



## GRAMMATICAL COHESIVE DEVICES IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH TEXT

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### ABSTRACT

Speech is an example of expressive discourse that contains meaning and is composed of a series of sentences, diction, and grammatical, also contextual relations. The study on written and spoken discourse includes, among others, cohesion and coherence. This research, therefore, is designed to identify and to describe the characteristics of grammatical cohesive devices in Joko Widodo's Speech Text at the G-20 Sessions on November 15, 2022. A descriptive method is employed in this research and data obtained were analyzed qualitatively through identification and classification. The technique used for data collection is the study of Literature and the Listen-Note Technique. The result shows that grammatical cohesive devices include referents, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. It appears that all grammatical cohesive tools are used, although in different proportions. The grammatical cohesion that seems to dominate is a reference, followed by a conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis.

**Keywords:** *Grammatical cohesive devices, G-20 Summit, Joko Widodo, Speech*

### INTRODUCTION

In 2022, Indonesia became the host of the G-20 forum, held in Bali on November 15<sup>th</sup>- 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022. At the opening of the forum, Joko Widodo, the G20 Presidency, delivered his speech under the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger". Through this theme, Indonesia invites the whole world to work together to recover together and grow stronger and more sustainable (detik.com). In his speech, President Joko Widodo uses Indonesian and English to world leaders.

G-20 consists of various countries from all over the world. G-20 is a multilateral cooperation forum consisting of 19 major countries and the European Union (EU). G-20 represents more than 60% of the world's population, 75% of global trade, and 80% of the world's GDP. G-20 members consist of South Africa, the United

States, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Russia, France, China, Turkey, and the European Union (bi.go.id).

In linguistics, *discourse* refers to a unit of language longer than a single sentence. Based on the function of language, discourse can be classified into five: (1) Expressive discourse, (2) Phatic discourse, (3) Informational discourse, (4) Aesthetic discourse, and (5) Directive discourse. Speech is an example of expressive discourse. Expressive discourse originates from the idea of the speaker or author as a vessel for its expression. Speech is an interesting object of study because speech is a unit of language that contains meaning and is composed of a series of sentences, diction, and grammatical, also contextual relations. The study of written and spoken discourse consists of cohesion and

coherence, which are important components in studying speech. Speech studies will always link elements of linguistic units that are beneath them such as phonemes, morphemes, phrases, clauses, and sentences. But in this study, the researcher wants to focus more on grammatical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesive devices include referents, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions.

The concept of cohesion refers to the form of relationship between elements of discourse so that it has a coherent relationship. With a relationship cohesive, an element in the discourse can be interpreted according to relation to other elements. The means of grammatical cohesive devices include referents, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions (Nggili, 2017).

#### **a. Reference**

Reference is a relationship between words with reference. Words that function as references are called deixis while the elements it refers to are called antecedents (Syarif, S, 2019). Reference can be exophoric (situational) when it refers to the antecedents that are outside discourse and is endophoric (textual) if what it refers to is found in discourse. An endophoric reference positioned after its antecedent is called an anaphoric reference, while one that is before the antecedent is called a cataphoric reference.

Reference is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of a certain lingual unit that refers to another lingual unit (or reference) that hides or follows it. The lingual unit the reference is in the discourse text is called an endophoric reference, while the lingual unit whose reference is outside the discourse text is called an exophoric reference. Endophor references based on the direction of reference are divided into two: (1) Anaphoric reference (looking back at the text to find the referent) and Cataphoric reference (going forward in the text to find

the referent).

Reference can be divided into three types: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

##### **a. Personal reference**

A personal reference is a reference using a function in the speech situation, through the category of person (Sianti, 2019). There are three categories of personal, they are personal pronouns (I, you, we, they, he, she, etc), possessive pronouns (your, mine, his, her, their, etc), and possessive determiners (my, your, his, etc)

##### **b. Demonstrative reference is a reference using location, on a scale of the proximity it is essentially a form of verbal pointing. It includes neutral and selective demonstrative. Neutral demonstrative represented by the. While selective demonstrative has more items: this, that, these, those, here, and there.**

