



**AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN  
PRESIDENT ERDOGAN’S SPEECH AT THE  
INAUGURATION OF THE PEOPLE’S  
CONGRESS AND CULTURE  
CENTER IN 2016**

**A THESIS**

Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN)  
Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fullfilment of the Requirement for the  
Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd.) in English

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2021



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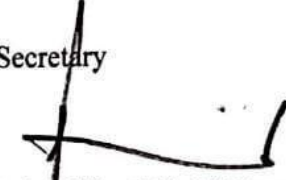
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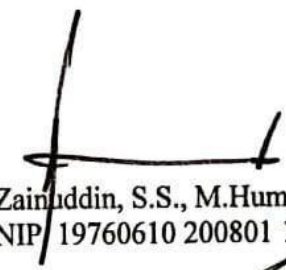
  
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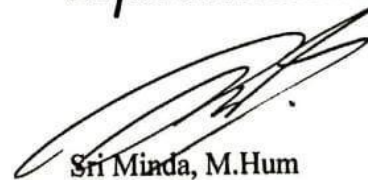
  
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IN 2016**

### **ABSTRACT**

This research discussed about grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan’s Speech which included reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Grammatical cohesion is very important to students. By knowing it they will get easier to understand about one sentence to another sentence has interrelated meaning in a paragraph.

There were two formulation of the problem in this research, the first is what types of grammatical cohesion appear in president Erdogan’s speech. The second, what is the dominant of grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan’s Speech. The objectives of this research were to find grammatical cohesion and dominant one in President Erdogan’s Speech.

This research was descriptive qualitative research. The data sources were taken from you tube. The research instruments were the document manuscript of President Erdogan and the researcher because the researcher was the one who was able to observe the object of analysis and analyzed them. The data were analyzed by using Halliday and Hasan’s theory about cohesion that appeared in the speech delivered by the President of Turkey.

From the results of data analysis in the speech, there are four kinds of grammatical cohesion found in speech. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. The dominant of grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan’s Speech is reference with the total percentage 73%. The percentage of each grammatical cohesion derived from President Erdogan’s Speech is 1.80% derived from substitution types, 0.97% contains ellipsis types and 23% derived from conjunction types.

**Key words:** *Grammatical cohesion, Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Conjunction.*

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PERESMIAN PUSAT KONGRES DAN  
KEBUDAYAAN RAKYAT PADA TAHUN 2016**

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang gramatikal kohesi dalam Pidato Presiden Erdogan. Gramatikal kohesi meliputi referensi, substitusi, elipsis, dan konjungsi. Gramatikal kohesi sangat penting bagi siswa, dengan mengetahuinya mereka akan lebih mudah memahami tentang kalimat yang satu dengan kalimat yang lain memiliki makna yang saling berkaitan didalam sebuah paragraf.

Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini ada dua, yang pertama adalah jenis-jenis gramatikal kohesi yang muncul dalam pidato presiden Erdogan. Kedua, apa yang dominan dari gramatikal kohesi dalam Pidato Presiden Erdogan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan gramatikal kohesi dan dominan dalam Pidato Presiden Erdogan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil dari you tube. Instrumen penelitian adalah document naskah pidato President Erdogan dan peneliti sendiri karena peneliti adalah orang yang mampu mengamati objek analisis dan menganalisisnya. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Halliday dan Hasan tentang kohesi yang muncul dalam pidato yang disampaikan oleh Presiden Turki.

Dari hasil analisis data dalam pidato tersebut, terdapat empat macam gramatikal kohesi yang ditemukan dalam pidato. Diantaranya adalah referensi, substitusi, elipsis dan konjungsi. Gramatikal kohesi yang dominan dalam Pidato Presiden Erdogan adalah referensi dengan total persentase 73%. Persentase setiap kohesi gramatikal yang terdapat dalam Pidato Presiden Erdogan adalah 1.80% berisi jenis substitusi, 0.97% berisi jenis elipsis and 23% berisi jenis konjungsi.

**Kata Kunci:** *Gramatikal kohesi, Referensi, Substitusi, Elipsis, dan Konjungsi.*

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Padangsidimpuan, November 2021  
Researcher

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

“A language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hands”.<sup>1</sup> Language usage in communication needs two important media. Those are semantic medium and pragmatic medium. “Semantic medium is related to form accuracy and language structure, whereas pragmatic is the study of relation between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded structure of language”.<sup>2</sup>

A social culture, people need a tool or symbol to communicate to each other which is called by language. In speaking case, everyone uses a language as a bridge to facilitate the process of interaction between people around them. “Language is a system of signs that seen as a having cultural value”.<sup>3</sup> That is one function of language as the device of communication activity.

In communication, people should concern on comprehension. There are at least two factors that influence the text, cohesion and coherence. Cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines as a text. “Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements

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<sup>1</sup>Charles Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics, Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition*, second (London: Routledge, 2013), p. 19 <<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315886428>>.

<sup>2</sup>FX Nadar, *Pragmatik Dan Penelitian Pragmatik* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2009), pp. 7–8.

<sup>3</sup>Clare Kramsch, *Language and Culture* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p. 3.

in the discourse”.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, coherence is semantic property of discourse which formed by interpretation of some each relative sentence to other sentences. Therefore, a discourse becomes coherent through the cohesion.

Cohesion in English jumps into broad categories: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the surface marking of semantic link between clauses and sentences in written discourse and between utterances and turn in speech. “Then, lexical cohesion refers to how the writer uses lexical items such as verb, adjectives, nouns, and adverbs to relate to the next consistently to its area of focus. It is signaled by means of lexical elements/vocabularies”.<sup>5</sup>

As a complete language unit, then in the cohesion that means there is a concept, idea, thought, or idea, that can be understood by readers (in written discourse) or listeners (in oral discourse), without any doubt. Grammatical units as the highest or greatest, meaning discourse was formed out of a sentence or sentences are grammatical and meet the requirements of the requirements of the other discourse. “In learning a language there is a term „discourse analyses“. The simplest definition of discourse is language-in-use”.<sup>6</sup> How a language is used at particular setting.

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<sup>4</sup>M. A. K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, *Cohesion in English* by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (London and New York: Longman Group Limited, 1976), p. 4 <<https://www.pdfdrive.com/>>.

<sup>5</sup>Pipit Olva Andayani, I Ketut Seken, and Asril Marjohan, „An Analysis of The Cohesion and Coherence of The Students“ Narrative Writings in SMP Negeri 2 Banjar“, 2018, p. 3 <<https://media.neliti.com/>>.

<sup>6</sup>Betsy Rymes, *Classroom Discourse Analysis* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 12 <<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315775630>>.

In education, language can be classified not only from the conversational language, but also in literature. Art of work imagination event for a future or about life and also as a creative writing, for examples: speech, poem, poetry, theater and others. The most popular and likable nowadays is speech. The function may to express feelings, situations and give some motivations to those who watch. The speeches have to use in imaginative quality and specific meaning in each word. A lot of speeches are expressing our enthusiasm, knowledge, energetic and so on, such as speeches with the theme of social, motivation, love, political, and the others. Infrequently, by listening and watching a speech can be touched and felt to the situation of the speech.

The importance of studying cohesion classification, especially cohesive devices (grammatical and lexical) are to create a good and systematic text, and to make easily understand what information is delivered in it. It can also reduce confusion in understanding the texts because the students will know how sentences or paragraphs are related in reading materials of a speech text. One sentence to another sentence must be connected each other. If ideas, arguments or sentences simply arranged without being related each other, it will be difficult or impossible for the readers to understand sequences.

Nowadays, speeches technically can be used to speak with other people for expressing ideas, thoughts and feelings. The use of language is very influential on the quality of a speech. Someone could convey his words to many people with the strong language chosen and contains beautiful

meanings, politician, motivation, peace, strength, and sharpness of mind that orator reveals in and also appropriately intonation. Commonly, the audiences will get some motivations and advices from the orator and become as their part in daily life.

In fact, the researcher did a prior observation to the students in TBI students at semester eight by giving some examples in paragraphs form that has been quoted from manuscript of President Erdogan's speech to test their knowledge about cohesion devices. Based on the prior observation done by the researcher, the researcher has found that most of the students are not familiar with cohesion classifications. Some of them even have no idea what cohesion is. However, they are still able to speak and write in English, but they still do not quite comprehend what cohesion is. Some students may not understand about the language used in the speech. They just listen and watch the speech because the speech actually consist beautiful meanings. A viewer does not satisfy to view the speech through watching it without knowing some meanings and purposes of the speech.

