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

### Abstrak

Kohesi gramatikal adalah hubungan gramatikal antara klausa dan kalimat dalam wacana tertulis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apa saja jenis, dominan dan fungsi kohesi gramatikal dalam pidato Presiden Jokowi pada sidang tahunan MPR 2021. Penelitian ini dirancang sebagai penelitian kualitatif karena menganalisis data dari kata-kata secara deskriptif; Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis dokumen sebagai pendekatannya. Selama proses penelitian, peneliti mengumpulkan dokumen. Dokumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pidato Presiden Jokowi di kompleks parlemen yang diambil dari website kepresidenan <https://setkab.go.id/st>. Peneliti menemukan ada 319 data untuk kohesi gramatikal. Peneliti menemukan Presiden Joko Widodo menggunakan 6 jenis kohesi gramatikal dalam pidatonya pada sidang tahunan MPR 2021, yaitu (1) Referensi Pribadi; (2) Referensi Demonstratif (RD); (3) Referensi Komparatif (RC); (4) Konjungsi Aditif (CA<sub>d</sub>); (5) Konjungsi Adversatif (CA<sub>Adv</sub>), dan (6) Substitusi Verbal (SV). Hasilnya menunjukkan jumlah total masing-masing jenis dimana 177 referensi (55,48%), 2 substitusi (0,62%), 0 elipsis (0%), dan 140 konjungsi (43,88%). Jenis yang dominan adalah referensi sebesar 55,48%. Fungsi kohesi gramatikal dalam pidato Presiden Jokowi pada Sidang Tahunan MPR 2021 adalah: Pertama, rujukan mempunyai tiga fungsi penting, yaitu: (1) Untuk menghindari pengulangan kata yang sama; (2) Untuk menunjukkan skala kedekatan; (3) Untuk membandingkan sesuatu atau situasi. Kedua, konjungsi yang mempunyai empat fungsi: (1) Menghubungkan kata-kata yang mirip atau identik; (2) Mengkoordinasikan kalimat-kalimat yang mempunyai konteks yang sama; (3) Mendukung kalimat sebelumnya, dan (4) Menentang pernyataan sebelumnya. Ketiga, substitusi mempunyai fungsi yaitu: menghindari pengulangan kata atau frasa yang sama. Fungsi umumnya adalah untuk menghubungkan kata, klausa, frase atau kalimat sehingga kalimat mempunyai makna. Dari kajian penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi yang berarti dan berharga bagi penggunaan bahasa penutur dan penulis. Penelitian ini dapat digunakan untuk menambah informasi dalam pembelajaran dan penerapan kohesi gramatikal yang baik khususnya pada teks pidato. Bahkan, penelitian ini juga diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian serupa dan bagi mereka yang memiliki perhatian lebih terhadap keterpaduan teks tertulis dan lisan.

**Kata Kunci:** Kohesi Tata Bahasa, Pidato Joko Widodo, Analisis Pidato.

### Abstract

Grammatical cohesion is the grammatical relationship between clauses and sentences in written discourse. This research aims to find out what type, dominant and function of grammatical cohesion in President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session. This research is designed as qualitative research because it analyzes data from words descriptively; This research uses document analysis as an approach. During the research process, the researcher collect documents. Documents that used in this research is President Jokowi's speech at the parliament complex taken from the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>. Researcher found there were 319 data for grammatical cohesion. Researcher found that President Joko Widodo uses 6 types of grammatical cohesion in his speech at the 2021 MPR annual session, namely (1) Reference Personal; (2) Demonstrative Reference (RD); (3) Comparative Reference (RC); (4) Additive Conjunction (CA<sub>d</sub>); (5) Adversative Conjunction (CA<sub>Adv</sub>), and (6) Verbal Substitution (SV). The

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results show the total number of each type where 177 references (55.48%), 2 substitutions (0.62%), 0 ellipsis (0%), and 140 conjunctions (43.88%). The dominant type is references at 55.48%. The function of grammatical cohesion in President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session is: First, references have three important functions, namely: (1) To avoid repeating the same words; (2) To show the scale of closeness; (3) To compare things or situations. Second is conjunctions, which have four functions: (1) Connecting words that are similar or identical; (2) Coordinating sentences that have the same context; (3) Supports the previous sentence, and (4) Opposes the previous statement. Third, substitution has a function, namely: to avoid repeating the same words or phrases. Its general function is to connect words, clauses, phrases or sentences to make sentences have meaning. From reviewing this research, it is hoped that it will make a significant contribution valuable for the language use of speakers and writers. This research can be used to add information to learning and the application of good grammatical cohesion, especially in speech texts. In fact, this research is also expected to be useful for future researcher who are interested in conducting similar research and those who have more attention to the cohesion of both written and spoken texts.

