

A LEXICAL COHESION ANALYSIS USED IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH "PELUNCURAN INDONESIA EMAS 2045"

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Abstract: This study analyzes the types of lexical cohesion in Joko Widodo's speech. The research has two main objectives: first, to describe the types of lexical cohesion in Joko Widodo's speech "*Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045*". The second, is to describe the functions of lexical cohesion in the same speech. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This method is employed to describe the analysis and findings, which focus on analyzing types of lexical cohesion such as repetition, synonymy, superordinate, general words, and collocation. The data classification and analysis are conducted based on the theory of lexical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), who classify lexical cohesion into two main groups: reiteration and collocation. The result of the analysis shows that 63 data contained repetition (87,5%), 3 data contained synonymy (4,2%), 2 data contained superordinate (2,8%), 4 data contained collocation (5,6%), and no general words were found in this data. After analyzing the results, repetition was identified as the most dominant type of lexical cohesion, accounting for 87.5% of the instances. However, one type of lexical cohesion, namely general words, was not found in the speech text.

Keywords: discourse analysis, lexical cohesion, speech text

INTRODUCTION

The study of lexical cohesion in linguistics is relevant to this day. Language has become more complex and varied during the digital age and globalization. Lexical cohesion is the way to understand how words and phrases relate to each other in various social communication contexts. Therefore, the study of lexical cohesion is still relevant to be carried out until now.

Cohesion is the relationship between parts of text marked by language elements used. According to (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; 4) cohesion allows establishing regularity of semantics relation between elements in discourse. It appears through vocabulary or lexical items while the others appear through grammatical elements. Cohesion is the connection that organizes a text and expects the reader to understand the meanings of the words by using surrounding sentences and words. Cohesion bridges language and meaning contained in discourse or text, written or spoken orally. Lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion are the two categories of cohesiveness (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

Lexical cohesion is the cohesive device influenced by word choice (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Septian et al., 2023). Lexical cohesion is a discourse analysis

concept related to words and phrases within a text linked through related or similar vocabulary. Lexical cohesion is also interpreted as a text with elements that are interrelated and complementary to each other between sentences with different sentences. Lexical cohesion is the unity the reader gets when reading a text as a result of the author's use of different terms that have the same meaning. There are more ways to build meaning and connections between sentence elements when lexical coherence is used in discourse. Lexical cohesion comes in the form of two types: repetition and collocation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Septian et al., 2023). Reiteration includes repetition, synonymy or near-synonymy, superordinates, and general words.

Speech is a communication tool that people use to convey their thoughts, express their desires, or communicate with others. Speech is the delivery of information, and ideas from the speaker to other people, such as the listeners (Amar, 1981; Suroto, 2017). People can express ideas through direct communication by speaking to others or delivering speeches in front of an audience. Speech is the process through which a speaker communicates with an audience, usually in public. Many people use speech such as a leader, a president, a teacher, and many others. So, in the speech, there is a speaker as the source of the speech, and there is also a listener or audience.

In linguistics, the term text means any written or spoken segment that forms a coherent whole, regardless of its length (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The text is a passage of language spoken or written that communicates a message, idea, or information. In discourse analysis, text is considered a product of complex language practices, which include word choice, grammar, sentence structure, social context, and other elements that shape meaning.

The speech text of the president is a formal communication delivered by a head of state to his people and the world at large. Nowadays, the speech texts of the president are relevant because the president is a person who has great influence in a country. The great position means that presidents have a significant impact on shaping the vision, values, and direction of a country, and can affect major political, economic, and social change. It effectively conveys the significance of the president's speech in decision-making processes and highlights the purpose of the speech in communicating the government's vision, mission, and action plan. The goal of the study is to describe various types of lexical cohesion and functions in Jokowi's speech text. The selection of Joko Widodo's speech as focus this study was caused by three factors.