The researcher has some reasons why he chooses President Erdogan's speech to analyze. First, the researcher interested in Erdogan's life, such as his religion is Islam because his leadership in Turkey, the Arab world chose the Turkish President as their hero. Second, He is the only one person who against Donald Trump and United States of America about Jerusalem is the Capital City of Israel. Third, He is the world's most influential Muslims in 2021. Erdogan is considered the most influential Muslim figure of Saudi King

Salman Bin Abdul Aziz As-Saud in second place. When the world is silent about Israeli's oppression to Palestinian people Erdogan himself intervened and solved the problem and addressed the world with a threat to Israel. He is an orator for Muslims people in the world because his daring efforts to threaten Israel, Muslims all over the world are participating.

In this research, the researcher concerns on spoken text, especially speech text. The researcher selects speech text because it is one of the written texts that must be mastered by students. "The important aspect of a text, whether speech text or not is cohesion. It plays a great role in the creation of a text because it can provide continuity that exists between one part of a text and another".<sup>7</sup> "In many cases, a lot of written texts; a reading passage, essay, or academic writing, are difficult to understand by public readers whereas they need information or news through those writing".<sup>8</sup>

Based on the phenomena, the researcher thinks that this topic is urgent to carry out, in order to make the students get broad information about cohesion devices found in speech or text. So, the students will get a good comprehension about what they are reading, and also the researcher wants to know the types and the dominants in Barack Obama's speech. That is why the researcher is thrilled to plan a research of cohesion entitled "An Analysis of

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<sup>7</sup>Hanita Masithoh and Sayyidatul Fadlilah, „Grammatical Cohesion Found in Recount Texts of “Pathway to English” X Grade Curriculum 2013 General Program by Erlangga“, *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 6.1 (2017), p. 12 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv6i11586>>.

<sup>8</sup>Muhamad Zayyinul Muttaqin, „Analysing Cohesion Device of Monologue Texts in Students“ Text Book for Eight Grade in Academic Year 2017/2018“, *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 7.2 (2019), p. 64 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv7i23005>>.

Grammatical Cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016".

#### **B. Focus of the Problem**

In accordance with the background of the problem that has been described above, this research is limited by focusing on types grammatical in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016 which included reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

#### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research, the researcher would like to write the problem of research, the research questions are:

1. What kinds of the grammatical cohesion appear in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016?
2. What is the dominant grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016?

#### **D. Objective of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this study are to find:

1. To identify kinds of grammatical cohesion that appears in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016.



2. To mention the dominant grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016.

#### **E. Significances of the Research**

This research study is expected to give valuable contributions presented as follow:

1. Students

To expand and enrich the student's knowledge or student's theoretically in understanding about grammatical cohesion. That grammatical cohesion can not only be seen in the explanations of books but also in so many videos.

2. Lectures

It might help lectures in developing in learning way to study about the Discourse Analysis. The research tells about discourse that focused in speech so lecturers can educate students to understand the meaning of the speech in listening section. Comparison for lecturers that the grammatical cohesion has many kinds and can be analyzed based on its shape. This research might become a meaningful contribution about grammatical cohesion not only from hand book.

3. Readers

The researcher expects that this research gives information to the readers about grammatical cohesion and the types of itself used in President Erdogan's speech.

#### 4. Other Researchers

For the next future researchers, this research will be one of the supporting references for students who will conduct research as a starting point to compile a thesis with the same topic.

#### F. Definitions of Key Terms

The title of the research is “An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in President Erdogan’s Speech at the Inauguration of the People’s Congress and Culture Center in 2016”. Here, there are some materials that will be discussed in this research. The researcher defines some of the key terms like Cohesion, Grammatical Cohesion, Speech and Tayyip Erdogan. In order to make clearer, the researcher would like to describe operational of those key terms from the research as follows:

##### 1. Cohesion

Cohesion is there is a concept, idea, thought, or idea that can be understood by readers (in discourse) or listeners (in oral discourse).

##### 2. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is grammatical connections between clauses and sentences in written discourse. It is like the combination of sentences that formed by grammatical aspek like the surface marking of semantic link between clauses and sentences in written discourse and utterances and turn in speech.

### **3. President Erdogan's Speech**

Barack Obama's Speech is speech delivered at state event which contains elements of culture, politics, and international relations and so on.

### **4. President Erdogan**

Recep Tayyip Erdogan was born in Kasimpasa, Beyoglu, Turkey on February 26<sup>th</sup> 1954 (age 67 years old) is an Turkish politician who has been occupied as the President of the Republic of Turkey since 2014. Previously, He served as a Prime Minister of Turkey from March 14<sup>th</sup> 2003 to August 28<sup>th</sup> 2014.

He is also is a leader of Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi (AKP or The Justice and Development Party) in 2010. Erdogan was elected as the world's first most influential Muslim figure. His wife's name is Emine Gulbaran Erdogan and they have two sons named Ahmet Burak Erdogan, Necmettin Bilal Erdogan and two daughters named Esra Erdogan and Sumeyye Erdogan..

The title of the research is about Grammatical Cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016. Here the researcher made a connection between types of grammatical that are parts of discourse analysis and find the arrangement of it in the speech. The purpose was to make us full understanding about discourse in the literature so we can apply it in teaching learning process as variation of learning.

## G. Review of Related Findings

There are similar previous researches that related to the research's topic. Therefore, the researcher uses these researches as the developing of ideas. After looking at some similar theses in journals, finally the researcher found 5 theses which are researched by using cohesion theory. Here are some previous researches that related to grammatical cohesion.

The first was conducted by Dewi Mustika Arifiani analyzed grammatical and lexical cohesion devices in Emma Watson's speech text on Gender Quality.<sup>9</sup> She used M.A.K. Halliday and Hasan theory about cohesion classifications. Kinds of grammatical used in the speech text are Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Conjunction. Meanwhile for the lexical cohesion are Reiteration, (Repetition, Synonym, Near-Synonym, Superordinate, General Word) and collocation. She found the dominant devices of grammatical is Reference, in particular personal reference, the percentage reaches 68.21%.

The second is Octa Fitria Ningsih found grammatical cohesion has functions on Obama's Speech Viewed from Grammatical Cohesion.<sup>10</sup> There are three functions of grammatical cohesion found within the speech. The research found the types of grammatical cohesion are reference and conjunction. From the analysis it can be said that there are 9.662 data, where

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<sup>9</sup>D. M. Arifiani, „An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Emma Watson's Speech Text on Gender Equality“, *Under Graduate Thesis* (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2016) <<http://opac.fah.uinjkt.ac.id/>>.

<sup>10</sup>Octa Fitria Ningsih, „An Analysis On Barack Obama's Speech Viewed From Grammatical Cohesion“ (Bengkulu : IAIN Bengkulu, 2019) <<https://journals.unihaz.ac.id/>>.

are the reference has 6.746 items and conjunction 2.816 items that mostly used the reference with percentage 70,55% while conjunction it was 29,45%.

The third is Abdul Ghofar got the title speech was “Only a Nation with Self Reliance can become a Great Nation” by Soekarno.<sup>11</sup> The researcher used The Grammatical Cohesion and found references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. There are no nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and verbal ellipsis in speech. There are reference (793), substitution (18), ellipsis (52), and conjunction (239). The most dominant of this research is reference.

The fourth is Nafisah Dhuha Musdiawardhani, she had a research about *Grammatical Cohesion of the Jakarta Post and New York Times Articles in Opinion Columns*.<sup>12</sup> So, Nafisa had found that the differences of cohesive devices which are used in the American and Indonesian-English Newspaper article in opinion column. And she also found the kinds of Grammatical Cohesion in it, they are: Reference (personal, demonstrative, comparative). Substitution (nominal, verbal, and clausal), Ellipsis (nominal, verbal, clausal), Ellipsis (nominal. verbal, and causal) and Conjunction (addictive, adversative, causal, and temporal). In addition, she found grammatical cohesion in each sentence.

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<sup>11</sup>Abdul Ghofar, „Cohesion Analysis of Soekarno“s Speech Entitled Only A Nation With Self Reliance Can Become A Great Nation“ (Semarang: UIN Walisongo, 2018) <<http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/8821/>>.

<sup>12</sup>Nafisah Dhuha Musdiawardhani, „Grammatical Cohesion of the Jakarta Post and New York Times Articles in Opinion Columns“ (Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2016) <<http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/>>.

The fifth is by Abdul Rohim, in the thesis entitled *Cohesion Analysis on the Jakarta Post's Editorial*.<sup>13</sup> His data analysis technique adopted a library study and qualitative analysis. The result of this research showed that cohesion devices both the grammatical and lexical cohesion had the highest and lowest occurrence, the cohesion through the grammatical cohesive which had reference as the most dominant item, especially personal reference. Substitution did not influence the cohesiveness of the text because its absence was changed by the other agency, reference.