##### **c. Comparative reference implies the existence of two or more entities or ideas that are compared. It is an indirect reference using identity or similarity. There are two kinds of comparison in comparative reference. They are general and particular comparisons. General comparison means comparison that is simply in terms of likeness and unlikeness, without expressing any particular property: two things may be the same, similar or different. General comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjectives and adverbs. Particular comparison means comparison that is in respect of quantity or quality. It is expressed using ordinary adjectives and adverbs in some comparative form.**

## **2. Substitution (replacement)**

Substitution refers to replacing words

with other words. Substitution is divided into:

a. Nominal replacement

The substitute one/ones always function as the head of a nominal group, and can only substitute for an item that is itself head of a nominal group.

b. Verbal substitution

Verbal substitution is the replacement of a lingual unit which is in the category of a verb with another lingual unit which is also in the category of a verb.

c. Clause substitution

The entire clause is presupposed in clausal substitution, and the contrasting element is outside the clause.

### 3. Ellipsis

An ellipsis is something that is not spoken in discourse, its meaning is not present in communication but is understandable. Ellipsis can be divided into locative, patient, agentive, action release instrumental, and temporary.

a. Locative omission occurs if the omitted element is the word showplace.

b. Patient omission occurs if the omitted element is in the form of a word that indicates a target or object.

c. Agentive dissipation occurs if the element that is removed is in the form of an actor or subject.

d. Deletion of action occurs if the element removed is in the form of action, deed, or predicate.

e. Instrumental omission occurs if the element omitted is in the form of the word who shows tools.

f. Temporal omission occurs if the omitted element is in the form of the word who show time.

### 4. Conjunction (combination)

Conjunctions (connecting words) are forms or units of language which serve as a link, linker, or liaison between the word for word,

phrase for phrase, clause for clause, sentence for sentence, and so on. Some types of conjunctions according to Baker (Priyatmojo,2012) include:

a. Adversative conjunctions are coordinating conjunction which is used to express comparison or contrasts. The element introduced by the adversative conjunction usually qualifies or expresses a caveat with regard to the main clause of the sentence. For example: but, yet, however, instead, on the other hand, nevertheless, at any rate, as a matter of fact.

b. Causal conjunctions indicate the cause-effect relationship. For example: consequently, for, because, for this reason.

c. Additive Conjunction is a type of conjunction that adds or substitutes extra alternative clauses to a text. The position could be a positive or even negative relationship. For example: and, or, also, in addition, furthermore, besides, similarly, likewise, by contrast, for instance.

d. Continuative conjunction, for example: now, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all.

e. Temporal conjunctions, for example: before, after, then, next, finally, after that, on another occasion, in conclusion, an hour later, at last.

Judging from its syntactic behavior in sentences, conjunctions are divided into five that is:

- a. Coordinating conjunctions
- b. Subordinating conjunctions
- c. Correlative conjunctions
- d. Inter-sentence conjunctions
- e. Conjunctions between paragraphs.

Of course, raising the topic of the speech and conveying the main ideas need to be prepared by considering the suitability of the form of language to the context. Thus, the sentences conveyed will unite with each other and together support the main ideas in the paragraphs on a grammatical scale. This paper focuses on describing the cohesive devices used in the

president's speech.

## METHOD

This study uses a theoretical approach in the form of discourse analysis. Studies that do not deal with (a) single sentences, (b) made by linguists, and (c) out of context, can be called discourse analysis (Stubbs in Chris, 2016). Discourse analysis can also be defined as a study that examines and analyzes the language used scientifically both orally and in writing. The purpose of discourse analysis is to reveal the linguistic rules that construct discourse, produce discourse, understand discourse, and symbolize something in discourse. The object of research is Joko Widodo's speech at the G-20 summit in Bali on 15 November 2022. The source of research data comes from the text of Joko Widodo's Speech in online newspapers (CNBC Indonesia.com and Detik.com) and YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k6lN2cweaOs&t=18s>

The technique used for data collection is the study of Literature and the Listen-Note Technique. Some of the sources used in this research include research journals, research reports in theses and abstracts of journals, books, and the internet related to discourse and grammatical cohesion devices. In addition to studying the literature, researchers also apply note-taking techniques. This listening technique is carried out because the object to be examined in this study is the text of speeches at the G-20 Summit in online newspapers and on YouTube. Then followed by note-taking techniques, namely by recording data according to research needs. The method used in this research is the descriptive analysis method, which describes the data that has been obtained with words so that it becomes easy scientific work to understand by readers. In this study, researchers will identify the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices in Joko Widodo's speech at the G-20 Conference.

