



Analysis of the Use of Discourse Cohesion Means of Speech Texts of the Regional Government of Jambi Province

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This research aims to describe the means of discourse cohesion and the use of discourse cohesion means in the speech text of the Jambi Province regional government at the plenary session on January 6 2016. The expected benefit of this research theoretically is that it can be used to develop theories about discourse, especially regarding the use of cohesion means in discourse speech text.

Methodology: The method used in this research is a qualitative method with descriptive research type. This research data is in the form of a means of cohesion contained in discourse. Data was obtained by reading the entire discourse of the speech text and marking the found means of cohesion and recording them.

Main Findings: The results of research in the speech text of the regional government of Jambi Province at the plenary session on January 6 2016 found that there were 9 types of cohesive devices, consisting of pronouns, substitutions, ellipsis, conjunctions, repetitions, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms and collocations. It can be concluded that the most common means of cohesion are pronouns and conjunctions. So, from the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the text of the Jambi Province regional government's speech at the plenary session on January 6 2016 is included in the very cohesive category.

Novelty/Originality of this study: From the results of this research, it can be seen that there has been progress, namely that 9 means of cohesion were found and no non-cohesive means were found. Meanwhile, previous research only found 8 means of cohesion and found several uses of non-cohesive means of cohesion.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Discourse is a unit of language, both spoken and written, that has a connection or sequence between parts (cohesion) and integration (coherence) so as to form a unity of meaning that is used to communicate in a social context. Orally, discourse is a communication process between the greeter and the addressee, whereas in written communication, discourse is seen as the result of expressing ideas or thoughts of the greeter, in this case the author himself. According to research by Charlina and Septyanti [1] and research by Arifana et al., [2] Discourse is formed by paragraphs, while paragraphs are formed by sentences. Those who form paragraphs must combine one sentence with the next sentence and must be related so that they form a unified whole or form a further idea, the paragraphs are also assembled as a whole to form a discourse that has a complete theme.

Restiana et al., [3] and Mileh [4] stated that Text is basically a unit of meaning. It is not something that can be limited like a sentence, but is bigger. So, text is a unit of language in the form of written language or spoken language resulting from human interaction or communication. A speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving an oration to express one's opinion, or provide an overview of something. A speech is usually delivered by someone who gives orations and statements about a matter/event that is important and worth discussing. A speech is a statement with a good structure to be delivered to a large number of people. Examples of speeches include state speeches, speeches welcoming big holidays, speeches that raise enthusiasm, speeches welcoming events or events, and so on.

Speech text is a form of discourse, because speech text is a medium for conveying information. The speech text is included in the monologue type of discourse. According to research by Rosidin and Muhyidin [5] and research by Sumarlam et al., [6] Monologue discourse is discourse that does not involve a form of conversational speech or conversation between two interested parties. What is included in monologue discourse are all forms of text, letters, readings, and so on. Writing speech text discourse must be presented effectively so that the intent and purpose of the speech text content can be conveyed clearly. Effective discourse is discourse that contains meaning that is easy to understand. One of the supporting factors for forming effective discourse is the use of cohesion tools. According to Wibowo [7] Cohesion is a syntactic organization, a place where sentences are arranged coherently and concisely to produce speech. The concept of cohesion refers to relationships of form. This means that the discourse elements (words or sentences) used to compose a discourse are connected in a coherent and complete manner. A text or discourse can be said to be cohesive if there is conformity in linguistic form to the context [8].

Discourse cohesion is divided into two aspects, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion means the harmony of forms according to grammar. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion means the harmony of the forms according to the words. To create harmonious relationships between elements in discourse, the thing that needs to be considered is its cohesiveness. Cohesion is one of the supporting elements for forming good discourse. A discourse contains ideas that the author wants to convey to the reader. In conveying his ideas, the author uses a complete and coherent discourse, so that the delivery of ideas appears organized, unified and easily absorbed by the reader. In accordance with Silaswati's [9] opinion, Cohesion is the harmonious relationship between one element and another in discourse so that a neat or coherent understanding is created. Therefore, the author focuses more on the use of cohesion tools in this research. Speech text discourse has cohesiveness and coherence so that it can make it easier for readers to understand the content of the message conveyed. From the author's observations, it is known that discourse in speech texts contains various types of cohesive means to connect words, phrases, clauses and sentences. However, so far it has not been clearly known what means of cohesion are contained in speech text discourse.

Research on the cohesiveness of discourse has also been carried out by previous researchers, namely Epa Yanti [10], with a thesis entitled Cohesiveness of Opinion Discourse Published in the May 2014 Edition of the Daily Jambi Ekspres. The results of his research show that the opinion discourse published in the May 2014 edition of Jambi Ekspres uses 8 types of tools. cohesion. Apart from that, Mainingsih [11] also conducted research on the Cohesiveness of Discourse on Official Letters Issued by the District Head Office VII Koto Ilir, Tebo Regency, Jambi Province. Based on the problems mentioned above, the author is interested in conducting research on the use of discourse cohesion tools for the speech text of the Jambi Province regional government at the plenary session on 6 January 2016. The reason the author chose a place in the Jambi Province regional government office was because the author wanted to provide input and contribution to the office Jambi Province regional government.