Based on those related findings which analyzed in cohesion that is grammatical cohesion. It can be concluded this research has the same topic interest to investigate. Like at the first finding, grammatical cohesion in Emma Watson's speech text on Gender Quality in United Nations event. The second, grammatical cohesion in Barack Obama's Speech entitled Presidential Election Outcome Address on November 9<sup>th</sup> 2016 Washington, D.C, USA. The third, analysis in Soekarno's speech entitled Only a Nation with Self Reliance can become a Great Nation. The fourth, grammatical cohesion in public media entitled Jakarta Post and New York Times Articles in Opinion Columns by a journalist. The last, analysis in public media also Jakarta Post's Editorial by a journalist. This research also analyzes the grammatical cohesion found in speech and also this researcher of the research is eager to know more about these indicators found in a different source.

## **H. Methods of the Research**

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<sup>13</sup>Abdul Rohim, „Cohesion Analysis on the Jakarta Post “ S Editorial“ (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah) <<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/>>.

This research conducted with a library research because this research analyzed cohesion device grammatical cohesion in speech manuscript document. “Library research was the study that produced analytical procedures that did not use statistical analysis or other quantification methods”.<sup>14</sup>

### **1. Kinds and Time of the Research**

This research was designed with a library research that was to extend the theory and references to sustain the analysis. This research was categorized into library research because the goal of this research was to describe grammatical cohesion found in speech. The collecting data were analyzed based on the selected theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan theory about grammatical cohesion. This research has been started in October 2021 to November 2021.

### **2. Source and the Data**

#### **a. Primary**

The researcher got the source of the data from the internet through You Tube. Then, the researcher took the video of the speech along with the manuscript through this link <https://youtu.be/c7TJdIVAZXw> by T.C. Curhumbaskanligi

### **Table 1.1**

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<sup>14</sup>Strauss and Corbin, *Dasar-Dasar Penelitian Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2009), p. 4.

### Cohesion Devices Indicators

No	Indicator	Sub Indicators
1	Grammatical Cohesion	1. Reference 2. Substitution 3. Ellipsis 4. Conjunction

#### b. Secondary

The data also had secondary sources like book entitled Cohesion in English from Halliday and Hasan that tells about cohesion entitled Cohesion in English, E-book, website, journals, or related to the research.

The data of this research were word, phrase, clause, sentence which contained grammatical cohesion in the speech.

### 3. Instrument of Data Collection

“Instrument is a tool used by the researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect the data in order to reach the objective research”.<sup>15</sup> Technically, there were some instruments in this research which the researcher as an instrument and also used document manuscript. This research concerns to the manuscript text of President Erdogan’s speech. Other instrument in this research was table of grammatical cohesion to collect the document.

#### Table 1.2 Cohesion Device Instrument

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<sup>15</sup>Moehnilabib, *Dasar- Dasar Metodologi Penelitian* (Malang, 1997), p. 67.



No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.				
2.				
3.				
<b>Total</b>				

#### 4. Data Validity

Due to determine the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher needed a technique of rechecking the data in order to get a high rate of credulity. In the research, the researcher used of validity suggested by Moleong in form of "*Analysis Discussion Validity*".<sup>16</sup> In this case, the researcher had discussion about the data analysis with Mr. Zainuddin S.S., M.Hum the lecturer of Speaking of IAIN Padangsidempuan. Who understood about literature especially about cohesion classification. This technique conducted by exploring the contemporary findings of the research with him. Then, after the technique and data analysis had been correct, the researcher continued to complete the research.

#### 5. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used some techniques for collecting the data. This researcher used these techniques in order to serve how the data were collected before they were analyzed. Here some procedures that the researcher literally wanted to do for collecting the data, as follows:

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<sup>16</sup>Lexy J. Moleong, *Methodology Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2000), p. 179.

- a. Searching the video of President Erdogan's speech on You Tube.
- b. Taking the video along with manuscript of President Erdogan's speech
- c. Watching the video and then identifying the data which are relevant to this research.
- d. Understanding the manuscript text in President Erdogan's speech.
- e. Underlining that related grammatical cohesion cohesion based on the criteria of Halliday and Hasan cohesion.

## 6. Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher determined whether the result answers the research questions. The researcher used John W. Creswell theory to analyze the data. The data were analyzed through the following procedures.<sup>17</sup>

- a. *Understanding*, this process was started by displaying each paragraphs and reading the speech manuscript from President Erdogan carefully.
- b. *Identifying*, this process was started by reading the speech manuscript and determined which belonged to grammatical cohesion through bolding based on theory that used by researcher.
- c. *Classifying*, this process was started by categorizing the grammatical cohesion in the speech manuscript into specific categories of grammatical cohesion by using tables.

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<sup>17</sup>Jhon W Creswell, „*Educational Research , Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research, Fourth Edition*” (Boston: Pearson Education Inc., 2012), p. 174. <http://repository.unmas.ac.id/medias/journal/EBK-00121>

- d. *Describing*, this process was started by describing about grammatical cohesion that found in the speech manuscript and explained them based on Haliday and Hasan's theory.

## **I. Outline of the Research**

This research was divided into five chapters. Every chapter was subdivided into some subtopics to elaborate the given issues. Chapter one consisted of introduction, they are: the background of the problem, focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the problem, significances of the problems and definition of key term, kinds of the research, source of data, instrument of data collection, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and outline of the research.

Chapter two consisted of the theoretical description. It is divided into subchapter, which consist of description about, cohesion, grammatical cohesion.

Chapter three consisted of President Erdogan's Speech Manuscript that discuss about Erdogan Biography, speech and President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016.

Chapter four and chapter five consisted of Data Analysis of Grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech, Discussion, Conclusion and Suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this research. There are cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Here, the researcher needs to create easy ways in understanding to the readers to get to know them. So, the research has divided each part which is related to the title of this thesis.

#### **A. The Definition of Cohesion**

A discourse is complete unit of language formed from a series of sentences that are cohesive and coherent either written or oral (speech). In written discourse, it can be found in the form of a sentence or paragraph, but it can even be a phrase or word. The written discourse also can be the form of essay, novels, books, manuscript and etc. The ideal discourse contains a set of propositions that are interconnected to produce a sense of cohesion.<sup>18</sup> However, Coherence and cohesion become the important factors in improving of discourse quality.

According to Haliday and Hasan, the terms of discourse and text have a same meaning. A text is a unit of language in use. It is not grammatical unit, like a clause or sentence, only bigger, it is something differs from a sentence in kind. A text is the best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit not of form but by the meaning. It is equal from Crystal assentation that text is a piece of naturally occurring, spoken, written or singed discourse identified for purposes of analysis.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>Yuliani Trisnaningrum, Alek Alek, and Didin Nuruddin Hidayat, „Discourse Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion Devices in College Students“ Academic Writing Essay“, *IJEE (Indonesian Journal of English Education)*, 6.1 (2019), p. 2  
<<https://doi.org/10.15408/ijee.v6i1.12502>>.

<sup>19</sup>David Nunan, *Introduction English Linguistic* (London: Penguin Group), p. 6.

Kridalaksana also defines discourse as a complete unit of language; the grammatical hierarchy is the highest or greatest grammatical units. This discourse is realized the form of bouquet of intact (novels, encyclopedia series of books, and so on), paragraph, sentence or word that brings a complete message.<sup>20</sup>

Discourse is the highest unit of a language and comprises many words, because the discourse is the highest unit, it needs to be analyzed deeply to know the content of the speech and discourse analysis to analyze the discourse. "Discourse is defined as the study of how speakers combine sentences into broader speech units".<sup>21</sup> Many categories of discourse analysis, one of them is cohesion.

"The concept of cohesion is semantic one, it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text".<sup>22</sup> Cohesion occurs when interpretation of some element in the discourse is independent on that on another. The one presupposed the order, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, relation of cohesion is set up, and two elements presupposing and presupposed, are there by at least potentially integrated into a text.

Cohesion is part of system of language. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis, and so on those are built into the language itself. The actualization of cohesion in any given instance, however, depends not merely on the selection of some other element which resolves the presupposition that this made up.

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<sup>20</sup>Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1983), p. 259.

<sup>21</sup>Ahmad Murodi, Didin Nuruddin Hidayat, and Alek Alek, „An Investigation of Lexical Cohesion on Indonesian Singer Song“, 7 (2021), p. 16 <<https://e-journal.my.id/>>.

<sup>22</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 4.