The process begins by looking at the text of the speech and watching Joko Widodo's speech using listening techniques, then proceed with note-taking techniques that is by taking note of the data according to the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices. Then, while listening, the instruments used were cell phones and laptops. Another Equipment used in this study is the computer software used for recording data. Data that has been recorded will be tabulated data at Microsoft Excel.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

The result shows that grammatical cohesive devices include referents, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. It appears that all grammatical cohesive tools are used, although in different proportions. The grammatical cohesive devices that seems to dominate is a reference with the following order of detail. In the first place, a personal reference is used twenty-seven times. Followed by the use of demonstration references fourteen times. While the use of comparative references is as much as eight times. Furthermore, the use of conjunctions is also quite dominant with a frequency of appearance of eighteen times. Meanwhile, for other grammatical cohesive devices, such as substitution, it appears three times and ellipsis twice.

### Discussion

Based on the results of video analysis and Joko Widodo's speech at the G-20 Summit which took place in Bali, Indonesia on 15 November 2022, the grammatical cohesion devices identified included:

#### 1. Reference

##### a. Personal Reference

Based on the analyzed speech text, the use of first personal pronoun references appears five times in the sentence (I and me) while the use of plural first personal

pronoun references occurs eighteen times (we, us, our). For example:

- (1) Your Excellency Leaders, **I** hereby declare the G20 Summit opened.
- (2) **We** don't just talk, but **we** take concrete steps.

In Joko Widodo's speech text, the use of persona (**I**) is a reference to **President Joko Widodo**. This reference is exophoric because the unit referred to is outside the discourse text. Example (ii) is the first-person plural reference. The lingual unit (**we**) is a reference for **state leaders** who are members of the G-20. This reference is anaphoric because we refer to the lingual unit that precedes it.

The next example is the second plural personal pronoun. This second plural persona refers to the world leader who is the speech partner of President Joko Widodo. This reference is cataphoric because **your excellency** refers to the lingual unit that follows it.

- (3) **Your** Excellency Leaders, I hereby declare the G20 Summit opened.

#### b. Demonstrative Reference

Based on this speech analysis, the researcher identified the demonstrative pronoun (this) once and the demonstrative pronoun (that) twice. For example:

- (4) I really understand, it takes extraordinary effort so that we can sit together in **this** room.
- (5) Your Honor, **that's** what I want to say as a preamble.

In addition to the common demonstrative pronouns (this and that), explicit place pronouns also appear in the text. The places mentioned explicitly are Bali once and Indonesia six times

- (6) Welcome to **Bali**, welcome to **Indonesia** It is an honor for Indonesia to host the G20 Summit.

Time demonstration pronouns that appear in the text include: here (one time), then (one time), current (one time), and today (one time).

- (7) Your Excellency Leaders, I **hereby** declare the G20 Summit opened.
- (8) If we don't immediately take steps to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizer at an affordable price, **then** 2023 will be an even more dismal year.
- (9) The **current** high food prices could escalate into a food shortage crisis.
- (10) Your Excellency, **Today** the eyes of the world are watching our meeting.

#### c. Comparative Reference

Comparative references are divided into equivalent levels and unequal levels. An equivalent level is called an equative level, while an unequal level consists of a comparative level and a superlative level. The following is the equative level marker found in Joko Widodo's speech text. For example:

- (11) Your Excellency, Indonesia has 17,000 islands, 1,300 ethnic groups, and more than 700 regional languages.
- (12) **Democracy in Indonesia** runs from the village level, village head elections, to the state level, and elections for the president, governors, regents, and mayors.
- (13) As a democratic country, Indonesia is very aware of the importance of dialogue to reconcile differences, and the G20 must show **the same spirit**.

In the example of the speech text fragment above, the use of comparative reference refers to almost the same level of quality or intensity. This reference

relationship states the comparison and similarity between the reference element and the referenced element. Where the elements referred to Indonesia as a democratic country and this spirit of democracy must also be demonstrated by other G-20 member countries.

