

**B VALENCY IN *JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH AT INTERNATIONAL
EVENT***

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with valency in *Joko Widodo's speech* at International Event. It was aimed to investigate the kinds of valency used in Joko Widodo's speech and to find out the dominant kind of valency in Joko Widodo's speech. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative design. The sources of data was taken from Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014. The data were analyzed by identifying the valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event, classifying the text and classifying to types valency theory based on valency zero, valency one, and valency two, tabulating the types of valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event, finding out the dominant type of valency .The result showed that there were 3 concepts of valency, namely valency zero, valency one, and valency two. There were 4 (10%) for valency zero, 10 (26%) for valency one, 25 (64%) for valency two. The most dominant type of valency in Joko Widodo's speech was valency two in the amount of 25 (64%). It means that Joko Widodo gave explanation clearly and completely with the aim invite to someone to give the investment.

Keyword: *Valency and Speech*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Semantics is a part of larger study of signs semiotics. It is the part that deals with words as signs (symbols) and language as a system of signs (words as symbols). The area of focus in this project is the “Semantic Roles”. But before that a general introduction is needed about the basic organization of grammar that conveys meaning. It can be roughly termed as a sentence and proposition. Every single sentence-every proposition has one predicate and a varying number of referring expressions or “arguments”. The meaning of a predicate is determined by how many arguments it may have and what role those arguments have. An account of the number of arguments that a predicate has is called the “valency” of that predicate.

According Kreidler (1998) Valency is a description of the semantic potential of predicates in terms of the number and types of arguments which may co-occur with them. Valency theory investigates this essential core of human language, both as a universal and as a particular shaped by the characteristics of individual languages. Valency deals with the question of how many participants a certain verb logically presupposes in order for the event denoted by the verb to be realizable. For instance, it takes only one individual to carry out a **sleeping event**. According to Kreidler (1998) there are three kinds of valency theory such as valency zero, one, and two. valencies zero, one, and two are typical of a whole group of predicates. Each and every one of us can do that without any assistance

from others. Therefore, we say that a verb (or verbs) denoting a sleeping event presupposes one argument, namely the individual doing the sleeping.

A full sentence describing a sleeping event, then, typically consists of an appropriate form of the verb plus a phrase, typically an NP denoting the individual who sleeps, as in *John sleeps*. Accordingly, the verb *sleeps* is described as belonging to the class of **Mono-valent** verbs, which comprises **intransitive** verbs, *die, wither, walk, run, liquidate*. In valency always occur in public speech.

Speech is a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture (Sapir: 1998). Furthermore, speech is one of the ways to communicated or express one idea, from that definition. Speech permits all people to communicated or interact.

Speech for some cases, can be a social phenomenon such as a speech can motivate somebody to do something. In public speaking, speech deliver verbally to a group of people in a well prepared, structured, deliberate, manner, intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience.

But in fact, many students' university in UMSU at academic year 2015/2016 cannot speak because they did not understand what valency is and

function of valency in the text especially in the speech. In addition, many speakers always spoke which not interesting to be listened by listener which make them bored to listen it. Besides many participant which not believed with their argument especially in politic.

In Leiss' theory states that human language does not construct its message holistically but in predicate-argument structures: events are perceived as consisting of things and relationships between these things. Noun refers to entities, among which a verb as a relational expression creates a link. The referents of verbs are more abstract and can only be perceived indirectly: for instance, you can only point at them by pointing at one or several objects (Agel: 2009).

One of speech where language created by other people with structure, argument, and predicate formation be arranged regularly is President's speech namely Joko Widodo. This is one of reason why the researcher choose Joko Widodo's speech because Joko Widodo is number one people in Indonesia (President) and he is one of people who come to Beijing at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014. One of the phenomenon occur in international event is Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO SUMMIT, 2014 Beijing. In that speech occur in Beijing, China tell about subsidy to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. He tell to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy he want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. He want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy he want to channel to the

health program, the education program. And some subsidy he want to channel to infrastructure.

Therefore, that is why the researcher take this study to be analyzed and the purpose of the research is to investigate valency in Joko Widodo's speech at International Event. It can be analyzed with connect arguments an semantic function in the sentence.

Based on the phenomenon above the research was conducted this study with the title "**Valency in *Joko Widodo's Speech at International Event***".

B. The Identification of the Problems

In relation to the background of the study, the problems was identified as follows

1. many students did not understand what valency is
2. many students had not understand the function of valency in the text especially in speech
3. in public speaking, many spoke with not interesting which make listener bored to listen it.
4. many participant which do not believe with their argument especially in politic.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study was focused on semantic, there were many fields discussed in it such as: speech act, reference, implicature, connotative meaning, entailment, presupposition, valency, etc. This study was limited on valency in Joko Widodo's

speech at international event about APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014 in Beijing, China which taken from <http://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalamceosummit.html-m=1-accessedon20-12-2016>.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

In relation to the background of the study, the problems of the research are formulated as the following.

1. What kinds of valency are found in Joko Widodo's speech?
2. What is the most dominant kind of valency found in Joko Widodo's speech?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows

1. to investigate the kinds of valency in Joko Widodo's speech.
2. to find out the dominantly kind of valency in Joko Widodo's speech.