One thing that must exist in a good writing is cohesion. Cohesive devices are useful English language conjunction, transitional phrases, synonyms, and pronouns that express ideas in a cohesive manner. They are used to join sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the readers. "It is a series of lexical, grammatical and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text".<sup>23</sup> It means that in cohesion there is a distinction between grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction and lexical cohesion which are repetition and collocation.

According to Haliday and Hasan, there are two kinds of cohesion, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the combination of sentences that formed by grammatical aspect like the surface marking of semantic link between clauses and sentences in written discourse and between utterances and turn in speech. While, lexical cohesion is the combination of sentences that formed by lexical component. It is signaled by means of lexical elements/vocabularies. But the researcher only focuses on grammatical. These are the distinction component of grammatical cohesion.

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<sup>23</sup>Agus Hidayat, „An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesive Device of the Short Story the Little Match Girl by Hans Christian Andersen 2016/2017“, *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 9.2 (2016), p. 3 <<https://media.neliti.com/>>.

**Table 2.1**  
**Types of Grammatical Cohesion Based on Halliday and Hasan**

<b>Grammatical Cohesion</b>	
Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personal Reference</li> <li>2. Demonstrative Reference</li> <li>3. Comparative Reference</li> </ol>
Substitution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nominal Substitution</li> <li>2. Verbal Substitution</li> <li>3. Clausal Substitution</li> </ol>
Ellipsis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nominal Substitution</li> <li>2. Verbal Substitution</li> <li>3. Clausal Substitution</li> </ol>
Conjunction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Additive Conjunction</li> <li>2. Adversative Conjunction</li> <li>3. Causal Conjunction</li> <li>4. Temporal Conjunction</li> </ol>

*(Source: Halliday and Hasan "Cohesin in English")*

## **B. The Type of Cohesion**

### **1. Grammatical Cohesion**

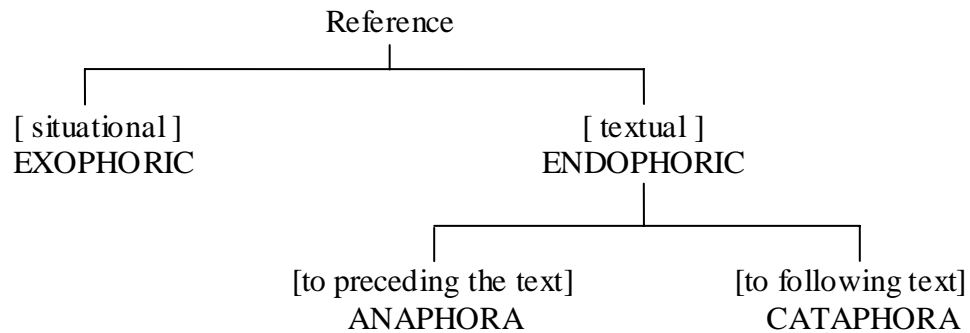
#### **a. Reference**

Reference concerns on the relations between a discourse (text) and preceding or following (element). In addition, Reference is related by semantic relationship. According to Halliday and Hasan reference is the relation between elements of the text which is interpreted by the participants. "Reference is potentially cohesive because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text."<sup>24</sup> Halliday and Hasan have special term for situational reference. Halliday and Hasan refer to the EXOPHORA or EXOPHORIC

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<sup>24</sup>Halliday and Hasan, pp. 308–9.

reference. Then, they distinguish with ENDOPHORIC as general name for reference within the text.



**Figure 1.1 References**

(Source: Halliday and Hasan "Cohesin in English")

As general rule, therefore, reference items may be exophoric or endophoric, and if endophoric, they maybe anaphoric or cataphoric. Exophora signal that reference that must be made to the context of situation. This exophora (situational) therefore does not contribute to the cohesion within a text because it is contextual reference. While endophora is textual reference, it is an internal cohesion within a text.<sup>25</sup>

For instance,

*They were walking along the street, **the old man and his seven years old grandson**. It was just dust time for **them** to go home.*

According to the example above, *they* refers to *the old man and his seven years old grandson* in cataphoric scale. Whereas, *them* refers to *the old man and his seven years old grandson* in anaphoric scale.

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<sup>25</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 22.



According to Halliday and Hasan, “there are three types of reference; personal, demonstrative, and comparative.”<sup>26</sup>

### 1) Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means a function in the speech situation through the categories of person.<sup>27</sup> The categories of personal reference include three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiner (adjective pronoun), and possessive pronoun. It can be seen from the table below;

**Table 2.2**  
**Personal Reference<sup>28</sup>**

<b>Person</b>	<b>Personal Pronoun</b>	<b>Possessive Adjective</b>	<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>
Speaker	I, Me	My	Mine
Addressee (s) with/without other person (s)	You	Your	Yours
Speaker and other person (s)	We, Us	Our	Ours
Other person; male	He, Him	His	His
Other person; female	She, Her	Her	Hers
Other person; object	They, Them	Their	Theirs
Object passage of text	It	Its	Its

(Source: Halliday and Hasan “Cohesin in English”)

### 2) Demonstrative Reference

<sup>26</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 307.

<sup>27</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 37.

<sup>28</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 23.

“Demonstrative reference is a reference by means of location, on, scale of proximity”.<sup>29</sup> Demonstrative reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. Demonstrative determiner includes *this, these, that, those* and *the*. “They refer to location, or thing, typically some entity, person or objects that participating in the process; they occur as elements within a text”.<sup>30</sup> In other word demonstrative reference is expressed through determiners and adverbs. These items can represent a single word or phrase or much longer chunks of text-ranging across several paragraphs or even several pages.

**Table 2.3**  
**Demonstrative Reference**

<b>Proximity</b>	<b>Determiner (Singular/Plural)</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Determiner</b>
Near	This/These	Here (Now)	
Far	That/Those	There, then	
Neutral			The

(Source: Halliday and Hasan “Cohesion in English”)

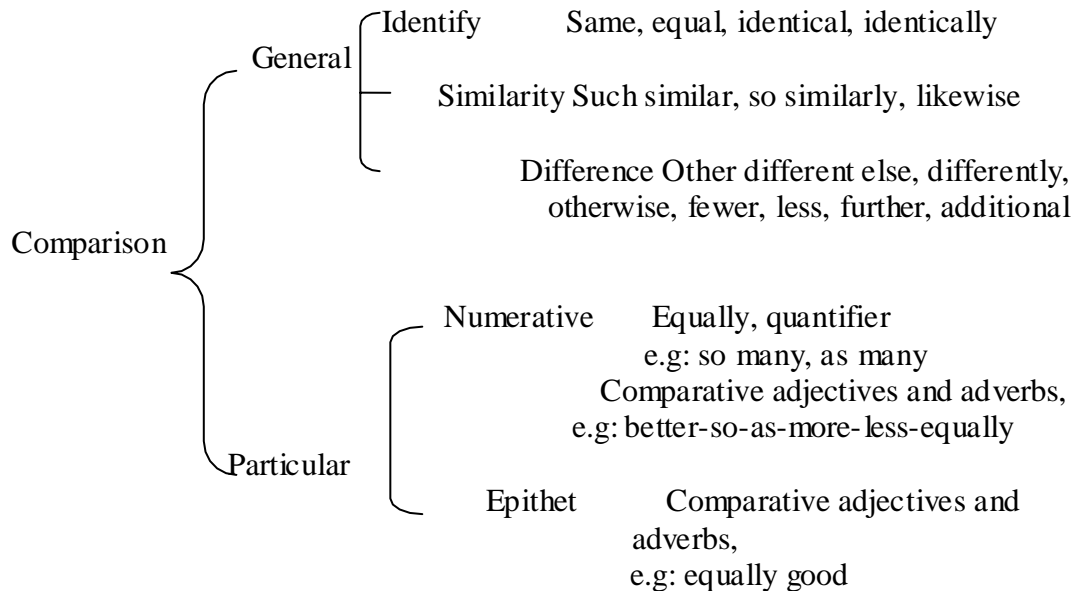
### 3) Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity. Comparative reference divided into two; “general comparative” and “particular comparative”

<sup>29</sup>Hanif Maulaniam Sholah and Ahmad Yunus, „An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion of Six Feet Apart Song by Alec Benjamin“, 12.1 (2020), p. 43 <<http://ejournal.kopertais4.or.id/>>.

<sup>30</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 58.