Furthermore, the comparative level reference refers to the quality or intensity that is more or less. Some of the researchers' findings include:

- (14) If we don't immediately take steps to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizer at an **affordable** price, then 2023 will be an even **more dismal** year.
- (15) The current high food prices could **escalate** into a food **shortage crisis**.
- (16) As president of the G20, Indonesia has made every effort to bridge **very deep, very wide differences**.
- (17) Your Excellency, Indonesia has 17,000 islands, 1,300 ethnic groups, and **more** than 700 regional languages.

The next unequal level is the superlative level which refers to the highest quality or intensity among the adjectives being compared. The following are examples that can be found in sentences in the text of the speech.

- (18) The 48 developing countries with the **highest** levels of food insecurity will face very serious conditions.

## 2. Substitution

Substitution refers to replacing a word with another word. Substitution is divided into three, namely nominal, verbal, and clausal

substitution. The examples can be found in sentences in the text of the speech.

- (19) The world is experiencing **extraordinary challenges**.
- (20) **Crisis** after **crisis** happened.
- (21) **The Covid-19 pandemic** is not over yet, **rivalries** continue to sharpen, **wars** occur.
- (22) The impact of these various **crises** on food, energy, and financial security is being felt by the world, especially developing countries.

In this fragment of speech, the word "crisis" replaces an extraordinary challenge. The word "crisis" also replaces Pandemic Covid-19, rivalry, and wars.

## 3. Ellipsis

An ellipsis is something that is not spoken in discourse, its meaning is not present in communication but is understandable. So that understanding of course obtained from the context of the conversation, especially the textual context. The following are examples that can be found in sentences in the text of the speech.

- (23) As a **democratic** country, Indonesia is very aware of the importance of **dialogue to reconcile differences**, and the G20 must show the same spirit.
- (24) We have **no other option**.
- (25) **Paradigm of collaboration** is badly needed to save the world.
- (26) We all have a **responsibility**, not only for our people, but also for the people of the world.

## 4. Conjunction

Conjunctions (connecting words) are forms or units of language which serve as a link, linker, or liaison between the word for word, phrase for phrase, clause for clause, sentence for sentence, and so on. The

following are examples that can be found in sentences in the text of the speech.

a. **Coordinative Conjunction**

(27) Democracy in Indonesia runs from the village level, village head elections, to the state level, **and** elections for the president, governors, regents, **and** mayors.

(28) We all have responsibility, not only for our people, **but** also for the people of the world.

Based on the example above, the use of "and" twelve times means the addition or complement between clauses separated by "and" clauses. The use of "or" once means a choice that must be made by all members of the G-20. Using "no" once means there is no other choice. Furthermore, the use of "but" twice, means resistance.

b. **Subordinative Conjunction**

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions that connect two syntactic elements in the form of clauses that do not have the same status. Based on the findings, there are markers of conditional relationships that appear in the following sentences.

(29) **If** we don't immediately take steps to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizer at an affordable price, then 2023 **will be** an even more dismal year.

(30) **If** the war does not end, **it will be** difficult for the world to move forward.

c. **Conjunctions Between Sentences**

Conjunctions Between Sentences connect one sentence to another sentence. This can be seen in the following sentence fragment.

(31) As president of the G20, Indonesia has made every effort to bridge very deep, very wide differences.

(32) **However**, success will only be achieved if all of us, without exception, are committed, work hard, put aside our differences to produce something concrete, something that is beneficial to the world.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

Grammatical cohesive devices include referents, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. Based on the results of an analysis of Joko Widodo's speech at the G-20 Summit, it appears that all grammatical cohesive tools are used, although in different proportions. The grammatical cohesion that seems to dominate is a reference with the following order of detail. In the first place, a personal reference is used twenty-seven times. Followed by the use of demonstration references fourteen times. While the use of comparative references is as much as eight times. Furthermore, the use of conjunctions is also quite dominant with a frequency of appearance of eighteen times. Meanwhile, for other grammatical cohesive devices, such as substitution, it appears three times and ellipsis twice.

### Suggestion

This research is related to the field of applied linguistics, especially discourses. Researchers realize that discourse studies are very broad and interesting to study. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can open the minds of other researchers to conduct similar research but focus on other aspects that have not appeared in this and previous studies. So that developments in applied linguistic studies will grow rapidly.

Besides that, for readers, can obtain information about the usage of grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices in President Joko Widodo's speech at the G-20 Conference in particular and in other speeches in general.

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