The first factor caused Jokowi's speech about Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045 to become the object of this research is the actuality factor. By choosing an actual research object, the research conducted is more significant, relevant, and has a positive impact on the field of study or the community. The actualization of Indonesia Emas 2045 is a very interesting and important research object. The

vision of Indonesia Emas 2045 is a big goal to make Indonesia a developed country in 2045. President Jokowi stated that the overall vision of Indonesia 2045 is directed towards the realization of a well-developed, equitable, and prosperous nation within the Republic of Indonesia (Bappenas, 2019).

The second factor caused Jokowi's speech to be chosen as the subject of this research is its significant value. The speech emphasized the importance of long-term thinking and having a strong vision for the country's future. President Jokowi stated that in 2045 Indonesia became a developed country and one of the world's top 5 economic powers with superior human quality and control over the world (Bappenas, 2019). Therefore, it is important to examine the research in-depth, and understand Indonesia's important role on the global stage.

The third factor is the unavailability of research on Jokowi's speech about Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045. After conducting several researches on Jokowi's speech about Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045, research on that speech was not found. Therefore, this research is still relevant to be conducted.

Indonesia Emas 2045 is a vision that reflects the ideals and goals of Indonesia's long-term development in 2045. The vision of Indonesia Emas 2045 is being planned to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Indonesia's independence. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia has elaborated that Indonesia is projected to attain its golden age in 2045, coinciding with the nation's centennial or 100th anniversary (Effendy, 2022). In 2045, Indonesia was targeted to be a developed country and equal to superpowers. This vision aims to make Indonesia an advanced, independent, and sovereign country in various aspects of social, economic, political, and cultural life. Indonesia Emas 2045 represents a country built on the four main pillars of resilience, prosperity, inclusiveness, and sustainability, which will guide our journey to a better future.

Joko Widodo currently serves as the President of the Republic of Indonesia. On October 20, 2014, he became the 7th President of the United States. Joko Widodo was born on June 21, 1961, in Surakarta, Central Java, started his political on July 28, 2005, and held office until October 1, 2012, as Mayor of Surakarta (Solo). Following his tenure as mayor, Since of October 15, 2012, Joko Widodo was the Governor of DKI Jakarta. During the 2014 election, Joko Widodo ran alongside his vice-presidential candidate, Jusuf Kalla. He was re-elected for a second term in the 2019 presidential election, with Vice President K.H. Ma'ruf Amin. Joko Widodo's second term began with his inauguration on October 20, 2019, and will last until 2024 (Sekretariat Presiden, 2023).

Joko Widodo, commonly known as Jokowi is a popular Indonesian politician and the current President of Indonesia. Jokowi is often seen as a down-to-earth and relatable leader who is in touch with the concerns and aspirations of ordinary Indonesians. He is known for his humble background and simple lifestyle, which

has endeared him to many Indonesians. Jokowi is also known as a person who focuses on speaking when conducting bilateral meetings to show his assertiveness in arguing and responding to something.

In this research, the analysis focuses on the lexical cohesion in President Jokowi's speeches, which were uploaded on YouTube website. The Speech text can be accessed through the official webpage (<https://setkab.go.id/>). The Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia is a government institution that is under and directly responsible to the President. It is an online platform that provides presidential information. This website contains a wealth of information, including the transcript of Joko Widodo's speeches.

Previous studies have explored topics related to this research. The first study was conducted by Siddiq et al., (2021) entitled "Analysis on Joko Widodo's Speech Text on Indonesia Independence Day". The difference between the previous research with this study is the previous research used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with the Van Dijk model, while this study employed Discourse Analysis as outlined by the theory developed by Halliday & Hasan (1976). The other research was conducted by Novita Sari Sinurat, (2022) entitled "Grammatical Cohesion on President Joko Widodo's Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021". The key distinction between previous research and this study lies in the focus of research. The previous study focused on grammatical cohesion, whereas this research focused on lexical cohesion. The third research was conducted by Tafuli et al., (2023) entitled "Grammatical Cohesive Devices in Joko Widodo's Speech Text about G-20 Summit". The main dissimilarity between the three research studies is the subject of analysis. The previous study focuses on the speech text of Joko Widodo regarding the G-20 Summit, whereas this research focused in Jokowi's speech at Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045.

