.

In this paragraph, there were 6 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and*. There were also 3 Personal (RP) found by using *our* and *it*. President Joko Widodo also used 2 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *the people* and *this*. But there was only 1 Reference Comparative (RC) by using *further*.

Paragraph 24

We continue to push for development of the food sector to build food self-sufficiency. Transformation toward new **and** renewable energy as well as acceleration of an economy based on green technology will be an important change in **our** economy. **We** continue to consolidate the capacity of national research to make **it** in harmony with the national strategic agenda. Synergy between education sector **and** the industry **and** entrepreneurship development continues to be accelerated through Merdeka Belajar (Freedom to Learn) Program. **This** is expected to upgrade the quality of **our** national human capital **and** to develop a competitive edge of **our** domestic industries **and** products.

President Joko Widodo used 6 Reference Personal (RP) words by using *we*, *our* and *it*. He also used 5 times of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and* but he used only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) word by using *this*.

Paragraph 25

The expansion of market access for domestic products is a serious concern for **the Government**. **We** continue to intensify the Proudly Made in Indonesia program, while bolstering the competitiveness of local products in the global competition.

The Government continues to stimulate the development of digital economy ecosystem to boost community productivity. The digitalization of MSMEs through on boarding to e-commerce platforms **and** marketplaces continues to grow. As of August **this** year, **more** than 14 million MSMEs or 22% of the total MSMEs have joined e-commerce. Participation in the digital economy is vital given **its** huge potential **and** the role in facilitating **the MSMEs** to enter the global supply chain. In 2020, the value of Indonesia's digital trade transactions reached **more** than Rp253 trillion. **This** figure is projected to increase to Rp330.7 trillion in 2021.

In this paragraph, there were 5 Reference Demonstrative (RD) words used by President Joko Widodo, they are *the Government*, *the MSMEs* and *this*. Meanwhile there were 2 words of Reference Personal (RP), they are *we* and *its*. The word of more was used 2 times as Reference Comparative (RC) as well as the word of *and* which was used 2 times for Conjunction Additive (CAdd).

Paragraph 26

The COVID-19 pandemic has also given the Indonesian nation a wisdom that the crisis calls for consolidation of the state's capacity to serve **the people**, to promote the well-being of **the people**, **and** realize an Advanced Indonesia that **we** aspire to be. Support from everyone, specifically state institutions, is of utmost importance. Working smart **and** synergy between state institutions are one of the most important keys to become agile in responding to the changes in the future. Checks **and** balances among state institutions is crucial in **our** governance system. **However**, collaboration, synergy, **and** willingness to share burden **and** responsibilities are, **in fact**, **more** important in facing the pandemic.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 5 times for the word of *and* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd), 3 times for the word of *the people* as Reference Demonstrative (RD), 2 Conjunction Adversative (CAdv) for the words of *however* and *in fact*, 2 words of Reference Personal (RP), they are *we* and *our*. Finally there was only 1 Reference Comparative (RC), that is *more*.

Paragraph 27

I would like to thank state institutions, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK), the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS), the Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/KPK), the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, including the General Elections Commission (Komisi

Pemilihan Umum/KPU) **and** the General Election Supervisory Agency (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum/Bawaslu) for **their** consistent **and** productive support during **this** time.

President Joko Widodo used 2 words of Reference Personal (RP0, they are *I* for himself and *their*. He also used 2 times *and* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd) but only used 1 Reference Demonstrative, that is *this*.

Paragraph 28

Let **me** also thank members of **the People's** Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/MPR RI) with **its** Four Pillar Program, who consistently strengthen state ideology Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, **and** Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

As the previous paragraph, President Joko Widodo did not use many cohesion device. In this paragraph, he used only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) for *the people*, 1 Conjunction Additive (Cadd) by using *and* and 2 Reference Personal (RP) by using *me* and *its*.

Paragraph 29

The MPR's agenda to study the legal substance **and** form of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which underlies Indonesia's sustainable **and** cross-leadership development, also deserves an appreciation. In tackling a pandemic which requires extraordinary handling, the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/DPR RI), along with **the Government**, have been working hard **and** in synergy to build a legal foundation for the COVID-19 handling.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 3 times for *and* as Conjunction Additive (Cadd), and 2 Reference Demonstrative by using *The MPR's* and *the Government*

Paragraph 30

Apart from handling problems in the health sector, **the DPR and the Government** have also managed to finalize the Job Creation Law, which is the first Omnibus

Law in Indonesia **and** becomes the main pillars of structural reforms in **our** homeland. **In addition**, with numerous innovations, **the DPR** continues to gather public aspirations **and** perform oversight on the implementation of **the Government** programs.

President Joko Widodo used 4 words of Reference Demonstrative (RD), 4 words for *and* and *in addition* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd), and only 1 Reference Personal (RP) that is *our*.

Paragraph 31

The Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia/DPD RI) has also been actively involved in the deliberation of bills, including those related with budget policy **and** performing oversight mainly on public service **and** implementation of Law on Village. **This** role contributes to the prudence of pandemic handling as well as improvement of government institutions in the future. In the midst of the urgency for **the Government** to take immediate actions to save **the people** from the pandemic, the inspection role of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia/BPK RI) has also been adjusted.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo did not use many cohesion devices. He used only 3 Reference Demonstrative (RD) words, they are *this*, *the government* and *the people*. He also used 2 words of *and* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd).

Paragraph 32

The pandemic situation is not a normal situation **and** audits cannot be done with standard procedures. The ultimate goal is to save **the people**. The safety of **the people** is the supreme law in the life of the state. **The BPK's** innovation to realize "Accountability for All" in **our** country deserves a credit. **I** would like to appreciate **the BPK** for providing information on **its** audit findings to be followed up by **the Government**, both at the central and regional levels. The working speed at judiciary institutions must not slow down. **In fact**, it must be accelerated despite the pandemic. Administrative processes **and** trials at the Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung/MA) which are conducted electronically have been able to speed up the handling of cases. **In fact**, the e-court application has facilitated **and** increased the number of cases taken to trial. A similar situation also happens in the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi/MK), which also conducts trials online.

President Joko Widodo used 5 words of Reference Demonstrative (RD), they are *the people, the BPK and the Government*. He also used 2 words of Conjunction Adversative (CA_{Adv}) by using *in fact*, 2 times of using *and* as Conjunction Additive (CA_{Add}), and 2 Reference Personal (RP) words by using *I* and *its*.

Paragraph 33

The growing number of submissions for judicial reviews **and** regional election cases do not hinder the Constitutional Court from resolving cases on time. The Electronic Court System (SPBE) has provided **better** public services in a fast, transparent, **and** accountable manner. The Judicial Commission (Komisi Yudisial/KY) must stay productive amid the pandemic, including in selecting Supreme Court justice candidates, handling public reports, **and** monitoring court cases **and** violation of the judge's code of ethics. With hard work **and** innovation, the Judicial Commission has been successful in improving **its** performance amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 5 times for *and* as Conjunction Additive (CA_{Add}), 1 *better* as Reference Comparative (RC), and 1 Reference Personal (RP) by using *its*.