F. The Significance of the Study

In this study, many contribution which given by this research as theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically,

The findings of the research is hoped to give an important contribution to linguist to increase to knowledge in linguistic field to depth research.

b. Practically,

1. for the researcher, it can increase the knowledge in valency and can share to people want to research in this field.
2. for the readers, to know kinds of valency especially Joko Widodo's speech.
3. for the students, it can add and increase their knowledge about valency and can help them in comprehending the text.
4. for the other researchers, it can help them to further research as reference in it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework.

1. Valency

Kreidler (1998) Valency is a description of the semantic potential of predicates in terms of the number and types of arguments which may co-occur with them. Some predicates, such as *break*, have variable valency : a valency of one in *A window broke* and a valency of two in *Tom broke a window*. Valencies of zero, one, two and three—and each of them is typical of a whole group of predicates. In this chapter we discuss valencies of zero, one, and two. Human language does not construct its messages holistically but in predicate argument structures: events are perceived as consisting of things and relationships between these things. Nouns refer to entities, among which a verb as a relational expression creates a link. The referents of verbs are more abstract and can only be perceived indirectly: for instance, you can only point at them by pointing at one or several subjects (Leiss: 2002).

All languages possess linguistic means to create predicate-argument structures (proposition formation). Valency theory investigates this essential core of human language, both as a universal and as a particular shaped by the characteristics of individual languages. Valency theory openness to concepts developed outside its framework is hardly reciprocated by other approaches (but Huddleston and Pullum 2002). However, grammars today are highly likely to possess a valency-type component (of variable analytical depth), usually under a

different name (e.g., subcategorization). These valency-type components have moved closer to valency theory. This is particularly obvious in the X-bar template of generative grammar. Recent modeling of first language learning, which emphasizes the lexeme-specificity of the initial acquisition of syntactic functions (Verb Island hypothesis, Tomasello 2003: 117), supports the word grammar outlook of valency theory.

2. Types of Valency

2.1. Valency Zero

It refers to the predicate that has no particular subject. Hence the verb it contains is a zero-argument verb. For example: *It is snowing*. In the group above has the verb snow, and the subject is it, but it doesn't name anything. The sentence has a subject because English requires a subject, but this subject does not correspond to anything in the underlying proposition. We say that snow is a zero-argument verb. Other zero-argument verbs are seen in the following:

It's raining It sleeted (yesterday) It has been thundering (in the west).

English requires the presence of it with weather verbs like rain, snow, sleet, thunder, but it does not refer to anything. These verbs are among the few in the language that do not require some referent to be named in the sentence. Tense and aspect must be expressed (rains, rained; is snowing, has been snowing) and indications of time and place can be added (yesterday, in the west, etc.) but a sentence is complete without anything being named.

For another example: *It's shocking*.

Here ‘it’ is the subject but ‘it’ doesn’t name anything, its neutral. *Shocking* is a zero-argument verb. In the text, “it’s shocking” is a clause of the sentence ‘it’s shocking, what can suddenly happen to a person’. Here this clause has no particular subject. This clause refers to the whole situation but not naming one particular subject, yet it has a predicate conveying a meaning.

2.2. Valency One

One-argument predicates contain a verb that has a subject but no object which means it is an intransitive verb. The argument contains a subject and a predicate in the roles of: Actor/action, Affected/event, Theme/description, and Theme/identity. For example: *My brother snores*

The verb snore and a subject my brother. A lot of verbs are like snore: they have a subject but no object. They are intransitive verbs or, in our terminology, one-argument predicates. Other one-argument verbs appear in the sentences:

The dog is sleeping.

Larry laughed.

The earth rotates (on its axis).

Grandfather died (last week).

A volcano erupted.

The predicates sleep, laugh and rotate express actions; they tell what the dog, Larry and the earth do, respectively. Consequently, each of these arguments names an actor that carries out the action. These three sentences, then, or the

propositions that they express, have this composition, with the arguments indicated in abbreviated form:

Argument	Predicate
 actor	 action
 dog	 sleep
Larry	laugh
earth	rotate

Turning to the second group, it would be possible to say that Grandfather and a volcano and the cake did something and the respective predicates tell what they did, but these predicates are not like those of the first group. The predicates die, erupt, fall tell of an event, a change in the condition of the entity named by the argument, and the entity named in the argument undergoes this change, is affected by it. The structure of this group of sentences is:

Argument	Predicate
 affected	 event
 Grandfather	 die
Volcano	erupt
Cake	fall

For each sentence here decide if it has the semantic structure Actor + Action or Affected + Event.

For example: *Samsa was a traveling salesman.*

Argument + predicate

Theme + identity

Samsa + traveling salesman

The sentence gives information about the central character of the story. It tells about his profession thus giving him an *identity*. The subject is no way in need contributing to the meaning of the story.

2.3. Valency Two

The sentences having subject and object both are known to have two-argument predicates. The arguments may occur in the role of:

Agent/action/affected, Agent/action/affect, Actor/action/place,

Affecting/affect/affected, Affected/affect/affecting, and Theme/link/associate.