The researcher chose the text of the speech of the regional government of Jambi Province at the plenary session on January 6 2016 as the research object because in addition to the text of the regional government's speech as a form of discourse, the text of the regional government's speech is a means of providing information (instructive) regarding the importance of tasks and activities in government. that area. The urgency of this research is that it can contribute to the understanding of linguistics and communication, especially in the context of local government speech. This can enrich scientific literature in this field and become a reference for further research. Discourse cohesion in government speeches can help see the relationship between ideas and provide policies. This can provide insight into the extent to which proposed policies are related to the government's vision and mission, as well as how these policies are translated effectively in public communication.

Based on the background stated, the author is interested in knowing the use of cohesion and cohesion tools contained in the speech text discourse of the Jambi Province regional government. This research aims to measure the extent to which the use of discourse cohesion tools can increase the effectiveness of communication in local government speeches. By understanding how the elements of cohesion are used, this research can identify whether the speech can be delivered clearly and can be understood by the listener.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Research Type

This research is a type of descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aims to create descriptions; This means creating a systematic, factual and accurate picture, painting of the data, properties and relationships of the phenomena being studied. In this research, the data collected is not numbers, but in the form of words or descriptions of something. The researcher tries to objectively describe what means of cohesion are contained in the text of the speech delivered by the Jambi provincial regional government at the plenary session on 6 January 2016 and how to use the means of cohesion in the text of the speech of the Jambi provincial government at the plenary session on 6 January 2016 so that it becomes a cohesive discourse.

This research data is in the form of a means of cohesion. This data was taken from the text of the Jambi provincial government's speech at the plenary session on 6 January 2016. The form of data analyzed in this research is text. The data source in this research is the discourse text of the Jambi provincial government's speech at the plenary session on 6 January 2016. The discourse text of the speech of the Jambi provincial regional government at the plenary session on 6 January 2016 on the occasion of Jambi province's 59th birthday.

2.2. Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique in this research is documentation technique. Data collection activities were carried out by recording documents, in this case the speech text discourse which was used as a data source. The data collection technique was carried out in several steps, namely by reading the speech text discourse of the Jambi Province regional government. After understanding the entire content of the speech text, the next step is to carry out data recording techniques from the research subjects.

2.3. Data Analysis Technique

The method used is to transfer data in the form of marked lingual units of cohesion as well as words, phrases, clauses and sentences that will be used as supporting data to the data record. Data records are also used as a means to check the data that has been collected.

To analyze discourse in data analysis, researchers use descriptive analysis with the following steps.

1. Select and determine the type of discourse to be researched. In this study, the researcher chose the type of discourse text of the Jambi Province regional government's speech at the plenary session on 6 January 2016.
2. Determine the unit of analysis. The unit of analysis is the means of cohesion in the text of the Jambi Province regional government's speech at the plenary session on 6 January 2016.
3. After determining the unit of analysis, the next step is to code the discourse with letters and numbers according to the points in the speech text. For example, the abbreviated seventh point (7th P) means it is found in the seventh point discourse.
4. Classify the means of cohesion. The number of cohesive means of cohesiveness and non-cohesive means of cohesion is classified using a data table.
5. Describe the use of cohesive devices in sentences and paragraphs.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research entitled Analysis of the Use of Discourse Cohesion Means of Speech Text of the Regional Government of Jambi Province. Discusses (1) the means of cohesion contained in discourse, and (2) how to use the means of cohesion. The aim is to describe these two things. To be able to describe both, researchers collected data by reading the entire discourse and marking the means of cohesion. After that, the data was analyzed based on existing theories related to the use of cohesion in discourse.

Table 1. Use of means of discourse cohesion (1st P)

Means of cohesion	Number of means of cohesion	Cohesive	Not cohesive
Pronominal	5	5	-
Conjunction	2	2	-
Collocation	1	1	-
amount	8	8	-

The table above describes the use of cohesion tools in coded discourse (1st P). Overall, the use of cohesive devices in the discourse is cohesive. An example of data on the use of discourse cohesion tools in point 1 is as follows.

1) Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, today we are still given the opportunity to gather again to commemorate the 59th anniversary of Jambi Province in 2016, in good health. For this reason, let us once again express praise and gratitude for the blessings that have been given. (1st P)

In data (1) there are means of cohesion for this demonstrative pronoun, the personal pronoun *we*, the connecting pronoun *yang*, the inter-sentence conjunction *for that*, the coordinating conjunction *and*, as well as the collocations of praise and gratitude. These three types of cohesion means make discourse paragraphs cohesive. The use of cohesion means for this refers to commemorating the Birthday of Jambi Province.