Paragraph 34

The pandemic has reminded **us** to care for each other. Someone else's disease will become others' disease. Individual handling will never be a solution. Rather, a collective handling is the only solution. With a culture of mutual care **and** mutual sharing, **this** difficult test can be easily addressed. Let **us** uphold the noble values of tolerance, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (unity in diversity), *Gotong Royong* (mutual cooperation), **and** *Pancasila* (the Five Principles, the Indonesian State Ideology) in the life of the society, nation, **and** state. Let **us** pass this pandemic test **and** the upcoming tests with steadfast efforts **and** a sincere prayer of hope. Let **us** always stay healthy, remain disciplined in observing health protocols, take care of each other, **and** help each other. No one is safe from the threats of COVID-19 if there are still people who suffer from **it**.

In this paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 6 times of *and* as Conjunction Additive (CA_{Add}), 5 words of Reference Personal (RP) by using *us*, and *it*. He only used 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *this*.

Paragraph 35

I am fully aware that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought with **it** exhaustion, boredom, weariness, sadness, **and** distress. **I** also understand that there are many criticisms directed to **the Government**, particularly on matters that have not been

resolved yet. Constructive criticism is crucial **and we** always respond to that by fulfilling **our** responsibilities as expected by **the people**.

There were 5 words of Reference Personal (RP) by using *I, it, we, and our*. President Joko Widodo also used 2 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using the words of *the government* and *the people*. He also used 2 times of using *and* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd).

Paragraph 36

I would like to thank children of the nation who have become part of active citizens **and** continuously built a democratic culture. “Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia,” which is the tagline of the Independence Month **this** year, can only be manifested through openness **and** readiness to change in facing the world full of disruption. “Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia” can only be achieved if **we** work together, hand in hand, for one shared goal.

In this paragraph, there were not many cohesion device. There were only 2 Conjunction Additive (CAdd) by using *and* and 2 Reference Personal (RP) by using *I* and *we*, but there was only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *this*.

Paragraph.37

We must build up resilience in facing the pandemic **and** all the tests **we** will be facing **and we** continuously grow to achieve the nation’s aspiration. May Allah **the Almighty** always bless **and** ease the endeavors of the Indonesian nation towards an Advanced Indonesia that **we** aspire to be.

In this final paragraph, President Joko Widodo used 4 times of using *we* as Reference Personal (RP) and 3 times of using *and* as Conjunction Additive (CAdd) but only 1 Reference Demonstrative (RD) by using *the Almighty*.

Based on the analysis above, it was obtained that President Joko Widodo always used Conjunction Additive (CAdd) in which he used 124 words in his speech. The writer found that the Conjunction Additive (CAdd) he always used was *and* and the rest were Reference Personal (RP) and Reference Demonstrative (RD). The following is the Conjunction Additive (CAdd) that President Joko Widodo used in his speech.

Table 4.3 Conjunction Additive Used by President Joko Widodo's Speech at the annual session of MPR 2021

Paragraph	Conjunction Additive (CAdd)	Number of CAdd	Paragraph	Conjunction Additive (CAdd)	Number of CAdd
1	And	2	19	And	4
2	And	7	20	And	-
3	Neither	1	21	And	5
	Nor	1	22	And	5
4	And	2	23	And	6
5	And	4	24	And	5
6	And	2	25	And	2
7	And	6	26	And	5
8	And	2	27	And	2
9	And	4	28	And	1
10	And	4	29	And	3
11	And	5	30	And	3
12	And	3		In addition	1
13	And	3	31	And	2
14	And	4	32	And	2
15	Moreover	1	33	And	5
	And	1	34	And	6
16	And	2	35	And	2
17	And	2	36	And	2
18	And	6	37	And	3

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the way President Joko Widodo used the grammatical cohesion was mostly used conjunction of *and* almost each of the paragraph, then followed by *nether*, *nor*, *moreover*, and *in addition* in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021. Conjunction Additive (CAdd) is used may be nouns, or nominal groups; verbs, or verbal groups; adverbs, or adverbial or prepositional groups; or they may be clauses as Halliday and Hasan (1976: 234) explained.

3. Why President Joko Widodo Used Grammatical Cohesion

As described in the previous findings, the way President Joko Widodo used grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021 was by using Conjunction Additive (CAdd) of *and* more often than the others components. Herring (2016: 563) explained that conjunction additives are used to express relationships between things in a sentence, link different clauses together, and to combine sentences. Without conjunctions, we would be forced to use brief, simple sentences that do not express the full range of meaning we wish to communicate. Only using simple sentences would sound unnaturally abrupt and disjointed. By using different kinds of conjunctions, however, we are able to make more complex, sophisticated sentences that show a connection between actions and ideas.

Meanwhile, Berk (2009: 220) describes that typically, *and* is an additive conjunction; it adds information by adding a word or construction of the same type. But the additive relationship between the two (or more) coordinated constructions is often determined by social convention. When two items are routinely coordinated in

discourse, they sometimes take on a conventional order—*bread and butter; fish and chips; black and white; law and order; you and I*.

In conclusion, the reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical Cohesion in the form of Conjunction Additive (CAdd) is that he would like to express relationships between things to other things in his message, to link different things together, and to combine the things through his speech.

B. Discussions

1. President Joko Widodo Used 6 Types of Grammatical Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 5) cohesion is part of system of language.¹⁷ The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis, and so on that are built into the language itself. The actualization of cohesion in any given instance, however, depends not merely on the selection of some option from within these resources, but also on the presence of some other element which resolves the presupposition that this set up.

After analyzing the data, the findings of the types of grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021 are as follows:

1. Reference Personal (RP)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Reference Personals (RP) of *we, it, they, our, their, them, us*.

2. Reference Demonstrative (RD)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Reference Demonstrative (RD) of *this, the Government, the people, the MSMEs, the MPR, the DPR, the BPK and the Almighty*.

3. Reference Comparative (RC)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Reference Comparative (RC) of *same, more, stronger, better, faster, healthier, further, and significantly increased,*

4. Conjunction Additive (CAdd)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Conjunction Additive (CAdd) of *and, neither, nor, moreover, and in addition*

5. Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Conjunction Adversative (CAAdv) of *however, but, and in fact,*

6. Substitution Verbal (SV)

In his speech President Joko Widodo used mostly the Substitution Verbal (SV) of *do, and does.*

2. President Joko Widodo Used Mostly Conjunction Additive (CAdd)

The way President Joko Widodo used the grammatical cohesion was mostly used conjunction of *and* in almost each of the paragraph, then followed by *neither, nor, moreover, and in addition* in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021. Conjunction Additive (CAdd) is used may be nouns, or nominal groups; verbs, or verbal groups; adverbs, or adverbial or prepositional groups; or they may be clauses as Halliday and Hasan (1976: 234) explained.

There were 36 times that President Joko Widodo used the conjunction of *and*. The rests he used 1 time for *neither*, 1 time for *nor*, 1 time for *moreover* and 1

time for *in addition*. This is the way that President Joko Widodo use the grammatical cohesion by using mostly the Conjunction Additive of *and*.

Conjunctions contribute to discourse structure by indicating the semantic meaning or relationship between what has beensaid and what is to come. As reported by Schleppegrell (280), this they do by creating cohesion in texts, either spoken orwritten, by indicating linkages across varying spans of discourse, and by signalling transitions and displaying the purposeor direction of development of the discourse.

Like prepositions, conjunctions do not have inflectionbecause they belong to the closed class, that is, they are not expandable. This means that they cannot be inflected throughsuffixation (prefixes and suffixes) to make them change from one grammatical class to the other like nouns, verbs andadjectives.