From the previous studies, it can be concluded that research specifically in Jokowi's speech about Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045 has not been found. Additionally, previous research has primarily focused on grammatical cohesion, whereas this research uniquely centers on the analysis of lexical cohesion within Joko Widodo's speech about Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045. So, this research is eligible to be carried out because this research is new research and no one has ever examined it.

METHOD

The method used for analysis in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is an approach that aims to investigate and understand the significance individuals or collectives place on human social issues. The data in this research is qualitative in the form of words, phrases, in the form of lexical cohesion used in Joko Widodo's speech. Data collection techniques were carried out using library reserach and note-taking techniques. In this research, the

data is collected naturally by analyzing the lexical cohesion of Joko Widodo's speech text. The type of data for this research is primary data. The primary data comprises the speech text conveyed by President Joko Widodo at *Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045*.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Repetition

Repetition refers to the repeated use of words or phrases throughout a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Septian et al., 2023). It can be defined as the recurrence of a word or phrase that has already been mentioned. Repetition involves using the same word multiple times, either within the same sentence or across sentences. It occurs when words are referred to or rewritten several times in the text, creating continuity and emphasis.

Repetition denotes a word that recurs frequently throughout the text (Paltridge, 2008; Dewi, 2023). Repetition is a language style that expresses the repeat of the same word, phrase, or clause to emphasize the meaning of the sentence or discourse. Repetition, as a component of lexical cohesion, involves the act of using the same word or phrase that had been mentioned before. There is no alteration of the word repeated. Repetition is one of the elements of lexical cohesion. It serves to emphasize specific linguistic units (such as sounds, syllables, phrases, or parts of sentences) within a given context. The repetition of the same word at certain events in a discourse shows that the discourse's sentences are interrelated to build a coherent discourse. In Joko Widodo's speech "*Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045*", there is an element of repetition of lexical cohesion. That is as seen in the analysis below.

- (1) *Saya ingin **berbagi** visi, **berbagi** mimpi besar, **berbagi** cita-cita besar bangsa ini.*
- (2) *Dalam 50 tahun perubahan signifikan itu sangat bisa terjadi **jika kita** berani, **jika kita** mau, dan **jika kita** punya nyali, **jika kita** punya nyali.*
- (3) *Bonus demografi itu hanya terjadi satu kali dalam peradaban sebuah negara. Ini bisa **menjadi** peluang, tapi ini juga bisa **menjadi** sebuah bencana kalau kita tidak bisa mengelolanya.*
- (4) *Oleh sebab itu, **kita harus bekerja keras**, sekali lagi, **kita harus bekerja keras** memanfaatkan peluang ini.*
- (5) *Kita harus punya perencanaan **taktis**, bukan perencanaan, tapi perencanaan **taktis**. Visinya juga visi **taktis**, punya strategi juga yang **taktis**, karena kita berkompetisi dengan negara lain. Punya strategi besar, tapi strategi **taktis**.*

No. Data: 1

Sentence:

*“Saya ingin **berbagi** visi, **berbagi** mimpi besar, **berbagi** cita-cita besar bangsa ini.”*

The discourse above is characterized by a repetition process on the word **“berbagi”** appears three times. Repetition is repeating of the same word. This repetition serves to emphasize richness that is considered important. **Berbagi** in the first word means that at the event President Jokowi wanted to share his vision for Indonesia. The second and third **berbagi** words aim to strengthen and reaffirm the important point that President Jokowi wants to convey. At the time of saying the word **berbagi**, President Jokowi emphasized the word to reaffirm that in his speech President Jokowi wanted to convey the big dreams and goals for the Indonesian nation’s future.