The possible semantic relations were introduced in generative grammar during the mid-1960s and early 1970s as a way of classifying the arguments of natural language predicates into a closed set participant types which were thought to have a special status in grammar. A list of possible semantic roles is as follows:

(a) Actor: the role of an argument that performs some action without affecting any entity (b) Affected: the role of an argument that undergoes a change due to some event or is affected by some entity (c) Affecting: the role of an argument that, without any action, affects another entity (d) Agent: the role of an argument that by its action affects some other entity. (e) Associate: the role of an argument that tells the status or identity of another argument (f) Effect: the role of an argument that comes into existence through the action of the predicate. (g) Place: the role of an argument that names the location in which the action of the predicate occurs

(h) Theme: the role of an argument that is the topic of a predicate that does not express any action, a stative predicate.

For example: *Chris is making an omelet.*

Most verbs take a subject and an object; they are two-argument predicates. Other examples are need and use *Chris is making or *I need or *Sue used. A statement with make must contain a mention of who makes and what is made, and likewise with need and use. Another example:

The cat killed a rat.

I broke the window.

Bert hit Harry.

The cat dug a hole.

Chris is making an omelet.

Picasso created a masterpiece.

The first argument denotes an agent and the second argument names the entity affected. An agent is involved in an action that has some effect on another entity or entities; an actor, on the other hand, is involved in some action (e.g. running) that has no necessary effect on others.

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
Agent	action	affected
Cat	kill	rat
I	break	window
Bert	hit	Harry

The cat doesn't just affect a hole nor Chris an omelet nor Picasso a masterpiece. The hole, omelet and masterpiece are the result or effect of the action. They come into existence because of the action.

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
 agent	 action	 affected
 cat	 dig	 hole
Chris	make	omelet
Picasso	create	masterpiece

The predicates of the third group of sentences, also express some action performed by an actor and the action involves movement with respect to a place. To enter, leave, cross or climb entails some location (though the place does not always have to be mentioned below). The second argument in each of these sentences has the role of place.

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
 actor	 action	 place
 Jennie	 cross	 street
Fiona	enter	room
Simon	climb	tree

The next groups of sentences do not express any action. They tell how one entity affects—or fails to affect—another entity.

The decision surprised us all.

You're disturbing everybody.

The comedian didn't impress the audience.

Oliver was envious of his brother.

Oliver envied his brother.

Angie was angry with Algernon.

the predicate expresses an affect, the first argument names the entity that affects—that has the affecting role—and the second argument names the entity that is affected.

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
affecting	affect	affected
decision	surprise	us
you	disturb	everybody
comedian	impress	audience

The components have the same semantic roles but the order in which they occur in these English sentences is the reverse. If Oliver envies, or loves, or hates, or admires his brother, it is Oliver who is affected by these emotions. (If the brother is affected by Oliver's envy, a different sentence is needed to communicate this fact).

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
affected	affect	affecting
Olivier	envy	brother

An adjective cannot have a referring expression following directly. There must be a preposition between adjective and noun phrase. We consider the combination of

adjective + preposition a compound adjective that takes an object—a two-argument adjective. Some two-argument adjectives appear in the next sentences.

I'm afraid of that dog.

We were not aware of the accident.

Aren't you curious about...?

These also express 'affect' and the affected is in subject position.

Argument1	- Predicate	- Argument2
 affected	 affect	 affecting
 I	 afraid	 dog
we	aware	accident
Ella	curious	plans

Another example: *He's made a little frame.*

Argument	+	predicate	+	argument2
Agent	+	action	+	effect
He	+	made	+	frame

Here the subject did some action as a result of which something comes into existence. Thus *he* refers to Gregor whose mother was telling the chief clerck that he likes to create things in his leisure time and he has made a little photo frame too. Thus without second argument, the meaning would be incomplete. Hence, the need for the role of second argument is justified.

2.4. Factor Influency in Valency Change

We need to take account not only of how many arguments a verb may have but also how many it must have. Instead of the full sentence *Agnes wrote her mother a letter*, for example, it is possible to omit *her mother* or *a letter* or *both of them* and say just *Agnes wrote a letter*, or *Agnes wrote (to) her mother* or *Agnes wrote*. The sentence is less informative when it has fewer arguments, but it is still a legitimate sentence and the meaning of *write* does not change. Some predicates can be used in a sentence that has two arguments and in another sentence that has only one argument, as with *Tom broke the window* and *The window broke*. We now look at four different groups of two-argument verbs. While one might possibly think of a context in which an utterance “The car needs” is acceptable, such an occurrence is rare. Certain verbs, *need*, *use*, *want* and others, must have two arguments. The verb *eat* is different.

Each of the following sentences has a verb and two arguments, and in each case that verb can also be used in a sentence with only one argument. Decide which of the three types is represented. Which predicates are like *eat*, which are like *bathe*, and which are like *roll*? One of them is like *eat* and *roll*.