3. President Joko Widodo Used Grammatical Cohesion of Conjunction Additive (CAdd)

Herring (2016: 563) explains that conjunctions are used to express relationships between things in a sentence, link different clauses together, and to combine sentences. Without conjunctions, we would be forced to use brief, simple sentences that do not express the full range of meaning we wish to communicate. Only using simple sentences would sound unnaturally abrupt and disjointed. By using different kinds of conjunctions, however, we are able to make more complex, sophisticated sentences that show a connection between actions and ideas.

Since President Joko Widodo used the Conjunction Additive (CAdd) of *and* more often, this means that the reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical Cohesion is that he would like to express relationships between things

to other things in his message, to link different things together, and to combine the things through his speech.

The president annual speech is necessary to conduct in order to inform the society about the achievements reached by the higher institutions or legislature. This was carried out to expose the performance of the state institution to the society. According to Siddiqui (2004: 2), a conjunction is one of the most important parts of a sentence and helps in maintenance of a strong flow of communication in any language. A good knowledge and understanding of various conjunctions enable us to maintain both ways of communication (that is, verbal and written) conveniently. It is important to note here that ability to use conjunctions appropriately will aid one greatly in speaking in a confident manner. In addition, conjunctions breathe creative life into one's writing by allowing one to combine ideas and compare clauses without having to break up sentences into abrupt fragments.

Conjunctions act as clues drawing attention to and making explicit the logical relationship between propositions. In oral discourse, these relationships may be made clear by context. However, in the written mode, conjunctions are extremely important. This is because readers who fail to note a conjunction or who misunderstand it may interpret the proposition it connects as either totally unrelated, or related in ways unintended by the author. Thus, they may comprehend each sentence or clause but fail to understand the passage as a whole. Conversely, authors who fail to make judicious use of conjunctions leave their readers guessing about the connections between ideas they have presented.

For that reasons, the reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical Cohesion which in this case is Conjunction Additive (Cadd) is that he would like to

express relationships between things to other things in his message, to link different things together, and to combine the things through his speech.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, some conclusions can be drawn to answer the research problems. The conclusions are presented as follows

1. President Joko Widodo used 6 types of grammatical cohesion in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021; they are (1) Reference Personal, (2) Reference Demonstrative (RD), (3) Reference Comparative (RC), (4) Conjunction Additive (CAdd), (5) Conjunction Adversative (CA_{Adv}) and (6) Substitution Verbal (SV),
2. The way President Joko Widodo used the grammatical cohesion was mostly used conjunction additive (CAdd) of *and* in almost each of the paragraph, then followed by *neither, nor, moreover, and in addition* in his speech at the annual session of MPR 2021,
3. The reasons why President Joko Widodo used grammatical Cohesion is that he would like to express relationships between things to other things in his message, to link different things together, and to combine the things through his speech.

B. Suggestions

Finally based on the findings and the significances of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1. Theoretically

This study also can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating similar field of study. They can use the findings as

reference to understand the grammatical cohesion and understanding the text. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. Besides that, they also can use these findings as comparison and direction for their future research particularly on the way of analyzing grammatical cohesion not only in the online video or youtube. In addition, the researcher is also suggested the other social media to be analyzed such as movies, drama etc.

2. Practically

This study also can give a contribution for the English teachers They can use the findings as reference to understand the debate and understanding the conversation. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. The teachers should understand about grammatical cohesion used in the speech of President Joko Widodo so that the teachers' learning quality will improve. The students as well should be given more materials about grammatical cohesion that will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of grammatical cohesion in a speech to gain more understanding.

Additionally, differentiating the types of grammatical cohesion can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

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APPENDIX 1

State of the Nation Address of President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) of the Republic of Indonesia and the Joint Session of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of the Republic of Indonesia and the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia on the Occasion of the 76th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, 16 August 2021

Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahiim,
Assalaamu 'alaikum warahmatullaahi wabarakaatuh,
Good Morning,
May Peace be Upon Us All,
Om Swastyastu,
Namo Buddhaya,
Greetings of Virtue.

Distinguished Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Bapak Professor K.H. Ma'ruf Amin and Ibu Wury Estu Ma'ruf Amin; Honorable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia; Honorable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia; Honorable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia; Honorable Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons, and Members of State Institutions; Distinguished Ibu Hajah Megawati Soekarnoputri, the Fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia; Distinguished Bapak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the Sixth President of the Republic of Indonesia; Distinguished Bapak Try Sutrisno and Bapak Hamzah Haz; Distinguished Bapak Muhammad Jusuf Kalla and Ibu Mufidah Jusuf Kalla; Distinguished Bapak Boediono and Ibu Herawati Boediono; Distinguished Ibu Hajah Shinta Nuriyah Abdurrahman Wahid; Your Excellencies, Ambassadors of Friendly Countries and Heads of International Agencies and Organizations; Distinguished Ministers of the Indonesia Onward Cabinet, Commander of the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI) and Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Polri); Distinguished Chairpersons of political parties; Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

My Fellow Indonesians,
Crisis, recession, and pandemic are like fire. If we can avoid them, we must avoid them. However, if they do occur, there are many things we can learn from them. Fire does burn us, but they also cast light on us. If it is under control, it can be inspiring and motivating. It hurts but strengthens us. We want this pandemic to cast light upon us to reflect, improve, and strengthen ourselves in facing future challenges.

A pandemic is akin to a testing ground that tests us, teaches us, and strengthens us. The pandemic has placed a heavy burden upon us that is full of risks and forces us to face and manage it. All pillars of our lives are being tested and our strength is being sharpened. Our fortitude, patience, endurance, togetherness, intelligence, and responsiveness are being tested and bettered at the same time.

Testing and betterment are like two sides of the same coin. We not only carry the burden, but also have an opportunity to better ourselves. As the test becomes increasingly difficult, the betterment process is also getting faster. We must become a nation that is more resilient, stronger, and capable of winning the battles.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
My Fellow Citizens,

The history of the Indonesian nation has undergone difficult times. Alhamdulillah, we have made it through. The independence of the Republic of Indonesia is neither a present nor a gift. We gained our independence through struggles on all fronts. People's wars, guerrilla warfare, and diplomacy on all fronts finally earned Indonesia her independence.

We have overcome recessions and crises come and go in the wake of Indonesia's independence. Every test strengthens social, political, and economic foundations of the Indonesian nation. Each stage provides lessons as well as betterment in various aspects of our lives.

The COVID-19 pandemic has galvanized us to change, to develop new ways, to leave irrelevant old habits behind, and to make the impossible possible. We are forced to build a new normal and to do things previously considered taboo. Wearing a face mask, keeping a distance, refraining from shaking hands, and avoiding crowds are new habits that were once considered taboo. Working from home, online shopping, distance learning, online meetings, and online court have become new habits that we used to be hesitant to do.

Amid today's disruptive world, the spirit to change, the spirit to make changes, and the spirit to innovate have become the foundation to build an Advanced Indonesia. We have made efforts to change our habits in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era in order to work more effectively, more efficiently, and more productively. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the acceleration of innovation has become an integrated part of our everyday lives.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

For one and a half year during the pandemic, we have made significant progress in our health-related habits and health infrastructure as well as improvement in our national institutions. Public awareness, participation, and mutual cooperation have been increasingly stronger. Cross-sectoral and cross-state government institutions as well as cooperation between the Central Government and regional governments up to the village level are also undergoing consolidation. This helps the capacity of the health sector to undergo a significant acceleration and to be able to face high uncertainty amid the pandemic.