No. Data: 2

Sentence:

*“Dalam 50 tahun perubahan signifikan itu sangat bisa terjadi **jika kita** berani, **jika kita** mau, dan **jika kita** punya nyali, **jika kita** punya nyali.”*

In the sentence above, there is repetition in the word “jika kita” with a frequency of occurrence of four times. The repetition of the word jika kita appears many times intending to emphasize that changes in someone’s life can happen if they have the courage. In the speech, President Jokowi explained that changes can occur in 50 years and will appear very significant. This suggests that about 50 years could be crucial in determining future changes. But the only condition is to be brave and strategic. These are the things that Indonesia needs to do to get to the vision of a developed country in 2045.

No. Data: 3

Sentence:

*“Bonus demografi itu hanya terjadi satu kali dalam peradaban sebuah negara. Ini bisa **menjadi** peluang, tapi ini juga bisa **menjadi** sebuah bencana kalau kita tidak bisa mengelolanya.”*

In the sentence above, there is a repetition of the word “menjadi”. The repetition of words is a relationship marker to maintain the topic discussed in the previous sentence. The President explained that Indonesia will experience the peak of the demographic bonus where 68.3% of Indonesia’s population is in productive age. It means that Indonesia has the opportunity to become a developed country. The first word menjadi means that if we can utilize the demographic bonus then it will be an opportunity for Indonesia to become a developed country. The second word menjadi means that if we cannot utilize the demographic bonus then it will be a disaster for Indonesia. The use of repetition in the word menjadi aims to emphasize to the Indonesian people to take advantage of these opportunities by managing properly so that it does not become a disaster. It is because the demographic bonus in 2030 is the momentum to realize Indonesia

to become a developed country in 2045 or at the age of 100 years of Indonesia's independence.

No. Data: 4

Sentence:

*"Oleh sebab itu, **kita harus bekerja keras**, sekali lagi, **kita harus bekerja keras** memanfaatkan peluang ini."*

In the sentence above, the repetition that creates the cohesion of the discourse is found in the word "kita harus bekerja keras". In the speech, President Jokowi gave the audience an understanding of the definition of a leader for the community. The purpose of the repetition of the word is to convey to people that a genuine leader must have the capability to guide and exert diligent efforts in safeguarding the community.

No. Data: 5

Sentence:

*"Kita harus punya perencanaan **taktis**, bukan perencanaan, tapi perencanaan **taktis**. Visinya juga visi **taktis**, punya strategi juga yang **taktis**, karena kita berkompetisi dengan negara lain. Punya strategi besar, tapi strategi **taktis**."*

In the sentence above, there is repetition in the words "taktis" and "strategi". The use of the repetition above is to emphasize that the repeated word plays an important role in the paragraph. President Jokowi emphasizes the importance of seizing opportunities by using tactical planning, vision, and grand strategy to achieve Indonesia Emas 2045. President Joko Widodo also said that Indonesia must have tactical planning, tactical vision, and tactical grand strategy because Indonesia is competing with other countries.

Synonymy

Synonymy involves two or more concepts that are closely linked in meaning (Septian et al., 2023). Synonyms or near-synonymy, which is the use of two or more closely related terms or identical definitions can be used interchangeably in sentences. Words that have almost the same meaning in a certain context are called synonyms. Synonyms are also defined as repeating words by using another word that has the same meaning or is almost the same. Synonymy refers to the relationship between terms that have equivalent meanings.

Synonymy can be defined as different nouns for the same thing or nouns that have similar meanings (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Nurjanah et al., 2021). Synonymy is a lexical relation in which two or more words have the same or closely related meaning. Synonyms are cohesion tools with a relationship between two or more lexemes. Synonyms not only have the same word but also have different meaning components. Synonymy helps to establish a commensurate meaning relationship between certain lingual units and other lingual units in a

discourse. Synonymy is a word that has the same meaning as another word but which contains features that parallel the value of the word expressed, with its contextual meaning, or with its connotations.