(a) *Mary woke her husband (at seven o'clock).*

(b) *Our team lost the game.*

(c) *The boys are flying kites.*

(d) *They played tennis (all afternoon).*

(e) *The heat melted the paraffin.*

(f) *Mr Carson started the car.*

(g) *David rang the bell.*

(h) *Allen wouldn't help us.*

(i) *Yolanda weaves tablecloths (for pleasure).*

(j) *Did your barber shave you?*

for example:

a Harvey drowned his mother-in-law.

b Harvey drowned.

In *a Harvey* names the agent and *his mother-in-law* clearly tells who was affected by the action of this predicate. In *b Harvey* is certainly the affected. Is *Harvey* also the agent? That would depend on whether Harvey committed suicide by drowning or drowned accidentally. Whichever is the case, the information is not in the sentence.

The following verbs are like bathe and drown. Each one can occur with a subject and object, expressing, respectively, agent and affected. And each verb can occur with only a subject, which may express agent and affected, as in the case of *Maureen bathed*, or, as in *Harvey drowned*, the subject tells who is affected but is not clear about agency.

change	scratch	suffocate
choke	shave	undress
dress	show off	wake (up)
fail	stand (up)	wash

Note that with some other predicates we have to use a reflexive pronoun to indicate a reflexive meaning: *I hurt myself*, *They introduced themselves*. It is

possible to say *Maureen bathed herself*, but this sentence conveys no information different from the shorter *Maureen. bathed*. In the languages closest to English the use of a reflexive pronoun is more usual. some English verbs like *bathe* and *drown*. Reflexive pronouns—*se* in French, *sich* in German as equivalents of English *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*—are more usual in those languages than *himself/herself*; etc. in English. Sentences *Tom broke the window* and *The window broke*. We might say that the predicate *roll* has two different, though related, meanings in the two sentences. First we have a sentence with the structure Agent-Action-Affected; then there is a sentence Affected-Action. What does *roll* ‘really’ mean? Something that people do to round objects such as balls and hoops and barrels? Or an action that round objects perform? If we take a sentence that shows the ‘real’ meaning of *roll*—something that a person does—then is similar to the passive version of *The ball was rolled (by me)*. Or suppose, instead, we say that illustrates the ‘true’ meaning of *roll*, an action that balls and other round objects perform. Then the predicate has a causative meaning: I caused the ball to roll, made the ball roll

3. Speech

Sapir (1921) states that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment’s reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk.

In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking. Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an inherent, biological function of man.

Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate. To make speech a person has to be able to:

1. choose speech sounds
2. put them into a sequence
3. produce sound in the voice box
4. use the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate to shape the sounds

Difficulties can happen at any stage of this four-stage process. Difficulties at stages 1 and 2 are known as phonological difficulties while problems at stages 3 and 4 are known as articulation difficulties or motor co-ordination difficulties. A

speech and language therapist can help work out the stage of the sequence that has difficulties and give therapy. Animals do not have speech, but some can communicate with each other by using sounds. A speaker may say something, and if it is heard, what the speaker says may be understood. Sometimes language is difficult to understand. It may be vague, confusing, or even misleading. It may be easy or difficult. The same speech may be put in different languages, by means of translation.

In public speaking, as in any form of communication, there are five basic elements that are shown through Lasswell's model of communication. In short, the speaker should be answering "*who* says *what* in which *channel* to *whom* with what *effect*?" Along with the basic elements of public speaking, the general purpose can range from transmitting information to telling a story to motivating people to act. Public speaking can also be considered a discourse community, where the audience and speaker are working to achieve a certain goal or find a purpose. Interpersonal communication and public speaking have several common components, including motivational speech, leadership, personal development, business, customer service, large group communication, and mass communication. Public speaking can be a powerful tool to use to persuade, influence, and inform the audience. It also utilizes ethos, or character.

3.1. Kinds of Speech

a. Narrative Speeches

A narrative speech is a speech telling a story. While stories can be told in many different ways, they usually consist of five parts (Labov, 1972).

1. Opener: A short statement announcing the story (e.g., “You won’t believe what happened to me . . .,” “Did I ever tell you . . .,” “I’ll always remember when . . .”).
2. Orientation: Introduction of time, place, and characters (e.g., “Last Saturday, I went canoeing with my boyfriend on Bear River.”).
3. Complicating Events: The events of the story (e.g., We arrived at the rental place at 10 a.m. Events and got a really nice, red canoe Suddenly, the water swept us away Next thing we knew, we capsized And as if that wasn’t enough, we lost everything to the river: our lunch, sun hats, and towels.”).
4. Resolution: How the story ends (e.g., “We were soaking wet but still alive.”).
5. Coda: A connection between the past and the present (e.g., “Looking back, it was quite funny, really.”). When people tell a story well, they also employ techniques to make it worth listening to. These techniques include directly telling the audience how to feel (e.g., “you’ll be amazed”), recreating noises (e.g., “the water went s-w-o-o-s-h”), exaggerating (e.g., “we were under water for an eternity”), and evaluating individual events (e.g., “I was so scared”).