From public perspective, awareness of health has significantly improved. Washing hands, wearing a face mask, and keeping a distance have become a new habit. By the same token, a healthy lifestyle, maintaining environmental hygiene, exercise, and consuming nutritious food have become a culture. This is a valuable asset to build a healthier society and in developing high quality human capital.

Public awareness and enthusiasm for getting vaccinated, accessing health services, receiving treatment, and caring for each other have also seen improvement. The pandemic has taught us that health is our shared goal. The pandemic has strengthened social institutions in our communities and further strengthened our social capital. If you want to be healthy, others must also be healthy. If someone is infected with COVID-19, it will pose risks to others. Disease is a shared problem and being healthy is our shared goal.

The capacity of state institutions in responding to the pandemic is also increasingly consolidated and is working in a more responsive manner. We are aware that the pandemic should be solved swiftly and in a consolidated manner by referring to data, science, and technology. We also understand that our democracy, accountability, and good governance must be upheld. Inter-institutional cooperation as well as responsive and consolidated leadership is key in tackling the pandemic.

Since the onset of the pandemic, legislative institutions and audit institutions provide support to the Government to quickly consolidate its fiscal capacity. The Indonesian National Defense Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia/Polri) and bureaucracy from the national to village levels are working hand in hand with bureaucratic structure at all levels of the Government in enforcing health protocols and in taking testing, tracing, and treatment measures as well as vaccination and preparation of centralized isolation facilities.

Almost all regional leader forums are working hand in hand to address health and economic problems. On-the-ground management in testing, tracing, treatment, and vaccination has shaped leadership capacity in all government levels. I am confident that our response capacity to uncertainty in health sectors and in other sectors has improved.

The provision of health services by both the Government and the private sector has also seen a heartening improvement. The number of health services in many regions has significantly increased, be it additional hospital beds or supporting facilities. We also take pride in and are thankful for the hard work and dedication from doctors, nurses, and other health workers.

Self-sufficiency in our pharmaceutical, vaccine, and medical equipment industries remains a major drawback that we must address. However, the pandemic has spurred development of our domestic pharmaceutical industry, including the development of Red-and-White vaccines as well as medical oxygen. The availability and affordability of medicines should be guaranteed and there is zero tolerance to anyone who obstructs our humanitarian and national missions.

Moreover, the Government continues to work hard to deploy all resources to secure vaccine supplies to meet the national demands. However, at the same time, Indonesia also leaves no stone unturned to provide equitable access to vaccines for all nations because the battle against COVID-19 will be futile if unequal access to vaccine still persists. Through vaccine diplomacy, we have shown the world that

Indonesia continues to actively “participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice”.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

While we turn our attention to tackle health issues, we have not overlooked our big goals toward an Advanced Indonesia. Development of quality human capital remains a priority. Completion of infrastructure development, which pushes down the price of logistics to develop our country from the periphery and to unite Indonesia, continues to be pursued. Structural reforms to promote inclusive and sustainable economic development remain Indonesia’s main agenda.

The pandemic has taught us to find a balanced policy, to strike a balance between health and economic interests. In making decisions, the Government must stay current with the latest data and science and technology. We have to be responsive to the developing situations, day by day, with caution.

Policy objectives and directions must be followed consistently. However, strategies and management on the ground must be dynamically consistent with problems and challenges. The tightening and relaxing public movements, for instance, must be imposed on a weekly basis with reference to the current data. It may be perceived as an ever-changing policy, an inconsistent policy. In fact, it is imperative to find the best combination between public health and economic interests. Since the virus constantly transforms and mutates, the handling should be done with adaptive strategies.

The inevitable tightening of public movement restrictions has prompted the Government to provide more social assistance compared to normal situations. The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discount, Wage Subsidy, Productive Micro Business Assistance, Village Fund Cash Assistance, and Pre-Employment Card Program have been ramped up. Internet Data Subsidy in regions where the restrictions are in place has also been increased to the maximum possible extent for education staff, school and higher education students, and school and university teachers.

Above all and as a sustainable economic solution, the Government continues to ensure that the people can have decent jobs and we can revive national economy. The pandemic has indeed significantly slowed down our economic growth, but it must not hinder the process of structural reforms of our economy.

Our economic structure, of which more than 55% has been contributed by household consumption, must continue to be refocused in order to be more productive by promoting downstreaming, investment, and exports. The Government’s focus is on creating as many new, quality jobs as possible. The implementation of the Job Creation Law has been accelerated. Last week, the Government launched the Online Single Submission (OSS) which considerably facilitates businesses from all levels and types, particularly low-risk businesses. Licensing, incentive, and tax management can now be done much faster, more

transparently, and more conveniently. This opportunity must be capitalized on by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) players to develop their businesses.

In the span of January and June 2021, Indonesia's investment realization, excluding the upstream oil and gas sector and financial services, amounted to a minimum value⁸ of Rp442.8 trillion, in which 51.5% is outside the island of Java and 48.5% in Java. This investment has provided jobs for more than 620,000 Indonesian workers. We hope that with more investment in the months ahead, we can meet the Rp900 trillion target, create new jobs, and propel the economy more significantly.

Promoting investment must become an integrated part of inclusive and just economic growth. Upgrading classes of MSME entrepreneurs has become our main agenda. Numerous facilities have been provided to grow our MSMEs, including strategic partnership with large companies to immediately enter the global supply chain. It is expected to enhance MSME product competitiveness and boost equity and independence of the people's economy. This investment ecosystem and collaboration in the business world is also expected to further strengthen the development of an economy that is based on innovation and technology, especially toward a sustainable Green Economy and Blue Economy.

We continue to push for development of the food sector to build food self-sufficiency. Transformation toward new and renewable energy as well as acceleration of an economy based on green technology will be an important change in our economy. We continue to consolidate the capacity of national research to make it in harmony with the national strategic agenda. Synergy between education sector and the industry and entrepreneurship development continues to be accelerated through Merdeka Belajar (Freedom to Learn) Program. This is expected to upgrade the quality of our national human capital and to develop a competitive edge of our domestic industries and products.

The expansion of market access for domestic products is a serious concern for the Government. We continue to intensify the Proudly Made in Indonesia program, while bolstering the competitiveness of local products in the global competition. The Government continues to stimulate the development of digital economy ecosystem to boost community productivity. The digitalization of MSMEs through onboarding to e-commerce platforms and marketplaces continues to grow. As of August this year, more than 14 million MSMEs or 22% of the total MSMEs have joined e-commerce. Participation in the digital economy is vital given its huge potential and the role in facilitating the MSMEs to enter the global supply chain. In 2020, the value of Indonesia's digital trade transactions reached more than Rp253 trillion. This figure is projected to increase to Rp330.7 trillion in 2021.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
My Fellow Citizens,

The COVID-19 pandemic has also given the Indonesian nation a wisdom that the crisis calls for consolidation of the state's capacity to serve the people, to promote the well-being of the people, and realize an Advanced Indonesia that we aspire to be. Support from everyone, specifically state institutions, is of utmost importance.