[1] *Tapi bukan hal yang **mudah**, bukan hal yang **gampang**.*

[2] *Lompatan seperti inilah yang perlu kita **tiru**, perlu kita **contoh**.*

[3] *Oleh sebab itu, untuk mencapai Indonesia Emas 2045 dibutuhkan, sangat dibutuhkan smart execution, dan dibutuhkan smart leadership oleh strong leadership yang **berani** dan pandai mencari solusi dan yang punya **nyali**.*

No. Data: 1

Sentence:

*"Tapi bukan hal yang **mudah**, bukan hal yang **gampang**."*

Synonyms are two or more words that have the same or similar meaning. Synonymy is shown in the words "mudah" and "gampang" because they have nearly the same meaning. In the Indonesian Thesaurus Dictionary, mudah has the same meaning as enteng, gampang, ringan, sederhana. So, the word mudah is a synonymy of gampang. In the speech, President Jokowi explained that the current poverty rate has decreased and it is estimated that by 2045 Indonesia's poverty rate will be better. However, to achieve this some challenges are not easy. The use of synonymy that occurs in both words aims to avoid repeating the same word in one particular discourse so that the speech becomes more varied and interesting.

No. Data: 2

Sentence:

*"Lompatan seperti inilah yang perlu kita **tiru**, perlu kita **contoh**."*

In data 2, the lexical item "tiru" is a synonym for "contoh". In the Indonesian Thesaurus Dictionary, tiru has the same meaning as menjiplak, contoh, menyerupai, menyalin. The use of synonymy in both words aims to avoid monotony and repeating the same word in one sentence so that readers or listeners do not feel bored. So, President Jokowi wants to emphasize in this discourse that we need to make a big leap to be able to strengthen our human resources.

No. Data: 3

Sentence:

*"Oleh sebab itu, untuk mencapai Indonesia Emas 2045 dibutuhkan, sangat dibutuhkan smart execution, dan dibutuhkan smart leadership oleh strong leadership yang **berani** dan pandai mencari solusi dan yang punya **nyali**."*

There is a synonymy between "berani" and "nyali" because both have almost the same meaning. In the Indonesian Thesaurus Dictionary, berani has the same meaning as gagah, nyali, jantan, satria. In the speech, President Jokowi stated that achieving Indonesia Emas 2045 requires a brave leader. The use of both words berani and nyali in the sentence not only aims to avoid repetition of the

same word but also aims to emphasize the message to be conveyed to readers and listeners.

Superordinate

Superordinate refers to a term for a broader, more general class (Ali, S., 2020; Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Ali et al., 2020). It denotes a word with general properties rather than specific ones, often used in relation to more specific terms. Superordinate terms represent the highest level within a classification system, encompassing more specific meanings under them. Its overall meaning encompasses the meanings of other, more focused terms. Superordinate refers to a concept or category that encompasses broader, more inclusive elements within a hierarchical structure. A superordinate is a term for a broader category or class. It denotes a word with general properties rather than specific ones. A superordinate encompasses the meanings of other more specific words. It refers to a word that is more general than its specific words.

[1] *Perlu saya sampaikan 56 persen penduduk **Indonesia** itu ada di **Jawa** dan yang terpadat itu di **Jakarta**, 56 persen penduduk kita ada di Jawa berarti 149 juta dari 17 ribu pulau.*

[2] ***Beban Jakarta** itu sudah sangat terlalu padat sekali, **sebagai kota pendidikan, sebagai kota pariwisata, sebagai kota bisnis, sebagai kota ekonomi, sebagai kota pemerintahan.***

No. Data: 1

Sentence:

*“Perlu saya sampaikan 56 persen penduduk **Indonesia** itu ada di **Jawa** dan yang terpadat itu di **Jakarta**, 56 persen penduduk kita ada di Jawa berarti 149 juta dari 17 ribu pulau.”*

The superordinate in the preceding phrase “Indonesia”. Indonesia is the superordinate of Jawa and Jakarta. The utilization of the superordinate word in this context serves to introduce the general term initially, followed by the clarification through the mention of specific words.