**Figure 2.2 Comparative Reference**



### b. Substitution

“Substitution is the replacement of one item by another and ellipsis as the omission of an item”.<sup>31</sup> Halliday and Hasan expound that substitution holds a text together through preventing repetition and creating cohesive grammatical cohesion, not in the meaning, but in the wording, between words, clauses, and phrases.<sup>32</sup> In addition, substitution is a relation on the grammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary or linguistics form. A substitute is a sort of counter which is used in the place of repetition of particular item. For example:

a. *My axe is too blunt. I must get the sharper **one**.*

<sup>31</sup>Rika Wahyuni Tambunan, Ridwan Hanafiah, and Umar Mono, „Grammatical Cohesion in Thai Cave Rescue News in International Newspapers“, *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature)*, 4.1 (2019), p. 78 <<https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v4i1.6929>>.

<sup>32</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 89.

*b. You think Joan already knows? – I think everybody **does***

„*One*“ and „*does*“ are substitutes; **one** substitute for *axe* and **does** substitute for *knows*, and it would be entirely possible to replace *one* by *axe* and *does* by *know*. Since substitution is a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. In English, substitute has function as a noun, as a verb, as a clause. There are three types of substitution; Nominal, Verbal, and Clausal.

**1) Nominal Substitution**

Nominal substitution is the substitution with an item that appropriate with the nominal group. It is the replacement unit categorized by the lingual nominal (noun). It is commonly expressed with the substitute *one/ones* (singular and plural) and same. The substitute *one/ones* always function as Head of nominal group and only for substitute an item which is Head of nominal group, and substitute only for an item which is itself head of nominal group.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Sri Mariati and Sri Suprati, „Cohesion in Students“ Speeches (The Case of the Third Semester English Language Students of UNNES)“, *Resma*, 3.2 (2016), p. 31 <<http://lib.unnes.ac.id/26109/>>.

For example:

*“I shoot the hippopotamus bullets made of platinum because if I use leaden **ones**, His hide is sure to flatten,,em”.*

*“My pencil is broken I should use the another **one**”*

Here “Bullets” is head of nominal group “bullet made of platinum” and “ones” is head of the nominal group “leaden ones”.

In the example above the second one, there is nominal use substitution. The word “**one**” is a substitution for *my pencil*.

## 2) Verbal Substitution

In English, the verbal substitute is **do**. “**Do** operates as a Head of a verbal group. That is occupied by lexical verb; and its position is always final in the group”.<sup>34</sup> For example;

A: .... the words did not come the same as they used to **do**.

B: I don’t know the meaning of half those long words, and what’s more, I don’t believe you **do** either!

The first **do** is substitutes for *come* (A), and the second **do** is substitutes for *know the meaning of half those long words* (B).

## 3) Clausal Substitution

There is one further type of substitution in which is not presupposed by an element within the clauses but an entire clause.

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<sup>34</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 112.

It is always in the final position in the group. “The elements of clausal substitution are *so* and *not*”.<sup>35</sup>

For example;

A: Is there going to be an earthquake? – It says *so*.

„*so*“ presupposed the whole of the clause there going to be an earthquake and the contrastive environment is the provided by the „*says*“ which is outside it.

A: We should recognize the place when we come to it.

B: Yes, supposing *not*, then what we do.

„*not*“ substitutes for we do not recognize the place when we come to it. There are three environments in which clausal substitution takes place; report, condition, and modality. The elements of reported clause are *so* or *not* without following verbs such as *wonder*, *order*, or *ask*. The elements of conditional clauses are *so* or *not* which following with *if* and also other form such as *assuming so*, *suppose not*. In each of these environments, it may take either of two form, positive or negative, the positive is expressed by *so*, the negative is expressed by *not*.<sup>36</sup>

### c. Ellipsis

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<sup>35</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 130.

<sup>36</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 131.

Ellipsis is the omission of word or a part of the sentence. Halliday and Hasan concern on ellipsis and substitution are very close, because ellipsis is the replacement of elements within a text by nothing. On the other hand, ellipsis presented by Evelyn Hatch is Ellipsis can be thought of as a „zero“ tie, because the tie is not actually said.<sup>37</sup> For example;

*Joan brought some carnations and Catherine some sweet peas.*

The structure of the second clause is only subject and complement. The second clause can be interpreted only as *Catherine **brought** some sweet peas*. The predicator „**brought**“ is presupposed to be supplied of the preceding clause. Actually, the normal clause is should be;

*Joan **brought** some carnations and Catherine **brought** some sweet peas*. There are three types of ellipsis; Nominal ellipsis, Verbal ellipsis, and Clausal ellipsis.

### 1) Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means the omission of the nominal group or ellipsis within the nominal group. For example;

*These **students** are clever. Those are stupid.*

If the elliptical group is filling out, the sentence is should be; *These*

***students** are clever. Those **students** are stupid.*

### 2) Verbal Ellipsis

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<sup>37</sup>Evelyn Hatch, *Discourse and Language Education* (Los Angeles: the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, 1992), p. 225 <<https://doi.org/10.1177/0033688208092183>>.





#### d. Conjunction

Conjunction is a form or linguistic unit that serves as a connector, coupling, or connector between words by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and so on. It indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence. “By using conjunction, we see the way of grammatical contribution to textually is systematically connected to what has gone before”.<sup>38</sup>

In addition, the relationship in conjunction can be hypotactic (combine a main clause with subordinate clause or phrase) or paratactic (have two main clauses). Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation. It is not simply anaphoric relation. Halliday and Hasan divided into four types of conjunction; Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal.<sup>39</sup>

##### 1) Additive Conjunction

“Additive conjunction contributes to give additional information without changing information in the previous phrase or clause. According to Halliday and Hasan”<sup>40</sup> the summary of the conjunctive relation of additive type with each example: *and; and also, and....too, nor; and...not, not...either, neither, or; or else,*

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<sup>38</sup>Hatmal Odeh Al-Khalidy, „The Use of Conjunctions as Grammatical Cohesion in the Speeches of Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan“, *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 7.5 (2018), p. 208 <<https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.7n.5p.207>>.

<sup>39</sup>Halliday and Hasan, p. 238.

<sup>40</sup>Halliday and Hasan, pp. 249–50.

*further (more), moreover, additionally, besides that, ad to this, and another thing, alternatively (internal), incidentally, by the way, likewise, similarly, in the same way, in (just) this way, conversely, that is, I mean, in other words, to put it another way, for instance, for example, this.*

## **2) Adversative Conjunction**

The basic meaning of adversative conjunction is „contrary to expectation“. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process. These are the kinds of the adversative conjunction; *However, but, nevertheless, in fact, instead, yet, though, only, despite this, all the same, on the other hand, at the same time, against that, as matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually, in the point of the act, rather, on the contrary, at least, rather, I mean, in any case, anyhow, whichever, and however that may be.*

## **3) Causal Conjunction**

Causal conjunction emphasized on “result, reason, and purpose” and the simple form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly,* and number of expression such as a *result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that, for this purpose, to end this, for, because, in that case, in such event, otherwise, and with regard to this.* All these

regularly take place in initial clause or sentence, and express causality.

#### **4) Temporal Conjunction**

Temporal conjunction is the relationship of time sequence within the sentences. The simplest of temporal conjunction type is *then*. Beside of *then*, there are many kinds of sequential senses; *next, afterwards, after that/then, soon, subsequently, at the same time, earlier, previously, at once, there upon, on which, just before, soon, presently, later, after a time, formerly, next time, on another occasion; this time, on this occasion, the last time, on the previous occasion, next day, meanwhile, all this time, by this time, up till that time, until then, next moment, at this point, finally, at last, in the end, eventually, first...then, first...next, up to now, up to this point, from now, briefly, anyway and in short.*

## CHAPTER III

### PRESIDENT ERDOGAN'S SPEECH MANUSCRIPT

In this chapter discusses about President Erdogan and Speech Manuscript which will be analyzed in this research.

#### A. President Erdogan's Biography



Recep Tayyip Erdogan or better known as Erdogan was born in Istanbul, Turkey, February 26, 1954 and grew up in Rize on the Black Sea coast and returned to Istanbul at the age of about 13 years in a middle class family. His father was a sailor who served as a coast guard in the Navy and hails from Rize. Little Erdogan grew up in the Kasimpasa area of Istanbul which is famous for being a hard working area. In Kasimpasa he knew the condition of the urban poor as well as the solidarity of the Kasimpasa community. Since childhood he has been familiar with the world of football.

He studied at a religious school, Imam Hatip School and continued to Marmara University to study economics and business. Erdoan became a semi-professional footballer at the age of 16, and worked for the Istanbul city transport company, after leaving football and working in the private sector, and in 1982 serving as an officer with special duties. He entered politics with the Islamist National Salvation Party (Milli Selâmet Partisi), led by Necmettin Erbakan and has now been disbanded.