Working smart and synergy between state institutions are one of the most important keys to become agile in responding to the changes in the future. Checks and balances among state institutions is crucial in our governance system. However, collaboration, synergy, and willingness to share burden and responsibilities are, in fact, more important in facing the pandemic.

I would like to thank state institutions, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK), the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS), the Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/KPK), the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, including the General Elections Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum/KPU) and the General Election Supervisory Agency (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum/Bawaslu) for their consistent and productive support during this time. Let me also thank members of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/MPR RI) with its Four Pillar Program, who consistently strengthen state ideology Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

The MPR's agenda to study the legal substance and form of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which underlies Indonesia's sustainable and cross-leadership development, also deserves an appreciation. In tackling a pandemic which requires extraordinary handling, the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/DPR RI), along with the Government, have been working hard and in synergy to build a legal foundation for the COVID-19 handling.

Apart from handling problems in the health sector, the DPR and the Government have also managed to finalize the Job Creation Law, which is the first Omnibus Law in Indonesia and becomes the main pillars of structural reforms in our homeland. In addition, with numerous innovations, the DPR continues to gather public aspirations and perform oversight on the implementation of the Government programs.

The Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia/DPD RI) has also been actively involved in the deliberation of bills, including those related with budget policy and performing oversight mainly on public service and implementation of Law on Village. This role contributes to the prudence of pandemic handling as well as improvement of government institutions in the future. In the midst of the urgency for the Government to take immediate actions to save the people from the pandemic, the inspection role of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia/BPK RI) has also been adjusted.

The pandemic situation is not a normal situation and audits cannot be done with standard procedures. The ultimate goal is to save the people. The safety of the people is the supreme law in the life of the state. The BPK's innovation to realize "Accountability for All" in our country deserves a credit. I would like to appreciate the BPK for providing information on its audit findings to be followed up by the Government, both at the central and regional levels. The working speed at judiciary institutions must not slow down. In fact, it must be accelerated despite the

pandemic. Administrative processes and trials at the Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung/MA) which are conducted electronically have been able to speed up the handling of cases. In fact, the e-court application has facilitated and increased the number of cases taken to trial. A similar situation also happens in the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi/MK), which also conducts trials online.

The growing number of submissions for judicial reviews and regional election cases do not hinder the Constitutional Court from resolving cases on time. The Electronic Court System (SPBE) has provided better public services in a fast, transparent, and accountable manner. The Judicial Commission (Komisi Yudisial/KY) must stay productive amid the pandemic, including in selecting Supreme Court justice candidates, handling public reports, and monitoring court cases and violation of the judge's code of ethics. With hard work and innovation, the Judicial Commission has been successful in improving its performance amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

The pandemic has reminded us to care for each other. Someone else's disease will become others' disease. Individual handling will never be a solution. Rather, a collective handling is the only solution. With a culture of mutual care and mutual sharing, this difficult test can be easily addressed. Let us uphold the noble values of tolerance, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (unity in diversity), *Gotong Royong* (mutual cooperation), and *Pancasila* (the Five Principles, the Indonesian State Ideology) in the life of the society, nation, and state. Let us pass this pandemic test and the upcoming tests with steadfast efforts and a sincere prayer of hope. Let us always stay healthy, remain disciplined in observing health protocols, take care of each other, and help each other. No one is safe from the threats of COVID-19 if there are still people who suffer from it.

I am fully aware that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought with it exhaustion, boredom, weariness, sadness, and distress. I also understand that there are many criticisms directed to the Government, particularly on matters that have not been resolved yet. Constructive criticism is crucial and we always respond to that by fulfilling our responsibilities as expected by the people.

I would like to thank children of the nation who have become part of active citizens and continuously built a democratic culture. "Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia," which is the tagline of the Independence Month this year, can only be manifested through openness and readiness to change in facing the world full of disruption. "Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia" can only be achieved if we work together, hand in hand, for one shared goal.

We must build up resilience in facing the pandemic and all the tests we will be facing and we continuously grow to achieve the nation's aspiration. May Allah the Almighty always bless and ease the endeavors of the Indonesian nation towards an Advanced Indonesia that we aspire to be. Long Live the Republic of Indonesia! Long Live the Land of Pancasila! Independence! I thank you, Wassalamu 'alaikum warahmatullaahi wabarakaatuh, Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om, Namu Buddhaya, Greetings of Virtue.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA JOKO WIDODO
(Translation by Office of the Assistant to the Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents and Translation)

Sumber: <https://setkab.go.id/state-of-the-nation-address-of-president-of-the-republic-of-indonesia-at-the-annual-session-of-the-peoples-consultative-assembly-mpr-of-the-republic-of-indonesia-and-the-joint-session-of-th/>

APPENDIX 2

DATA ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

Paragraphs	Sentences	Cohesion Devices	Types
1	(1) Crisis, recession, and pandemic are like fire.	And	CAdd
	(2) If we can avoid them , we must avoid them .	We	RP
		Them	RP
		We	RP
		Them	RP
	(3) However , if they do occur, there are many things we can learn from them .	However	CAdv
		They	RP
		Do	SV
		We	RP
	(4) Fire does burn us , but they also cast light on us .	Does	SV
		Us	RP
		But	CAdv
		They	RP
	(5) If it is under control, it can be inspiring and motivating. (6) It hurts but strengthens us . (7) We want this pandemic to cast light upon us to reflect, improve, and strengthen ourselves in facing future challenges.	Us	RP
		It	RP
		We	RP
This		RD	
Us		RP	
And		CAdd	
(8) A pandemic is akin to a testing ground that tests us , teaches us , and strengthens us .		Us	RP
		Us	RP
		And	CAdd
		Us	RP
(9) The pandemic has placed a heavy burden upon us that is full of risks and forces us to face and manage it .	Us	RP	
	And	CAdd	
	Us	RP	
	And	CAdd	
(10) All pillars of our lives are being tested and our strength is being sharpened.	It	RP	
	Our	RP	
	And	CAdd	
	And	CAdd	

		Our	RP
	(11) Our fortitude, patience, endurance, togetherness, intelligence, and responsiveness are being tested and bettered at the same time.	Our	RP
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		Same	RC
	(12) Testing and betterment are like two sides of the same coin.	And	CAdd
		Same	RC
	(13) We not only carry the burden, but also have an opportunity to better ourselves.	We	RP
		But	CAdv
		Better	RC
	(14) As the test becomes increasingly difficult, the betterment process is also getting faster .	Faster	RC
	(15) We must become a nation that is more resilient, stronger , and capable of winning the battles.	We	RP
		More	RC
		Stronger	RC
3	(16) The history of the Indonesian nation has undergone difficult times.	——	——
	(17) Alhamdulillah, we have made it through.	We	RP
		It	RP
	(18) The independence of the Republic of Indonesia is neither a present nor a gift.	Neither	CAdd
		Nor	CAdd
	(19) We gained our independence through struggles on all fronts.	We	RP
Our		RP	
(20) People's wars, guerrilla warfare, and diplomacy on all fronts finally earned Indonesia her independence.	Her	RP	
4	(21) We have overcome recessions and crises come and go in the wake of Indonesia's independence.	We	RP
		And	CAdd
	(22) Every test strengthens social, political, and economic foundations of the Indonesian nation.	And	CAdd
(23) Each stage provides lessons as well as betterment in various aspects of our lives.	Our	RP	
5	(24) The COVID-19 pandemic has galvanized us to change, to develop new ways, to leave irrelevant old habits behind, and to make the impossible possible.	Us	RP
		And	CAdd
	(25) We are forced to build a new normal and to do things previously considered taboo.	We	RP
		And	CAdd
(26) Wearing a face mask, keeping a distance, refraining from shaking hands, and avoiding crowds are new habits that were once considered taboo.	And	CAdd	
(27) Working from home, online shopping, distance	And	CAdd	