No. Data: 2

Sentence:

*“**Beban Jakarta** itu sudah sangat terlalu padat sekali, **sebagai kota pendidikan, sebagai kota pariwisata, sebagai kota bisnis, sebagai kota ekonomi, sebagai kota pemerintahan.**”*

There is a word in this speech that the data 90 indicates is superordinate. The word is the superordinate in the preceding phrase “beban keluarga”. The word beban Jakarta is the superordinate from sebagai kota pendidikan, sebagai kota pariwisata, sebagai kota bisnis, sebagai kota ekonomi, sebagai kota pemerintahan. In this context, the use of the superordinate term serves to provide clarity by

specifying a particular term following the mention of the broader superordinate word.

Collocation

Collocation is the pairing of words. The words that go together have one or more characteristics in common. Collocations are specific word associations that tend to occur together in language use. According to Halliday & Hasan (Melinda, 2020), collocation refers to words that frequently co-occur but do not necessarily have a semantic relationship like reiteration. Collocation involves groups of words that commonly appear together (Batubara et al., 2022). For instance, books, newspapers, magazines, and mass media. All these forms are collocations because they are both reading materials. Based on these definitions, collocation explores the relationships between words, emphasizing their frequent occurrence together in the same context.

Collocation, in essence, denotes the frequent pairing of two or more terms that are closely related or have a profound connection. It signifies the habitual combination of words in language usage. Collocation represents the cohesive relationship established through the consistent co-occurrence of lexical items (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Collocation refers to the natural pairing of words that are frequently found together or commonly associated with one another. It involves the correlation between words based on their habitual occurrence in language usage.

[1] **Bapak, Ibu, dan Saudara-saudara sekalian yang saya hormati, apa kabar semuanya?**

[2] **Bapak, Ibu, dan Saudara-saudara sekalian yang saya hormati, [Tahun] 2030-an kita akan mengalami puncak bonus demografi 68,3 (persen) total penduduk Indonesia berusia produktif, yang ini terjadi hanya satu kali dalam peradaban sebuah negara.**

No. Data: 1, 2, 3, & 4

Sentence:

“Bapak, Ibu, dan Saudara-saudara sekalian yang saya hormati, apa kabar semuanya?”

The word “Ibu” is commonly paired with the word “bapak” in Indonesian language usage. Those words are often used together in contexts that refer to both genders, creating a cohesive relationship between them. This collocational bond strengthens the coherence of the statement, as it reflects the typical pairing of “ladies and gentlemen” in English.

CONCLUSION

In Jokowi's speech, only several types of lexical cohesion were found, including repetition, synonymy, superordinate, and collocation. Based on the results, it was found that in Jokowi's speech was dominated by lexical cohesion in the form of repetition. The analysis shows that 63 data contained repetition (87,5%), 3 data contained synonymy (4,2%), 2 data contained superordinate (2,8%), 4 data contained collocation (5,6%), and no general words were found in this data. After analyzing the results, repetition was identified as the most dominant type of lexical cohesion, accounting for 87.5% of the instances. However, one type of lexical cohesion, namely general words, was not found in the speech text. The dominant type of lexical cohesion was repetition (87,5%). The second conclusion is proposed to answer the function of lexical cohesion used in Joko Widodo's speech at Peluncuran Indonesia Emas 2045. The function of repetition is to repeat the previous element, either in the same or modified form. Synonymy has a function to a variety of vocabulary that has the same meaning in this speech. Superordinate has the function of mentioning a general word that has a relationship with a specialized word. A connection between words that frequently appear in the same context is indicated by collocation. In use, each cohesive lexical device has essential and different functions. In this research, the speech of Jokowi only focuses on lexical cohesion. While the theory of Halliday & Hasan has two cohesions, namely lexical and grammatical. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future research can examine cohesion forms other than lexical, namely grammatical using Halliday & Hasan's theory or using other theories such as Renkema and Wolfgang Schindler.

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