In a narrative speech, the story is told for its own sake. Short narratives can also be told as part of another speech, however, in form of anecdotes or jokes

that serve as attention getters or examples for a point. Stories catch the interest of most audiences and should be incorporated freely into speeches.

b. Demonstration Speeches

Demonstration speeches show how something works (e.g., a camera) or how something is done (e.g., CPR). Audiovisual aids are therefore essential. Sometimes, demonstrations show something that takes place on the floor (e.g., how to brake on inline skates). During such a speech, it is important that all listeners have a clear view. If a process takes too long to demonstrate (e.g., folding an intricate origami pattern), speakers may choose to demonstrate only part of it during the speech. The rest can be shown through visuals depicting the different stages of the process which are prepared beforehand.

At times, it may be necessary to pause while demonstrating an action (e.g., when showing how to play the clarinet). In general, however, pauses should be kept to a minimum. Speakers should continue speaking during the demonstration and accompany actions with words. By the same token, they should maintain as much eye contact with the audience as possible.

c. Informative Speeches

Informative speeches aim to educate the audience. Speakers basically act as teachers and provide new knowledge and ideas. Topics can include people (e.g., Jimi Hendrix, the Ainu people in Japan), places (e.g., India, the Bermuda triangle), objects (e.g., chopsticks, a sculpture by Rodin), events (e.g., folk festivals, space missions), concepts (e.g., intelligence, alternative medicine), and issues (e.g., assisted suicide, industrial pollution).

To give an effective informative speech, it is helpful to find out what the audience already knows and what they want or need to know. The speaker should strive to sustain the listeners' interest throughout the speech (by using captivating language, personalizing the message, and approaching the topic in fresh ways). In the end, the audience should feel enriched.

d. Persuasive Speeches

The goal of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience. Persuasive speeches can be centered around claims of fact (e.g., "the earth is in danger of being destroyed by meteors"), claims of values (e.g., "factory farming is immoral"), and claims of policy (e.g., "we should adopt a flat rate tax system"). If the listeners oppose the speaker on an issue (e.g., the death-penalty), the speaker will attempt to change their minds. If the listeners agree with the speaker but don't act on their beliefs (e.g., they think that donating blood is important but haven't done so themselves), the speaker will try to actuate them (i.e., persuade them to be more consistent). Finally, if the listeners are convinced and already act accordingly, the speaker can use persuasive speech techniques to provide reinforcement and encouragement, to strengthen their conviction.

e. Speaking on Special Occasions

There are a number of occasions that call for short speeches. Here are some guidelines. Speaking on Special Occasions introductions:

1. Give the person's name and title. (Make sure you know the correct pronunciation.)

2. Provide a few pertinent details about the person's educational or professional background.
3. If the person is to give a speech, prepare the audience for its content.
4. Be brief.
5. Welcome the person.

4. Speech Community

From this perspective, patterns of language use do not define a community to be investigated, but their description is part of the outcome of an ethnographic study which focuses on a community selected according to non-linguistic criteria. Also a product of investigation is the determination of whether a community is a 'speech community' according to selected linguistic criteria. To the ones already mentioned, I would add that language must be found to play a significant role in identifying the boundary of a speech community, at least from the perspective of its own members.

At any level of speech community selected for study, the societal functions of language will include the boundary functions of separating, unifying, and stratifying. The interactional functions which are present will be dependent on the level of community studied, with a full complement of language functions and domains present only at the level defined as including a full range of role-opportunities. At this more inclusive level, a speech community need not share a single language, and indeed it will not where roles are differentially assigned multiannual society.

An informal typology of speech communities as ‘soft-shelled’ versus ‘hard-shelled’ may be distinguished on the basis of the strength of the boundary that is maintained by language: the ‘hard-shelled’ community has of course the stronger boundary, allowing minimal interaction between members and those outside, and providing maximum maintenance of language and culture. Speech communities which primarily use one of the world languages are more likely to be ‘soft-shelled’, because it will be known as a second language by many others, and interaction across the boundary will be relatively easy in both directions. A speech community speaking Japanese or other language with limited distribution would more likely be ‘hard-shelled’, because few outside the community learn to use it. Educated Japanese learn a world language for interaction across the boundary, but this is unidirectional, with outsiders still very restricted in their linguistic participation with Japan.

Language often functions to maintain the separate identity of speech communities within larger communities, of which their speakers may also be members. Within the United States, for instance, Armenian continues to function in some areas as the language of home, religion, and social interaction among members of the group. Because the Armenians are bilingual and also speak English, they participate fully in larger speech community, but because outsiders seldom learn Armenian, the language is a barrier which keeps others from participating in their internal social and religious events. A similar situation exists in Syria, where Armenians bilingual in their native language and Arabic participate in two speech communities; these remain separate entities because of

the one-way boundary function the Armenian language serves. In cases where individuals and groups belong to more than one speech community, it is useful to distinguish between primary and secondary membership.