**Keywords:** Grammatical Cohesion, Joko Widodo's Speech, Speech Analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

Cohesion is one of the arts of writing skills that must be possessed. Ahsanuddin & Ma'sum (2021:14) grammatical cohesion is used in associating sentences to write coherently. Furthermore, grammatical cohesion plays a role in strengthening the strength of the argument and forming a unified theme in the text, providing a solid structure and increasing the aesthetic appeal of the writing. Overall, the effective use of grammatical cohesion contributes to clarity, readability, and beauty in language communication. Situmorang et al. (2023:11) state that Language is essential in human life since people would be unable to operate without it. Halliday and Hasan (in Tulus Wibawati and Musthafa, 2019: 5) reveal that there are various types of grammatical cohesion devices, that is: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Speech can technically be used to talk to other people to express ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The use of language greatly influences the quality of speech. Gultom et al. (2023:10) state that Speech delays often occur in regular interactions between people. It indicates that there is a serious communication disorder or problem. A person can convey his words to many people using strong language that is chosen and contains beautiful meaning, politics, motivation, peace, strength and sharpness of mind expressed by the orator and his precise intonation. Generally, the audience will get motivation and advice from the orator and become a part of their daily life.

The problem to be investigated in this research is grammatical analysis cohesion that can be found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. So, researcher analyzed the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session using grammatical cohesion theory. Researcher wants to identify the types of grammatical cohesion are, the various types of cohesion, and how grammatical cohesion is used by President Joko Widodo in his speeches. Grammatical cohesion in the form of references, substitutions and conjunctions is used in President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) speeches, where references have the function of referring to a particular concept or entity to avoid repetition of words or phrases. Substitution functions to replace words or phrases with pronouns or other expressions to minimize repetition and provide variation in delivery. Meanwhile, conjunctions play a role in connecting sentences or phrases to form logical relationships between ideas, ensuring the flow of the speech remains coherent.

The researcher has some reasons why she chooses Joko Widodo's speech to analyze. First, the MPR Annual Session is an important background in the Indonesian political context, providing a strong foundation for this research. Second, the choice of speech is not merely a formality, but rather is because speeches at the event generally include statements of the president's policies and vision. Through grammatical cohesion analysis, researcher tries to explore speech formulation to achieve maximum impact. Third, national issues and government priorities are the main focus. Grammatical cohesion is an important tool for identifying and understanding the president's thoughts on these issues. Fourth, in the context of formal language, the use of formal language in official speeches is of particular concern, and

grammatical cohesion analysis helps understand how the president uses formal language outside everyday speaking situations.

Therefore, this makes researcher interested in conducting research on speech cohesion because researcher want to prove whether messages conveyed spontaneously and verbally are cohesive. It is hoped that this research can contribute to developing information regarding what is meant by cohesion in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session. To make it applicable in everyday situations or any other needs, readers can use it. So, it is very important to analyze President Jokowi's speech entitled Grammatical Cohesion in President Joko Widodo's Speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session.

## **METHOD**

The researcher used qualitative research in this research. Based on Emilia et al. (2018:9), descriptive qualitative research is a research design that describes the who, what and where of events or experiences from a subjective point of view. In contrast, the research methodology, according to Kristiana (2020:2) was essentially a mechanism to gather data for a certain application. . This means that this research design constructs theories and interpretations of things or phenomena in the form of descriptions. Apart from that, the results of grammatical cohesion will mainly summarized in the form of elaboration for each part of the sentence that has been identified from these parts.

The data is used from the found in the text transcript of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session of MPR on 16th, August 2021 at the parliamentary complex. Data source from the presidential website <https://setkab.go.id/st>. . The speech text will be translated by the Office of the Assistant to the Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents and Translation. In this study researcher used an instrument, that is documentation instrument as one of the instruments in data collection. In addition to the instrument in collecting data in this study, researchers also used other tools in collecting data, they are a laptop as a supporting tool in collecting data in watching Joko Widodo's speech videos, and researchers used the YouTube application in watching Joko Widodo's speech videos and a stable internet network.