	learning, online meetings, and online court have become new habits that we used to be hesitant to do.	We	RP
6	(28) Amid today's disruptive world, the spirit to change, the spirit to make changes, and the spirit to innovate have become the foundation to build an Advanced Indonesia.	And	CAdd
	(29) We have made efforts to change our habits in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era in order to work more effectively, more efficiently, and more productively.	We	RP
		Our	RP
		More	RC
		More	RC
		And	CAdd
(30) With the COVID-19 pandemic, the acceleration of innovation has become an integrated part of our everyday lives.	More	RC	
7	(31) For one and a half year during the pandemic, we have made significant progress in our health-related habits and health infrastructure as well as improvement in our national institutions.	Our	RP
		And	CAdd
		We	RP
		Our	RP
		And	CAdd
	(32) Public awareness, participation, and mutual cooperation have been increasingly stronger.	Our	RP
	(33) Cross-sectoral and cross-state government institutions as well as cooperation between the Central Government and regional governments up to the village level are also undergoing consolidation.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
(34) This helps the capacity of the health sector to undergo a significant acceleration and to be able to face high uncertainty amid the pandemic.	This	RD	
	And	CAdd	
8	(35) From public perspective, awareness of health has significantly improved.	—	—
	(36) Washing hands, wearing a face mask, and keeping a distance have become a new habit.	And	CAdd
	(37) By the same token, a healthy lifestyle, maintaining environmental hygiene, exercise, and consuming nutritious food have become a culture.	And	CAdd
	(38) This is a valuable asset to build a healthier society and in developing high quality human capital.	This	RD
		Healthier	RC
9	(39) Public awareness and enthusiasm for getting vaccinated, accessing health services, receiving treatment, and caring for each other have also seen improvement.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(40) The pandemic has taught us that health is our shared goal.	Us	RP
		Our	RP
	(41) The pandemic has strengthened social	Our	RP

	institutions in our communities and further strengthened our social capital.	And	CAdd	
		Further	RC	
	(42) If you want to be healthy, others must also be healthy.	You	RP	
	(43) If someone is infected with COVID-19.	————	————	
	(44) It will pose risks to others. Disease is a shared problem and being healthy is our shared goal.	It	RP	
And		CAdd		
Our		RP		
10	(45) The capacity of state institutions in responding to the pandemic is also increasingly consolidated and is working in a more responsive manner.	And	CAdd	
		More	RC	
	(46) We are aware that the pandemic should be solved swiftly and in a consolidated manner by referring to data, science, and technology.	And	CAdd	
		More	RC	
	(47) We also understand that our democracy, accountability, and good governance must be upheld.	We	RP	
		Our	RP	
		And	CAdd	
	(48) Inter-institutional cooperation as well as responsive and consolidated leadership is key in tackling the pandemic.	And	CAdd	
11	(49) Since the onset of the pandemic, legislative institutions and audit institutions provide support to the Government to quickly consolidate its fiscal capacity.	The Government	RD	
		Its	RP	
	(50) The Indonesian National Defense Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia/Polri) and bureaucracy from the national to village levels are working hand in hand with bureaucratic structure at all levels of the Government in enforcing health protocols and in taking testing, tracing, and treatment measures as well as vaccination and preparation of centralized isolation facilities.	And	CAdd	
		And	CAdd	
		The Government	RD	
		And	CAdd	
		And	CAdd	
		And	CAdd	
12	(51) Almost all regional leader forums are working hand in hand to address health and economic problems.	And	CAdd	
	(52) On-the-ground management in testing, tracing, treatment, and vaccination has shaped leadership capacity in all government levels.	And	CAdd	
		(53) I am confident that our response capacity to uncertainty in health sectors and in other sectors has improved.	I	RP
			Our	RP
	And	CAdd		
13	(54) The provision of health services by both the Government and the private sector has also seen a heartening improvement.	The Government	RD	
	(55) The number of health services in many regions has significantly increased , be it additional hospital beds or supporting facilities.	Significantly increased	RC	

	(56) We also take pride in and are thankful for the hard work and dedication from doctors, nurses, and other health workers.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
14	(57) Self-sufficiency in our pharmaceutical, vaccine, and medical equipment industries remains a major drawback that we must address.	Our	RP
		And	CAdd
		We	RP
	(58) However , the pandemic has spurred development of our domestic pharmaceutical industry, including the development of Red-and-White vaccines as well as medical oxygen.	However	CAdv
		Our	RP
	(59) The availability and affordability of medicines should be guaranteed and there is zero tolerance to anyone who obstructs our humanitarian and national missions.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		Our	RP
And		CAdd	
15	(60) Moreover, the Government continues to work hard to deploy all resources to secure vaccine supplies to meet the national demands.	Moreover	CAdd
		The Government	RD
	(61) However , at the same time, Indonesia also leaves no stone unturned to provide equitable access to vaccines for all nations because the battle against COVID-19 will be futile if unequal access to vaccine still persists.	However	CAdv
		Same	RC
	(62) Through vaccine diplomacy, we have shown the world that Indonesia continues to actively “participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice”.	We	RP
And		CAdd	
16	(63) While we turn our attention to tackle health issues, we have not overlooked our big goals toward an Advanced Indonesia.	We	RP
		We	RP
		Our	RP
	(64) Development of quality human capital remains a priority.	_____	_____
	(65) Completion of infrastructure development, which pushes down the price of logistics to develop our country from the periphery and to unite Indonesia, continues to be pursued.	Our	RP
		And	CAdd
(66) Structural reforms to promote inclusive and sustainable economic development remain Indonesia’s main agenda.	And	CAdd	
17	(67) The pandemic has taught us to find a balanced policy, to strike a balance between health and economic interests.	Us	RP
		And	CAdd
	(68) In making decisions, the Government must stay current with the latest data and science and technology.	The Government	RD
		And	CAdd
	(69) We have to be responsive to the developing situations, day by day, with caution.	We	RP