After the military coup on 12 September 1980. After the 1980 coup all political parties were dissolved but former members of the National Salvation Party later founded the Welfare Party (Refah Partisi) after democracy was restored in 1983. In 1985 Erdoğan became chairman of the Welfare Party in Istanbul Province and participated in the mayoral elections for the cosmopolitan Beyoğlu region of central Istanbul and as a candidate for the Grand National Assembly of Turkey several times in the late 1980s.

In 1991, the Welfare Party exceeded the 10% threshold required to gain seats for the first time in the Grand National Assembly, and Erdoğan was elected to the parliament of Istanbul Province, although this seat was later revoked by the Central Electoral Commission due to the current electoral system. However, in the local elections on 27 March 1994, the Welfare Party became the largest party in Turkey for the first time, and Erdogan became mayor of Greater Istanbul as well as President of the Greater Istanbul Metropolitan Council.

As mayor of Istanbul, he became famous for being an effective and populist administrator, building Istanbul's infrastructure and transport links and at the same time beautifying the city. In the process he became Turkey's most popular politician. His outstanding achievements that are hard to forget are the success of providing clean water for the city's residents, controlling buildings, reducing pollution levels by planting thousands of trees on city streets, fighting illegal prostitution by providing more respectable jobs to young women, and prohibiting serving liquor in places under the control of the Mayor of Istanbul.

When he declared the Islamic Development Justice Party (AKP: Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi) in August 2001, he was able to bring his party like a light that would illuminate the darkness. His party's victory in the election on November 3, 2002 with 34.1 percent of the vote did not automatically increase his image as prime minister. AKP Deputy Chair Abdullah Gul appointed by President Ahmet Necdet Sezer. However, after all the cases that happened to him were considered completed and approved by the parliament, he then replaced Abdullah Gul as Prime Minister of Turkey.

On August 10, 2014, Turkey held direct presidential elections for the first time in 91 years. During this time, the President of Turkey is elected by the parliament. There are three candidates running in the 2014 Turkish Presidential Election. Turkish Prime Minister Erdoğan is running for the presidential election. The other two candidates are Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu who has been Secretary

General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference since 2005, and Selahattin Demirtas who is an ethnic Kurdish politician in Turkey.

Erdogan was elected as the 12th President of Turkey as a result of the Turkish presidential election held on August 10, 2014. Erdoğan won the presidential election by 52 percent beating his two rivals. On August 28, Erdoğan was officially sworn in as the 12th President of Turkey.

He was sworn in at the presidential office in Ankara. His inauguration will usher in a new era in Turkey as he is expected to press for a new constitution that can transform the country. Erdogan's successor to the prime minister's seat will be Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu. A number of heads of state from Eastern Europe, Africa, Central Asia and the Middle East attended Erdogan's inauguration, including Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko<sup>41</sup>

## **B. Speech**

### **1. The Definition of Speech**

Speech is a process of transferring message to audience. According to Beebe, speech is much like a conversation which requires you to organize your thoughts into words to be presented to an audience.<sup>42</sup> Speech also becomes a media of an orator to show his or her feelings.

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<sup>41</sup>Andreas Gerry Tuwo, „Profil Tayyip Erdogan“, 2020 <<https://www.liputan6.com/>>.

<sup>42</sup>Neviana Wahyuni, Ris may a. M, and Endang. S, „Students“ Speaking Problems in Speech Subject“, *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa*, 2013, p. 3 <<https://jurnal.untan.ac.id/>>.

Speech of public speaking is a deliberative type of communication. A good communicator is a person who can give a motivation for the audience. It means that motivation is more important than age, sex, religion, level of economic, and other things when communicate. Some speeches are related to his or her experience and life. If a communicator feels happy, it means speech consist of happy topic. In other words, happy, shy, and angry will indicate to the communicator or orator's feeling.

## **2. The Types of Speech**

There are four types of speeches that most speakers utilize in delivering speech as follow:

### **a. Extemporaneous Speech**

Is a speech that carefully prepared and practiced by the speaker before the actual speaking time. A speaker will utilize notes or an outline as a guide while they are delivering the speech.

### **b. Impromptu Speech**

Is a speech that delivered without notes or plan, and without any formal preparation. They are very spontaneously delivered.



### c. Manuscript Speech

Is a speech that delivered with a script of the exact words to be used. If they have to give a speech, most of students prefer to have every single word in front of them so they can basically “read” the speech to the audience.

### d. Memorized Speech

Is a speech that is committed to memory. The speaker completely memorizes the text of a speech and then delivers the speech from memory without reliance on notes or an outline.<sup>43</sup>

## 3. Manuscript

Manuscript is to express the emotions and feelings that you will understand well and state them simply from a personal point of view. The manuscript itself helps us to communicate and spread its cohesion.

## 4. President Erdogan’s Speech Manuscript

President Erdogan’s Speech at the Inauguration of the People’s Congress and Culture Center in 2016

Dear brothers and sisters.

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

My August nation, my dear brothers and sisters, distinguished guests, ladies and gentleman. I would like to welcome every one of you with heartfelt emotions.

First of all, I would like wish and hope for the Bestape People’s Congress and Culture Center in this inauguration. This is the first one and we

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<sup>43</sup>Jennifer Boyenga, „An Introduction to Public Speaking Four Types of Speech Delivery Vocal Aspects of Speech Delivery“, 2017, p. 1 <<https://www.indianhills.edu/>>.

have to build on it. We are inaugurating now, will yield good results for our nation. It is important part of our Presidential Complex. And we are inaugurating this facility on such a meaningful day, in such important times and in company. That gives me immense pleasure.

(Cheers, applause.)

We have relatives of martyrs and veterans of July with us. I would like to welcome all of you. Distinguished brothers and sisters, on the night July 15 we lost total of 237 martyrs. We lost 170 civilians, 62 police officers and 5 military personnel. As of 7 P.M. today we have 2191 injured. I wish Allah's mercy upon our martyrs. He always gives the strength all time. I extend my condolences to martyrs' relatives to our nation. As far as you know status of martyrdom is the second highest degree. After being a Prophet in our faith just like expressed by the poet Arif Nihat Asya: The hill of martyrs is not occupied there is someone waiting there. And in order to take some breathes of air, a chest waiting for the wind to blow. He has a shrine worthy of this sacred hill; the ground he lies in is known, the flag he holds is known. Who dare say he is an unknown soldier? He wrote the epic, his name in eulogies.

Let us kiss it if our lips are clean, but if our feet are not clean let us not step on the ground and express by others. This brave man with a beyond is only to be applauded and now is your turn to speak up. The hill of martyrs is not occupied, it is guarded by heroes! In order to flutter, a flag waits for wind. Indeed, in this country the hill of martyrs has never been left unoccupied and will never be. Of course the ground in which our martyrs are lying is known. The flag they are holding is known. The faith in their heart is known. The profession of Islam in their tongue is known. However, what is known about those that killed the martyrs? Only their treason is known. No one of martyrs is known for us. Quite on the contrary, they are very well known. Each and every one of them is known by our nation and will remain so forever.

(Cheers and applause)

In order to render the holy memory of our mortals eternal, we have renamed the Bosphorus Bridge into July 15 Martyrs Bridge. The intersection where the Parliament and Chief of Staff premises are located has been renamed in July's martyrs Square. The Kizilay Square has been renamed the July 15 Kizily Democracy Square. Now we will monumentalize the name of our 237 martyrs, just like in the War Memorial in Canakkale and we will hopefully do, we will monumentalize them at the hill located at exit of Bosphorus Bridge on the Anatolian side. And their names will be given to schools so that their memory will be permanent.

(Cheers, applause)

The relatives of our martyrs are granted all of rights that are encompassed in law on the fight against terrorism. It is debt of honor for us to take care of our brothers and sisters that sacrificed their lives to protect their country and their nation. In addition to the means provided by the state, the people themselves are also organizing campaigns and fundraisers. At the moment, the ministry of Family and social policies has started a Campaign. For benefit the families of our martyrs and veterans. We have Ziraat Bank, Halkbank, Vakif Bank, Ziraat Participation and Vakif Participation accounts into which donations and contribution can be made.

Our police officers and soldiers were wounded in this despicable and treacherous attack. Most of them are in Ankara and in Istanbul. It was just there, in this corner. The intersection between Gendarmerie premises and the president Complex were bombed by airplanes. And that was not good enough for them. Right, after that they bombed the spot just in front of our mosque and we gave 5 martyrs there. My brothers and sisters, this can only be done by infidels. Can someone claim to be a Muslim or a Turkish do like this? No, these people have nothing to do with this nation. How did they infiltrate into the ranks of my soldiers, ranks of police officers, and state institution. Now, people from the West are giving us advice. They say „get well soon“. However, right after saying that they express regarding those that have been suspended or dismissed from office. Mind your own business!!!(Cheers applause).