5. Previous Research

There were some previous research which related to this study as follow. Mirsa Umiyati (2014), *The Valency Change Strategy of Adjectives in Indonesian*. She found that variations of the word class category that can bind one argument. The ability to bind an argument that is synonymous with the verb intransitive cause other categories that have the ability to say the same functions as the predicate intransitive (intransitive predicate) in the context of the discussion of transitivity. Another category that could fill the lot are adjectives, nouns and prepositions. Analysis of LFG is able to explain the differences and how to define a word as a predicate in a sentence construction or as a predicate.

The result showed that the Indonesian language is one of the languages faced the overlapping problems in the word classes. Similar with any other languages that also experiencing the same phenomenon in the overlap's word classes, Indonesian adjective is the most ambiguous in word classes' overlaps. Syntactically, the thoroughness in the discussion of the complement clause could be the important key for making correction in reformulating the types of Indonesian typology. The second reason, the morphological analysis, the findings in regarding the specific affixes that claimed to be very productive in shaping a

particular the word class is also a potential suspect in the other word classes' form especially in a particular clauses.

Beatriz Martinez Fernandez, (2005) *Syntactic Valence in Role and Reference Grammar*. He found that transitivity has traditionally been equated with the number of syntactic arguments that a verb takes. However, Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) puts forward a new approach that defines transitivity in terms of macro-roles, leaving the notion of syntactic valence aside. It is perhaps for this reason that the notion of syntactic valence has not received sufficient attention in this framework, and consequently, some inconsistencies have been identified in its definition. To mention only a few, there is no proper definition of the criteria that determine the notion of syntactic valence, and many of the grammatical processes that have some impact on it – the use of the passive voice and imperatives, the presence of argument-adjuncts, or the position of the arguments in the clause – are overlooked.

The result showed that the syntactic valence of imperative clauses and clauses with implicit subject is 1 for causative constructions and 0 for the inchoative version of the alternation.

6. Conceptual Framework

Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly

different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play.

Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate.

Valency is a description of the semantic potential of predicates in terms of the number and types of arguments which may co-occur with them. Valencies of zero, one, two and three—and each of them is typical of a whole group of predicates. Valency often occur in speech, one of speech is Jokowi's Speech at APEC, Beijing.

All languages possess linguistic means to create predicate-argument structures (proposition formation). Valency theory investigates this essential core of human language, both as a universal and as a particular shaped by the characteristics of individual languages. Valency theory openness to concepts developed outside its framework is hardly reciprocated by other approaches (but Huddleston and Pullum 2002). However, grammars today are highly likely to possess a valency-type component (of variable analytical depth), usually under a different name (e.g., subcategorization). These valency-type components have moved closer to valency theory.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the research was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design and quantitative. According to Ary (2010) qualitative research employs words and images to answer questions. Meanwhile, Emzir (2010) declared that quantitative manipulates at least a variable, controls other relevant variable, and observes the effect toward one or more dependent variable.

The two approaches to research differ in the type of data collected any reported and in what the researcher believes warrants the claims that are made. One form of research is not superior to the other. They are designed to answer different questions, have different assumption, and have different ways of inquiring into realities. It was used to determine the presence of certain words or concept within text or accept of text and Joko Widodo speech at APEC in china 2014 where to find out the types of valency theory and to find out dominant in Joko Widodo speech.

In qualitative research describe the data in word form to analyzed types of valency theory which found in Joko Widodo's speech at International event while in quantitative data to find out the percentage of types of valency theory and determine the most dominant of types of valency theory in Joko Widodo's speech at international event.

B. The Source of Data

In this study, the source of data was taken from internet. It was about Joko Widodo's speech in Beijing at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014. It was chosen because Joko Widodo is number one people in Indonesia (President) and he is one of people who come to Beijing at APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014. All the texts in the speech were taken as the source of data in this research.

C. The Techniques for Collecting data

The data were collected by applying the documentary technique. According Bogdan and Biklen (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news releases, scrapbooks, letters to the editor. documents divided into three namely: personal documents, official documents, and popular culture documents.

The data were taken from official document, namely speech. The procedures for the collecting the data were as follows

1. selecting text of Joko Widodo's speech which relative to valency theory
2. reading the text Joko Widodo's speech at international event
3. underlining the valency found in the text Joko Widodo's speech at international event

4. converting the occurrences into percentage to know kinds of valency and the most dominant and finally drawing conclusion

D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the data was analyzed by using the following procedures:

1. identifying the valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event
2. classifying the text and classifying to types valency theory based on valency zero, valency one, valency two
3. tabulating the types of valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event
4. finding out the dominant kind of valency. The researcher will use the following formula by Bungin (2003:172)

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

X= The percentage of item

F= The number of item

N= Total item

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of study taken from Joko Widodo's speech at International event APEC CEO summit 2014 in having analyzed the data. It was found that there were 3 types of valency in Joko Widodo's speech at International event, such as valency zero, valency one, and valency two. There was 39 utterances which occur in Joko Widodo's speech to be analyzed. After conducting analysis of valency in all utterance that found in Joko Widodo's speech, the findings the findings can be seen in appendix II.

B. Data Analysis

1. Qualitative Data

In qualitative data, the data collected then was analyzed to find the types of valency and the most dominant type of valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event.

a. Valency Zero realized in Joko Widodo's speech.