18	(70) Policy objectives and directions must be followed consistently.	And	CAdd
	(71) However , strategies and management on the ground must be dynamically consistent with problems and challenges.	However	CAdv
		And	CAdd
	(72) The tightening and relaxing public movements, for instance, must be imposed on a weekly basis with reference to the current data.	And	CAdd
		(73) It may be perceived as an ever-changing policy, an inconsistent policy.	It
	(74) In fact, it is imperative to find the best combination between public health and economic interests.	In fact	CAdv
		It	RP
(75) Since the virus constantly transforms and mutates, the handling should be done with adaptive strategies.	And	CAdd	
19	(76) The inevitable tightening of public movement restrictions has prompted the Government to provide more social assistance compared to normal situations.	The Government	RD
	(77) The Family Hope Program, Basic Food Cards, Electricity Discount, Wage Subsidy, Productive Micro Business Assistance, Village Fund Cash Assistance, and Pre-Employment Card Program have been ramped up.	And	CAdd
	(78) Internet Data Subsidy in regions where the restrictions are in place has also been increased to the maximum possible extent for education staff, school and higher education students, and school and university teachers.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
20	(79) Above all and as a sustainable economic solution, the Government continues to ensure that the people can have decent jobs and we can revive national economy.	And	CAdd
		The Government	RD
		The people	RD
	(80) The pandemic has indeed significantly slowed down our economic growth, but it must not hinder the process of structural reforms of our economy.	We	RP
		Our	RP
		It	RP
21	(81) Our economic structure, of which more than 55% has been contributed by household consumption, must continue to be refocused in order to be more productive by promoting downstreaming, investment, and exports.	Our	RP
		More	RC
		And	CAdd
	(82) The Government's focus is on creating as many new, quality jobs as possible.	The Government	RD
	(83) The implementation of the Job Creation Law has been accelerated.	——	——
(84) Last week, the Government launched the Online Single Submission (OSS) which	The Government	RD	

	considerably facilitates businesses from all levels and types, particularly low-risk businesses.	And	CAdd
	(85) Licensing, incentive, and tax management can now be done much faster, more transparently, and more conveniently.	And	CAdd
		Faster	RC
		More	RC
		And	CAdd
		More	RC
	(86) This opportunity must be capitalized on by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) players to develop their businesses.	This	RD
		And	CAdd
		Their	RP
22	(87) In the span of January and June 2021, Indonesia's investment realization, excluding the upstream oil and gas sector and financial services, amounted to a minimum value 8 of Rp442.8 trillion, in which 51.5% is outside the island of Java and 48.5% in Java.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(88) This investment has provided jobs for more than 620,000 Indonesian workers.	This	RD
		More	RC
	(89) We hope that with more investment in the months ahead, we can meet the Rp900 trillion target, create new jobs, and propel the economy more significantly.	We	RP
		More	RC
		We	RP
		And	CAdd
More		RC	
23	(90) Promoting investment must become an integrated part of inclusive and just economic growth.	And	CAdd
	(91) Upgrading classes of MSME entrepreneurs has become our main agenda.	Our	RP
	(92) Numerous facilities have been provided to grow our MSMEs, including strategic partnership with large companies to immediately enter the global supply chain.	Our	RP
	(93) It is expected to enhance MSME product competitiveness and boost equity and independence of the people's economy.	It	RP
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		The people	RD
	(94) This investment ecosystem and collaboration in the business world is also expected to further strengthen the development of an economy that is based on innovation and technology, especially toward a sustainable Green Economy and Blue Economy.	This	RD
		And	CAdd
		Further	RC
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	24	(95) We continue to push for development of the food sector to build food self-sufficiency.	We

	(96) Transformation toward new and renewable energy as well as acceleration of an economy based on green technology will be an important change in our economy.	And	CAdd
		Our	RP
	(97) We continue to consolidate the capacity of national research to make it in harmony with the national strategic agenda.	We	RP
		It	RP
	(98) Synergy between education sector and the industry and entrepreneurship development continues to be accelerated through Merdeka Belajar (Freedom to Learn) Program.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(99) This is expected to upgrade the quality of our national human capital and to develop a competitive edge of our domestic industries and products.	This	RD
		Our	RP
		And	CAdd
		Our	RP
		And	CAdd
	25	(100) The expansion of market access for domestic products is a serious concern for the Government .	The Government
(101) We continue to intensify the Proudly Made in Indonesia program, while bolstering the competitiveness of local products in the global competition.		We	RP
(102) The Government continues to stimulate the development of digital economy ecosystem to boost community productivity.		The Government	RD
(103) The digitalization of MSMEs through on boarding to e-commerce platforms and marketplaces continues to grow.		And	CAdd
(104) As of August this year, more than 14 million MSMEs or 22% of the total MSMEs have joined e-commerce.		This	RD
		More	RC
(105) Participation in the digital economy is vital given its huge potential and the role in facilitating the MSMEs to enter the global supply chain.		Its	RP
		And	CAdd
		The MSMEs	RD
(106) In 2020, the value of Indonesia's digital trade transactions reached more than Rp253 trillion.	More	RC	
(107) This figure is projected to increase to Rp330.7 trillion in 2021.	This	RD	
26	(108) The COVID-19 pandemic has also given the Indonesian nation a wisdom that the crisis calls for consolidation of the state's capacity to serve the people , to promote the well-being of the people , and realize an Advanced Indonesia that we aspire to be.	The people	RD
		The people	RD
		The people	RD
		And	CAdd
		We	RP
	(109) Support from everyone, specifically state institutions, is of utmost importance.	_____	_____
	(110) Working smart and synergy between state institutions are one of the most important keys to become agile in responding to the changes in the future.	And	CAdd

	(111) Checks and balances among state institutions is crucial in our governance system.	And	CAdd
		Our	RP
	(112) However , collaboration, synergy, and willingness to share burden and responsibilities are, in fact, more important in facing the pandemic.	However	CAdv
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
		In fact	CAdv
More	RC		
27	(113) I would like to thank state institutions, Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK), the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS), the Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/KPK), the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, including the General Elections Commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum/KPU) and the General Election Supervisory Agency (Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum/Bawaslu) for their consistent and productive support during this time.	I	RP
		And	CAdd
		Their	RP
		And	CAdd
		This	RD
28	(114) Let me also thank members of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/MPR RI) with its Four Pillar Program, who consistently strengthen state ideology Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.	Me	RP
		The people	RD
		Its	RP
		And	CAdd
29	(115) The MPR's agenda to study the legal substance and form of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which underlies Indonesia's sustainable and cross-leadership development, also deserves an appreciation.	The MPR	RD
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(116) In tackling a pandemic which requires extraordinary handling, the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia/DPR RI), along with the Government , have been working hard and in synergy to build a legal foundation for the COVID-19 handling.	The Government	RD
		And	CAdd
30	(117) Apart from handling problems in the health sector, the DPR and the Government have also managed to finalize the Job Creation Law, which is the first Omnibus Law in Indonesia and becomes the main pillars of structural reforms in our homeland.	The DPR	RD
		And	CAdd
		The Government	RD
		And	CAdd
		Our	RP
	(118) In addition , with numerous innovations, the DPR continues to gather public aspirations and perform oversight on the implementation of the Government programs.	In addition	CAdd
		The DPR	RD
And	CAdd		