A coup is staged in my country, martyring 237 people and wounding 2191 others. And simply send a brief message of condolences. And then you follow that up with 9 advices? No, you do not, keep that for yourself! When 5 or 10 people die in a terrorist incident, you create the biggest fuss out of it. Isn't that so? Here, on other hand you have the Republic of Turkey that has always adopted a democratic parliamentary system. The president of this country has been elected with 52 percent of the vote. The government received 50 percent of the vote. A coup has been staged against them and what that happen. Instead of siding with this nation and wit this state you are on the side of coup plotters. To date, nobody from the council of Europe or the European Union or from the west came to Turkey to convey condolences in person. And as if that isn't enough, they have face to make this kind of statements.

And then they say, „Erdogan is very angry and aggressive.“ My brothers and sisters, you were just saying something. We bow down only when we are observing our prayers in front of Allah (Cheers applause). We have never been servants to mere servants and will never be. However, FETO (Fetullah Terrorist Organization) members are servants to a mere servant. They say he

(Fetullah Gulen) is closer to them than their carotid arteries. How ignorant and despicable they are! We only have Allah that is closer to us than own carotid arteries. We only worship to Allah Almighty. Those that have no tolerance shall not be tolerated. It's same as the Muslim ones do in entire world. In my consideration, each of my brothers and sisters that took the streets to protect his/her country, nation, independence, and future is a veteran. (Cheers, applause) May your struggle be blessed! Our parliament was immediately opened for a session that night Mr. Speaker came together with his group there.

(Cheers, applause).

These reminded me that we were putting up a new struggle for independence and we were again waging a struggle for future. We are one mighty nation, one very lucky nation because you have no equal in the world. Our martyrs, veterans and citizens that stood in the way of tanks, planes and bombs at the cost of their lives made history on the night of July 15. They thus opened the doors of a new era for Turkey. I congratulate our sisters and brothers, our Nene Hatuns (Cheers, applause). I congratulate our lady martyrs that stood in the way of tanks and died a martyr's death. I congratulate our lady friends that were not scared by weapons and tanks. I congratulate our young, who bravely lay under tanks with the intention to die a martyr's death; who showed that bravery (Cheers, applause).

I congratulate those who lay under the tank tracks. Of course it is beyond me to congratulate the martyrs. It is my Lord and it is our beloved Prophet that congratulates the martyrs. Our beloved Prophet welcomes them with open arms. So, martyrs are becoming a neighbor to our beloved Prophet. They had been heralded beforehand. I am envious and jealous of our martyrs. May our Lord combine our fate and destiny with them. On the night of July 15, in every corner of our country, we had people on the streets from all walks of life, all political backgrounds and all lifestyles. And since that night, Turkey has been able to demonstrate to the whole world that when necessary it can ignore all differences and defend its independence and its future. We demonstrated this to all of our friends and enemies to such a point that all of the negative calculation. Regarding our country were invalidated on July 15. Each of scenes experienced that night, only a little portion of which was actually captured by cameras, dropped like a sledgehammer on the heads of those.

Those were expecting Turkey's demise by means of economic, social and political terrorism. Those who had wrong intentions with regard to our country for a while. They thought that they could play with the divisions in

society and thus bring Turkey to knees. They thought that they could intimidate Turkey by unleashing the most bloody and brutal terrorist organizations, ranging from PKK to the Daesh, upon Turkey. They thought that they could take this nation hostage by making the members of FETO terrorist organization in military uniforms go out on the streets with their aircraft, tanks, and artillery. They set up a trap. But Allah Almighty also plans; Allah is the best of planners. We must obey Him. On the night July 15, our nation was able to completely neutralize the trap of those had wrong and ill intentions for us. With all of 81 provinces and 79 million citizens, Turkey was able to completely destroy forty years of insidious preparations and accumulation in period that shorter than 20 hours.

(Cheers and applause)

Dear brothers and sisters

FETO terrorist organization has been working to get to this point for 40 year-history. But now, the tables are turned. Are we at the end of the story? No, we are not . There is still a lot of more that we need to do. As I have always been saying, they are like a cancer virus. What we experienced was metastasis. Right now we are eradicating that virus from the body. It should be completely eradicated. This body needs to be rid of that virus. So many people say „you discharged 10 thousands, 20 thousands“. No matter many people there might be, we will clean all of them out and we will ☺. Why, they say and how come, I ask. Because it is evident what might happen if we leave this country to them. It is unacceptable for those. Who drop bombs on my immaculate people from planes bought with our taxes to remain in this country's institutions? We should cleanse them.

Dear brothers and sisters,

I do believe that everyone has come to one right realization. The attempt coup on the night of July 15 was different than all the other coups in the history of our country. It also intended to take over the society itself. Those are not members of this gang of traitors, those that are not to subservient to the leader of this gang in Pennsylvania would not have the opportunity of sustaining their life here in this country and to build a future for themselves. The nation saw this grave danger and threat, therefore people from all political parties, including the AK Party, CHP, MHP other political parties stood up against this coup attempt. They sided with the state and with the statesmen. This awakening united the whole people beyond and above day-to-day political tensions and any types of polemics and competition.

Thanks Allah

Our citizens displayed a solidarity which proves that when it is the homeland at stake, all else is just a minor detail. We are very aware of their message this scene bears for me in person as the President. As well as for Prime Minister, chairpersons of political parties on July 25, 2016, the chairpersons of AK Party, CHP and MHP gathered in a meeting here at the President complex. By doing so, they reaffirmed their solid stance against the coup attempt and sent strong messages pertaining to the upcoming future of turkey.

Therefore, I would like to once again extend my gratitude to the chairpersons of our political parties for their responsible behavior.

The fact, there was not a single political party or a party chairpersons or a citizen group that supported the coup attempt on July 15 is very encouraging for us to be very optimistic for our future. In my consideration, at night of July 15, the unity demonstrated by the people is a manifestation of what we had during the Battle of Galipoli and during the War of independence. After seeing all of this, if there are still people who have doubts regarding their nation and country about Turkey's future and our goals for 2023, I question their mental capacity. Turkey's future is brighter today than it was on morning July 15. Because many of the successive incidents that we witnessed especially over past 3 years became deciphered on the July 15 in a way even the most mediocre minds can easily understand. As saying of elderly goes; their mask came off and they showed their true color. Now it no longer makes sense to dwell on what we may have said in the past. It is now time to consider out future. If we cannot turn the July 15 into a new milestone, then shame on us.

(Audience member: We want death penalty!)

Up until today, many people have insulted me and there were ongoing court proceedings against them. However since I take this a turning point I am now withdrawing all the lawsuits for once. If we cannot properly seize this opportunity I think the nation will hold us accountable. Therefore I do believe that our politicians and all segments of society will act in accordance with this delicate reality. Distinguished brothers and sisters, as we hold the coup plotters and their supporter within and outside the country countable, of course we will not pursue revenge but rather justice.

(Cheers and Applause)

Having said this, we will never hesitate to stamp out all the terrorists organizations such as FETO, PKK, Daesh, DHKP-C, and YPG, in doing so, that is to say all of the terrorists organizations that threaten for our country and for our future nation. Distinguished brothers and sisters we have multiple enemies. A poet says the following: “O! My enemy, in you I find out my expression and pace, just like the daytime needs the nighttime, I need you”. We will walk and will not stop.

We will be one, we will be big and we will be alive.

We will be brother and sisters and we will be Turkish all together.

This is our motto.

(Applause, cheers.)

(Audience Member: We always get your back Mr. President, we always do)

Turkey is a state of Law. As you may have noticed even in the process of the coup attempt. We did not step outside framework of law. All the steps, all decisions, all the practices that we have implemented are in compliance with the constitution and our laws. Our parliament, National Security Council, Council of Ministers, and all of institutions remain within boundaries of law. Should be there any deficiencies or mistakes stemming from the extraordinary period we go through, legal action will be taken against these mistakes. But it is our primary duty to establish justice. I hear the people chanting in favor of the death penalty. Turkey is a democratic constitutional state with parliamentary system. Thus the government will need to take the request of people into consideration.

The government takes the request to the Parliament and it is discussed in the Parliament. And when a decision is made at the Parliament everyone will have to abide by it. A couple of minutes ago, our injured friend perfectly explained what needs to be done. He said “If bringing back death penalty will not cause to the government, or if the death penalty cannot be brought back here, then the Parliament should decide for the most severe punishment other than death penalty.