Table 2. Use of means of discourse cohesion (2nd P)

Means of cohesion	Number of means of cohesion	Cohesive	Not cohesive
Pronominal	7	7	-
Conjunction	4	4	-
Ellipsis	1	1	-
Collocation	1	1	-
amount	13	13	-

The table above describes the use of cohesion tools in coded discourse (2nd P). Overall, the use of cohesive devices in the discourse is cohesive. An example of data on the use of cohesion tools in discourse point 2 is as follows.

2) To begin this speech, allow me to convey a welcome to the Minister of Education of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Anis Baswedan and his entourage, to Bumi Sebung Jambi Sembilan Lurah. The presence of you and your entourage will certainly give new enthusiasm to the local government and the people of Jambi. (2nd P).

In data (2) there are means of cohesion for the demonstrative pronoun, the personal pronoun *I*, the coordinating conjunction and the ellipsis *Mr and his entourage*. My use of cohesion refers to the person delivering the speech.

Table 3. Use of means of discourse cohesion (3rd P)

Means of cohesion	Number of means of cohesion	Cohesive	Not cohesive
Pronominal	19	19	-
Conjunction	5	5	-
Collocation	1	1	-
amount	25	25	-

The table above describes the use of cohesion tools in coded discourse (3rd P). Overall, the use of cohesive devices in the discourse is cohesive. An example of data on the use of cohesion tools in discourse point 3 is as follows.

3) Allow me personally and as the Governor of Jambi along with the community and all elements of the regional government to express my sincere thanks to the previous Governor of Jambi and his family, who have done a lot and are determined to develop the Jambi region that we love according to the times. (3rd P)

In data (3) there are means of cohesion of the personal pronouns *I*, and *we*, the connecting pronoun *which*, the possessive pronoun *-nya*, the demonstrative pronoun *this*, the coordinating conjunction *and*, as well as the collocations *do and determine*. The precise use of these cohesive means makes the discourse cohesive.

The results of the research in the speech text of the regional government of Jambi Province at the plenary session on January 6 2016 found cohesive means of cohesion and no non-cohesive means of cohesion. Some examples of the use of cohesion means that make discourse cohesive, the use of pronoun cohesion means used appropriately such as the words *I*, *we*, *this*. *I* said in the text of the regional government's speech that it refers to the person delivering the speech, the word *we* refers to the entire Jambi community, this pronoun is to indicate something. From the research results, 9 means of cohesion were obtained, namely: (1) reference (pronoun/pronoun), (2) substitution, (3) conjunction, (4) ellipsis (5) repetition (repetition), (6) synonym, (7) antonyms, (8) hyponyms, and (9) collocations. The most widely used means of cohesion are pronouns and conjunctions. The use of cohesive means can be classified in the very cohesive category, because from the discourse of the speech texts studied, no non-cohesive use of cohesive means was found.

In this research, if it is linked to the existing theory regarding the means of cohesion, namely the harmony of the relationship between one element and another so that a neat or coherent understanding is created. This research is in line with research conducted by Yuliani and Pramitasari, which states that the element of cohesion is needed in discourse to connect lexical units, both phrases, clauses and sentences, so as to create a cohesive text that can be understood both in terms of structure and meaning [12]. So resaearechers agree with this theory. Because based on the results of the analysis, there is a match between existing theories and research results. This research is different from the results of previous relevant research. From the results of this research, it can be seen that there has been progress, namely that 9 means of cohesion were found and no non-cohesive means were found. Meanwhile, previous research only found 8 means of cohesion and found several uses of non-cohesive means of cohesion.

The implications of this research contribute to the understanding of how the means of discourse cohesion can be used effectively in speech. In addition, this research also includes an understanding of how the use of means of discourse cohesion can influence the quality of a speech and knowing the factors that contribute to an effective speech can help increase the impact and persuasiveness of the speech. A limitation of this research is that speech can vary in context and purpose. There may be difficulty in generalizing the findings if the speech described comes from a very specific context. Additionally, research results may not be universally applicable.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results it can be that the speech text of the regional government of Jambi Province at the plenary session on 6 January 2016, 9 types of cohesion were found, consisting of references (pronouns), substitutions, ellipsis, conjunctions, repetitions, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms and collocations. The most widely used means of cohesion are references (pronouns) and conjunctions. Based on the results of the analysis, the use of discourse cohesion tools contained in the speech text of the Jambi Province regional government at the plenary session on 6 January 2016 is categorized as very cohesive. The recommendation from this research is further analysis of the types of discourse cohesion used in speech, such as grammatical, lexical or referential cohesion and investigating whether there are certain preferences or tendencies in the use of certain types of cohesion in speech.

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