		The Government	RD
31	(119) The Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia/DPD RI) has also been actively involved in the deliberation of bills, including those related with budget policy and performing oversight mainly on public service and implementation of Law on Village.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(120) This role contributes to the prudence of pandemic handling as well as improvement of government institutions in the future.	This	RD
	(121) In the midst of the urgency for the Government to take immediate actions to save the people from the pandemic, the inspection role of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia/BPK RI) has also been adjusted.	The Government	RD
The people		RD	
32	(122) The pandemic situation is not a normal situation and audits cannot be done with standard procedures.	And	CAdd
	(123) The ultimate goal is to save the people . The safety of the people is the supreme law in the life of the state.	The people	RD
		The people	RD
	(124) The BPK's innovation to realize "Accountability for All" in our country deserves a credit.	The BPK	RD
		Our	RP
	(125) I would like to appreciate the BPK for providing information on its audit findings to be followed up by the Government , both at the central and regional levels.	I	RP
		The BPK	RD
		Its	RP
		The Government	RD
	(126) The working speed at judiciary institutions must not slow down.	_____	_____
	(127) In fact , it must be accelerated despite the pandemic.	In fact	CAdv
(128) Administrative processes and trials at the Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung/MA) which are conducted electronically have been able to speed up the handling of cases	And	CAdd	
(129) In fact , the e-court application has facilitated and increased the number of cases taken to trial.	In fact	CAdv	
	And	CAdd	
(130) A similar situation also happens in the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi/MK), which also conducts trials online.	_____	_____	
33	(131)The growing number of submissions for judicial reviews and regional election cases do not hinder the Constitutional Court from resolving cases on time.	And	CAdd
	(132)The Electronic Court System (SPBE) has provided better public services in a fast, transparent, and accountable manner.	Better	RC
And		CAdd	

	(133)The Judicial Commission (Komisi Yudisial/KY) must stay productive amid the pandemic, including in selecting Supreme Court justice candidates, handling public reports, and monitoring court cases and violation of the judge’s code of ethics.	And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(134)With hard work and innovation, the Judicial Commission has been successful in improving its performance amid the COVID-19 pandemic.	And	CAdd
		Its	RP
34	(135)The pandemic has reminded us to care for each other.	Us	RP
	(136) Someone else’s disease will become others’ disease.	_____	_____
	(137) Individual handling will never be a solution.	_____	_____
	(138)Rather, a collective handling is the only solution.	_____	_____
	(139)With a culture of mutual care and mutual sharing, this difficult test can be easily addressed.	And	CAdd
		This	RD
	(140) Let us uphold the noble values of tolerance, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (unity in diversity), Gotong Royong (mutual cooperation), and Pancasila (the Five Principles, the Indonesian State Ideology) in the life of the society, nation, and state.	Us	RP
		And	CAdd
		And	CAdd
	(141) Let us pass this pandemic test and the upcoming tests with steadfast efforts and a sincere prayer of hope.	Us	RP
		And	CAdd
And		CAdd	
(142) Let us always stay healthy, remain disciplined in observing health protocols, take care of each other, and help each other.	Us	RP	
	And	CAdd	
(143) No one is safe from the threats of COVID-19 if there are still people who suffer from it .	It	RP	
35	(144) I am fully aware that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought with it exhaustion, boredom, weariness, sadness, and distress.	I	RP
		It	RP
		And	CAdd
	(145) I also understand that there are many criticisms directed to the Government , particularly on matters that have not been resolved yet.	I	RP
		The Government	RD
	(146) Constructive criticism is crucial and we always respond to that by fulfilling our responsibilities as expected by the people .	And	CAdd
		We	RP
		Our	RP
	The people	RD	
36	(147) I would like to thank children of the nation who have become part of active citizens and continuously built a democratic culture.	I	RP
		And	CAdd
	(148) “Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia,” which is the tagline of the Independence Month this year, can only be manifested through openness and readiness to change in facing the world full of	This	RD
		And	CAdd

	disruption.		
	(149) “Resilient Indonesia, Advancing Indonesia” can only be achieved if we work together, hand in hand, for one shared goal.	We	RP
37	(150) We must build up resilience in facing the pandemic and all the tests we will be facing and we continuously grow to achieve the nation’s aspiration.	We	RP
		And	CAdd
		We	RP
		And	CAdd
		We	RP
	(151) May Allah the Almighty always bless and ease the endeavors of the Indonesian nation towards an Advanced Indonesia that we aspire to be.	The Almighty	RD
		And	CAdd
We		RP	



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PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech at the Annual session of MPR 2021	<i>Acc 18/08-2021</i>

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh,

Erlindawaty S.Pd, M.Pd

Dosen Pembimbing

Medan, 18 Agustus 2021

Hormat Pemohon



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata-1 bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's
Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Medan, Oktober 2021

Disetujui Oleh:

Ketua Program Studi


(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum).

Dosen Pembimbing


(Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd.)



**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Muhktar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217**

Nomor : 1833/IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021 Form : K3
Lamp : ----
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut dibawah ini :

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
N P M : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at The Annual Session of MPR 2021

Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan. Masa Kadaluarsa Tanggal 19 Agustus 2022

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H/Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Kamis Tanggal 11 November Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
N P M : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Grammatical Cohesion On President Joko Widodo's Speech The Annual Session of MPR 2021

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	-
BAB II	Theory
BAB III	Technique of Collecting Data
LAINNYA	Table of Contents
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 11 November 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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FORM K 2

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at The Annual Session of MPR 2021

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 19 Agustus 2021
Hormat Pemohon,


Novita Sari Sinurat

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK : 136 SKS

IPK = 3,38

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at The Annual Session of MPR 2021	
	Transitivity Process on Jokowi's Speech Covid-19 at The United Nations Session 2020.	
	Lexical Metaphor in Novel of Song Pemimpi By Andrea Hirata	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 19 Agustus 2021

Hormat Pemohon,



Novita Sari Sinurat

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 2743 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : Permohonan Riset

Medan, 25 Rab. Akhir 1443 H
30 Nopember 2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di
Tempat

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa : Novita Sari Sinurat
N P M : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Grammatical Cohesion on Joko Widodo's Speech The Annual Session of MPR 2021.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin



Dekan

Dra. Hj. Svamsuurnita, M.Pd
NIP : 19670604 199303 2 002

Penting!



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Muchtar Basri No .3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada:

Hari : Kamis
Tanggal : 11 November 2021
Judul : Grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech the Annual Session of MPR 2021

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 11 November 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Grammatical cohesion on President Joko Widodo's speech
The Annual session of MPR 2021

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 11 November 2021

Hormat saya

Yang membuat Pernyataan



(Novita Sari Sinurat)

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Gramatical cohesion on president Joko widodo's speech at the annual session of MPR 2021

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
09/10-2021	Chapter I - Rationale of the study.	
13/10-2021	Chapter II - Review of literature - Conceptual Framework.	
21/10-2021	Chapter III Research Design.	
28/10-2021	Reference.	

Medan, 28 Oktober 2021

Diketahui/Disetujui

Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd.)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website : <http://perpustakaan.umstu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umstu.ac.id

Bila mempunyai surat ini, agar dicetak dan nomor dan tanggalnya

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 059/ KET/IL.3-AU/UMSU-PM/2022

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Novita Sari Sinurat
NPM : 1702050053
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 16 Jumadil Akhir 1443 H.
19 Januari 2022 M



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE



The author of the thesis entitled "Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021" is Novita Sari Sinurat, Born on Januari 11, 1998 in Huta Padang, Muslim. The author is the son of a father named Alm.Yahya Sinurat and mother Enah Sirait Who is the Seven child of 7 siblings who resides on Jl Besar Bandar Pasir Mandoge, Kec.Bandar Pasir Mandoge,Kab.Asahan, North Sumatra.

The author completed her education at Sekolah Dasar Negeri 010112 Huta Padang in 2005-2011, SMP Muhammadiyah 24 Aek Kanopan Negeri in 2011-2014 And graduated from Senior high school in 2017 at SMA Swasta YPUS Huta Padang.

In 2017 the author continued her studies at the university of Muhammadiyah North Sumatra (UMSU) faculty of teacher and education in The English Program