After collecting all the data, the researcher then proceeded to analyze the data as a whole. Joko Widodo's speech transcripts were used for analysis which then determined the various categories of grammatical cohesion. To achieve this goal, the researcher used an interactive data analysis approach described by Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014: 31-32) which describes the research as a series of three streams of activities, that is the data condensation, data visualization then drawing conclusions and finally verifying conclusions, which will answer questions one and two of the problem formulation previously explained and based from the Halliday and Hasan theory.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the research conducted by the researcher, the analysis of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session revealed that there are three types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and conjunction. This research refers to Halliday & Hasan's theory which states that there are four types of grammatical cohesion, but researchers only found three types of grammatical cohesion in President Jokowi's speech text. These types are reference, substitution, and conjunction. Researchers did not find any ellipsis in the text of Jokowi's speech, possibly because Jokowi's speaking style tends to use a more complete and clear sentence structure, thus reducing the possibility of using ellipsis. In Jokowi's speech, 177 references, 2 substitutions, and 140 conjunctions were found. Based on table 4.2.2, the researcher summarized that reference reached 55.48%, substitution 0.62%, and conjunction 43.88%.

The most dominant type of grammatical cohesion in President Jokowi's speech texts is reference, especially personal reference. Based on the percentage, the reference cohesion tool has the highest value compared to other cohesion tools. The percentage of references shows more than 50%, even exceeding 55.48%. References must be included in every paragraph, which consists of personal references and comparative references. In Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Session, the use of many references for grammatical cohesion is important to strengthen his speech and make it more convincing and easily understood by the audience. It is

the function of reference that makes it easier for researchers to convey the information contained in Jokowi's speech.

The functions of grammatical cohesion found in President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session include: first, reference has three important functions, namely: (1) Avoid repetition of the same word; (2) Show the level of closeness; (3) Compare something or situation. Second, conjunctions have four functions, namely: (1) Connecting similar or identical words; (2) Coordinating sentences that have the same context; (3) Supporting the previous sentence; and (4) Opposing the previous statement. Third, substitution has functions, namely: avoid repetition of the same word or phrase.

This analysis provides insight into Jokowi's linguistic strategies in achieving his rhetorical goals, which is useful for researchers to understand the linguistic strategies Jokowi uses to convey his ideas and interact with his audience. The analysis of the grammatical cohesion of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session highlights the use of three types of cohesion: reference, substitution, and conjunction. Referential cohesion, especially personal reference, dominated the speech with more than 55.48%, reinforcing Jokowi's message and enhancing audience understanding. These grammatical cohesion functions demonstrate the strategic use of linguistic devices to achieve rhetorical goals, such as avoiding repetition, demonstrating proximity, and coordinating sentences.

The analysis also provides a deeper understanding of how strategic use of grammatical coherence can reinforce messages and achieve rhetorical goals in the context of political communication. With a focus on the use of references, substitutions, and conjunctions, the study reveals that President Jokowi consciously utilizes these linguistic tools to build strong narratives, clarify his arguments, and influence audience perceptions.

In addition, this analysis also underscores the importance of adapting communication strategies according to the context of the speech and the intended audience. Through the use of appropriate grammatical coherence, President Jokowi can adjust his communication style to be more relevant and persuasive in delivering his political messages in front of MPR members and the wider community.

Overall, the study makes a valuable contribution in deepening understanding of the relationship between language, rhetoric, and political communication success. By delving deeper into the linguistic strategies used by political figures such as President Jokowi, this kind of research can provide valuable guidance for political practitioners, researchers, and the public in understanding the changing dynamics of political communication.

## CONCLUSION

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 (RP); (2) Reference Demonstrative (RD); (3) Reference Comparative (RC); (4) Conjunction Additive (CAdd); (5) Conjunction Adversative (CA<sub>Adv</sub>) and (6) Substitution Verbal (SV); 2. After data analysis, it was found that the types of grammatical cohesion in the text of Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Session were 177 references (55,48%), 2 substitutions (0,62%), 0 ellipses (0%), and 140 conjunctions (43,88%). The most dominant type of grammatical cohesion found in the text of Jokowi's speech are references, especially personal references; 3. The functions of grammatical cohesion of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session are: First, reference has three important functions, there are: (1) To avoid repeating the same word; (2) To point out a scale of proximity; (3) To compare something or situation. The second is conjunction, which has five functions that is : (1) To relate similar or identical words; (2) To coordinate sentences that have the same context; (3) To support the previous sentence; (4) To oppose the preceding statement. Third, substitution has a function, that is: to avoid repeating the same word or phrases. Lastly, the general and basic function of grammatical cohesion is to connect words, clauses, phrases, or sentences so that the sentence is meaningful..

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