Theoretically, valency zero refers to the predicate that has no particular subject. In Joko Widodo's speech consist of 4 utterances valency zero, for example *It's huge*. From the example above has verb *huge*, and the subject namely *it*, but it doesn't name

anything. The utterance has subject but this subject does not correspond do anything in speech. *Huge* showed that Joko Widodo has zero argument.

In addition, in Joko Widodo's speech showed that the a sentence is complete without anything being named and this verb in speech give note require some reference to be named in the sentence, such as *to give them boat engine*.

b. Valency one realized in Joko Widodo's speech.

Theoretically, one-argument predicates contain a verb that has a subject but no object which means it is an intransitive verb. In Joko Widodo's speech consist of 10 utterances valency one. In this concept, Joko Widodo as actor in giving argument where his argument have a subject and predicate but no object. Such as, *I am happy*, *The picture shows our Jakarta port*, *we have started in Jakarta last year*, *We want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya*. From these example above, happy, shows our Jakarta port, we have started, we want to build were the predicate in Joko Widodo's speech, and it showed that Joko Widodo has one expression which have no object to ask someone to do something.

c. Valency two realized in Joko Widodo's speech.

Theoretically, the sentences having subject and object both are known to have two-argument predicates. In Joko Widodo's speech consist of 25 utterances valency two. In his speech, Joko Widodo gave a statement an explanation completely and clearly where the listener knew the aim in speech such as, *We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation*, *We are*

waiting for you to invest in Indonesia, We want to give tomicro and small enterprises in the villages. From the example above, it showed that Joko Widodo gave an explanation about his willing to invite someone in investment to Inonesia. In addition the utterances *We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, sor fertilizers, and also for irrigation, we need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries* showed that Joko Widodo affected someone to do something.

2. Quantitative Data

In quantitative data, to found the percentage of the types of valency and the most dominant type of valency in the speech text Joko Widodo's speech at international event.

Table 4.1
Kinds of Valency

No	Kinds of Valency	Number of Valency	Percentage
1	Valency-0	4	10%
2	Valency-1	10	26%
3	Valency-2	25	64%
TOTAL		39	100%

From table 4.1 above, it showed the percentage of the types of valency found in Joko Widodo's speech at international event that there were 4 (10%) for valency zero, 10 (26%) for valency one, 25 (64%) for valency two. The most dominant types of valency in Joko Widodo's speech was valency two in the amount of 25 (64%). It means that Joko Widodo gave explanation in the statement clearly and completely with the aim of inviting someone to invest. It can be described in the chart below:

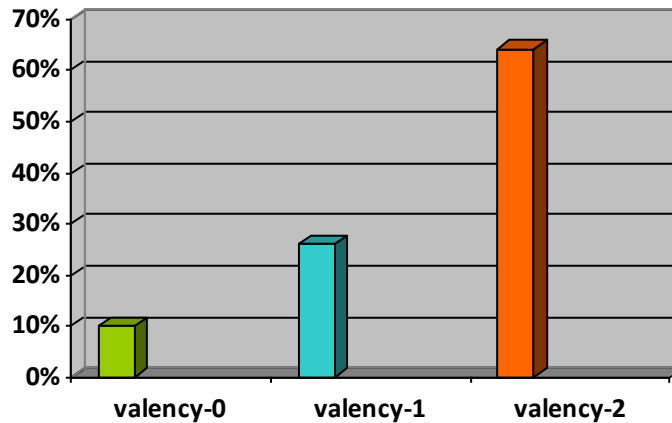


Chart I: The Percentage of Valency

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data obtained in this study it can be found that:

1. There were 39 utterances which contained of valency in Joko Widodo's speech. Into 3 concept of valency, namely valency zero 4 (10%), valency one 10 (26%) , valency two 25 (64%).
2. The most dominant type of valency in Joko Widodo's speech was valency two amount 25 (64%).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as the following.

1. There were 39 utterances which contained of valency in Joko Widodo's speech. namely valency zero 4 (10%), valency one 10 (26%) , valency two 25 (64%).
2. The most dominant type of valency in Joko Widodo's speech was valency two amount 25 (64%).

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as the following.

1. for the researcher, it can increase the knowledge about valency and can share to people who want to conduct research in this field.
2. for other researchers, it can help them to further research as reference in it even though different object.

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APPENDIX 1

SPEECH TEXT JOKO WIDODO IN APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014

Ladies and Gentlemen, and CEO, Good morning.

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation. Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago. So, this morning, I am very happy because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. And imagine, we have 17,000 islands. 17,000 islands.

Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. It's huge. So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities. We want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.

Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program. And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure.

In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports. And this is your opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports.

The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua island.

And we plan to build our railway track, railway network. Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island. This is your opportunity.

Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya. So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited.

Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build sea toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient.

For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java island is \$6 per sack cement. But in Papua island the price is \$150 per sack cement. Imagine,

25 times. So we hope with our sea toll the price in our islands is the same. Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project. Because we need our power plants for manufacturing, for industrial zones.

Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem. I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared. And now the toll road has been used (starting) 7 month ago.

Now we talk business permit. We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit. For example, principle business permit needs 3 days to process.

Finally, again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your listening (to) my presentation. We

are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in
Indonesia.

Thank you. Thank you. Good morning.

APPENDIX 2

DATA ANALYSIS

No	Data	Types of Valency		
		A	B	C
1	First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, <i>I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation.</i>			✓
2	Today, <i>I am happy.</i>		✓	
3	<i>I am very happy, to be with you.</i>		✓	
4	<i>To be with you, because you know I was a businessman years ago.</i>	✓		
5	Because you know <i>I was a businessman years ago.</i>		✓	
6	So, this morning, I am very happy because <i>we can talk about business, about investment with all of you.</i>			✓
7	Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. <i>It's huge.</i>	✓		
8	<i>So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities.</i>			✓
9	From consumptive activities to productive activities <i>we want to channel our fuel subsidy to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation.</i>			✓
10	<i>And we want to build dams- 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area.</i>			✓
11	Some subsidy <i>we want to channel to the fisherman, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators.</i>			✓
12	Some subsidy we want to channel to the fisherman, <i>to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators.</i>	✓		
13	Some subsidy we want to channel to the fisherman, <i>to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators.</i>	✓		
14	Some subsidy we want to channel to the fisherman, <i>to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to increase the income of the fishermen.</i>			✓

15	Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages.			✓
16	Some fuel subsidy we want to give to micro and small enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise their working capital.			✓
17	And some subsidy we want to channel to the health program, the education program.			✓
18	And some subsidy we want to channel to infrastructure.			✓
19	In 5 years we want to build 24 seaports and deep seaports.			✓
20	As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports.			✓
21	As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports.			✓
22	The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung priok port..		✓	
23	In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs year. This is the potential ports in Indonesia. This your opportunity. We want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also Papua island.		✓	
24	And we plan to build our railway track, railway network.			✓
25	Now we talk about mass transportation. We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia.			✓
26	We have started in Jakarta last year, and We want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya.		✓	
27	We have started in Jakarta last year, and We want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya.		✓	
28	So, this is also you opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited. Now we talk about our maritime agenda.			✓
29	We want to build sea toll. What sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our			✓

	transportation coast lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient.			
30	<i>We want to build from the west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll.</i>		✓	
31	So we hope with our sea toll the price in our island is the same. Electricity, <i>we need power plants.</i>			✓
32	<i>We need around 35,000 megavolts to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones.</i>			✓
33	Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them they always complain about land acquisition. <i>I will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help clear this problem.</i>			✓
34	I have experience with land acquisition when <i>I was a governor.</i>		✓	
35	We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. <i>I go to them.</i>		✓	
36	Then <i>I invite them to lunch and dinner.</i> Four times. Ah, this is me.			✓
37	<i>Now we talk business permit.</i> We have national one-stop service office that can help you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit.			✓
38	Finally, again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the people of Indonesian, I would like to thank you for you listening my presentation. <i>We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia.</i>			✓
39	<i>We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia.</i> Thank you. Good Morning.			✓
Total		4	10	25

APPENDIX 3

JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

In his speech tell that he wants to shift subsidies from things that are productive consumptive activities, such as provision of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. And he wants to build dams that are 25 dams in the next 5 years of subsidies to the fulfillment of the water supply in various areas of agriculture. He explained that the amount of the subsidy will be transferred to farmers to help the boat engines and their cooling devices, and he also wants to increase the income of farmers. Some subsidies are transferred to micro and small enterprises in rural areas. He wants to help them gather working capital and some subsidies will also be diverted to health programs, educational programs, and some will also be diverted to infrastructure.

He also explained in 5 years would like to build 24 seaports and deep seaports. He also plans to build a railway crossing to be built in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua. Then, he also wants to build a public transportation, which will be built in Medan, Makassar, Semarang, Bandung and Surabaya. Not only there, He also conveying want to build a motorway of the sea, which will be built from Sabang to Merauke to facilitate transportation costs. To that end he said the great opportunity for investors invest their money in Indonesia.

APPENDIX 4

THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOKO WIDODO

Ir. H. Joko Widodo who was born on June 21, 1961 is an Indonesian politician who now serves as governor of Jakarta. He is better known by his nickname which Jokowi. He first served as mayor of Surakarta (Solo) during the two periods 2005-2009 and 2010-2015, but Jokowi nominated PDI-P to advance into gubernatorial Jakarta in 2012. Its success led Surakarta make Jokowi has credibility and quality to lead Jakarta. And after going through the second round election, Jokowi and his deputy Basuki Purnama Cahya (Ahok) managed to outperform Bowo in Jakarta and making election as governor of Jakarta for the period 2012-2017.

Jokowi victory became governor of Jakarta reflect support for a leader that is new and clean. And since elected, high skyrocketed in popularity because they provide real action to tackle complex problems in Jakarta. Discourse to make Jokowi as Presidential Candidate was sticking out and on March 14, 2014 Jokowi a mandate from Megawati to want as the presidential candidate of the party PDI-P.