This already exists, no problem about it. But the death penalty is demerit of our people and it will have to be discussed by the Parliament. And then the parliament takes the relevant step. When a certain step is taken, no one will have the right to question it. Does this practice exist in majority of countries in the world? Yes it does, That one can be very well discussed in turkey and a decision will be made then. As Rumi says, putting things in to their proper place is justice. But if you put something to a place where it should not be, then it is even harsher than oppression. So, we will abstain from that.

We will put things to their proper places and secure justice from oppression. The unity, solidarity and brotherhood displayed by our nation on night of July 15 will be our guide in expanding the scope of our targets in accelerating the pace of our steps. Distinguished brothers and sisters, we are not only fighting against FETO Terrorist Organization. We will also continue to fight against other terrorist organization and forces behind them. We will continue our fight in a stronger and more effective manner. We once again disrupted the game they wanted to play in our country. We will foil the games played in Syria, Iraq, Libya, in the Middle of East, in North Africa and all the games played everywhere in the world that cause the oppressed and innocents shed tears and lose.  
(Applause, Cheers)

My brothers and sisters, of course no one of them is independent from what is happening in our country. They are simply different stages of the same plot in action. Therefore on the July 15, not just in Ankara or Istanbul but in other parts of the world, hundreds of millions of people's heart was beating for us, for Turkey. They were praying for us. No matter what they do; no matter what traps they set up, no matter what games they play, with the help of Allah Almighty we will achieve our goals for 2023. In this way, we will lay the ground work for upcoming generations to pursue the visions of 2053 and 2071.

We will not be there to run the visions, surely not. We will not be there to see it but our grandchildren will hopefully do. May Allah Almighty help all of us. As I end my remarks, I would like to recite Arif Nihat Asya's Prayer Poem. We all have a hoarse voice; do not leave our minarets with no calls to prayer my God! Either brings us those who make honey or do not just leave us with no hive, oh my God! Minarets have no ridges; do not take Milky Way away from our skies, my God! Do not leave this country which was needed by Muslims, do not leave the field of Jihad with no pahlevan. Do not leave these masses, which look for a hero, with no hero, My God!

Let us know how to resist the foe, do not leave us lifeless, my God! On the path tomorrow. Do not leave our years with no Ramadhan. my God! Either disperse your herd, if left unattended or do not leave them with no shepherd, my God! I would like to kiss eyes of the children of our martyrs. My deepest regards and respects to the spouses and the parents that are left behind. My spouse and I have a responsibility of being brother, a father and a mother to all of you behind.

We will be always with you. The Republic of Turkey will also always stands by you. Please always keep that in mind.



I entrust all of you to Allah Almighty.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answers the problem that exists in the previous chapter. The researcher explores what grammatical cohesion is used in President Erdogan's speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016. The data were taken from YouTube through this link <https://youtu.be/c7TJd1VAZXw>. The researcher describes the result, discussion and grammatical cohesion found in the speech.

The researcher has done the analysis and found the types of grammatical cohesion are reference (personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference), substitution (nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution), ellipsis (nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis) and conjunction (additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, clausal conjunction and temporal conjunction).

#### A. Data Analysis

##### 1. Grammatical Cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech

The data were analyzed per-paragraph based cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan. There are twenty six paragraphs in the speech. Kinds of grammatical cohesion that found in President Erdogan's speech were:

### Paragraph 1

*Dear brothers **and** sisters.*

*In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful*

***My** August nation, **my** dear brothers **and** sisters, distinguished guests, ladies **and** gentleman. **I** would like to welcome every one of **you** with heartfelt emotions.*

**Table 4.1**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 1**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
4.	Personal Reference	My I You	1 1 1	3
5.	Additive Conjunction	And	3	3
<b>Total</b>				<b>6</b>

Based on table 4.1 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in paragraph is only reference and conjunction. Personal reference in paragraph one consists *my*, *I*, and *you*. „*I*“ and „*you*“ as personal pronoun, while „*my*“ as possessive adjective. „*I*“ and „*My*“ refer to the speaker (President Erdogan) that He stated himself welcome every single person at the time, and „*you*“ refers to the listeners (audiences) only, include everyone in the place where he delivers the speech. The additive conjunction is only “*and*”. Based on paragraph, the speaker of speech uses *and* three times. It is used to add information and as connector between phrases it can be seen in the text “*Dear brothers **and** sisters*”, and “*my dear brothers **and** sisters, distinguished guests, ladies **and** gentleman*”.

## Paragraph 2

*First of all, I would like wish **and** hope for the Bestape People"s Congress **and** Culture Center in this inauguration. **This** is the first **one and we** have to build on **it**. **We** are inaugurating **now**, will yield good results for **our** nation. **It** is important part of **our** Presidential Complex. **And we** are inaugurating **this** facility on **such** a meaningful day, in **such** important times **and** in company. **That** gives **me** immense pleasure.  
(Cheers, applause.)*

**Table 4.2**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 2**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	I We Our It Me	1 3 2 2 1	9
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That Now	2 1 1	4
3.	Comparative Reference	Such	3	3
4.	Nominal Substitution	One	1	1
5.	Additive Conjunction	And	5	5
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>

Based on table 4.2 above, it shows about grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference, substitution and conjunction. There are five personal references in the second paragraph, **I**, **we**, **our**, **it**, **me**. "**I**" refers to the speaker (President Erdogan). By using personal pronoun "**I**", he shows himself as a leader to wish for the Bestape People"s Congress and Culture

Center. While, “**we**” as personal pronoun and “our” as possession adjective, they refer to speaker (President Erdogan) and everyone especially men and women. “**Me**” refers to speaker (The President of Turkey) that he stated himself gets good impact from the facility and last personal reference is “**it**” refers to Bestape People’s Congress and Culture Center.

The demonstrative references in paragraph two are **this, that, now**. The word “**this**” refers to the event that should be built and inaugurated before. While the word “**that**” to the result of inauguration of the facility on such a meaningful day and important times and “**now**” refers to the present time. The speaker prefers to mention “**now**” is caused that they are inaugurating People’s Congress and Culture Center at that time.

The substitution “**one**” substitutes the inauguration of the People’s Congress and Culture Center while the conjunction “**and**” is expressed to be additive conjunction and as connector just for adding information.

### **Paragraph 3**

*We have relatives of martyrs **and** Ø veterans of July with us. I would like to welcome all of you. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, on the night July 15 we lost total of 237 martyrs. We lost 170 civilians, 62 police officers **and** 5 military personnel. As of 7 P.M. today we have 2191 injured. I wish Allah’s mercy upon **our** martyrs. **He** always gives **the** strength all time. I extend **my** condolences to martyrs” relatives to **our** nation. As far as you know status of martyrdom is the second highest degree. **After** being a Prophet in **our** faith just like expressed by the poet Arif Nihat Asya: The hill of martyrs is not occupied **there** is someone waiting **there**. **And** in order to take some breathes of air, a chest waiting for **the** wind to blow. **He** has a shrine worthy of **this** sacred hill; the ground **he** lies in is known, **the** flag **he** holds is known. Who dare say **he** is an unknown soldier? **He** wrote **the** epic, **his** name in eulogies.*

**Table 4.3**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 3**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	I We You Us Our He His	3 3 2 1 3 6 1	19
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This There The	1 2 1	4
3.	Comparative Reference	As far as	1	1
4.	Clausal Ellipsis	Ø veterans	1	1
5.	Additive Conjunction	And	5	5
6.	Temporal Conjunction	After	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>31</b>

Based on table 4.3 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion elements in paragraph three are reference and conjunction. The references are only *I*, *we*, *you*, *us*, *our*, *he*, *his* and *this*, *there*, *the* as the demonstrative reference while *as far as* as the comparative reference. “*I*” is kind of personal pronoun which refers to the speaker of the speech, President Erdogan. “*We*” also as the personal pronoun refers to the speaker himself and people in the inauguration and Turkish people include everyone. The speaker explains the condition of the martyrs that time. “*our*” is possessive adjective that refers to

Turkish people and the speaker. And last is **“He”** refers to God Allah, that speaker expresses and wishes that Allah gives upon to the martyrs.

The demonstrative references in this paragraph are *this, there, the*. *„This”* refers to the hill of martyrs from Arif Nihat Asya’s Poet, *„there”* refers to a place which has been mentioned before in the speech and last demonstrative is *„the”* as neutral demonstrative definite article which is showing to identify word *flag*, means the Flag of Turkey. While *“as far as”* as comparative reference, that refers to the comparison of knowing the status of martyrdom. And also there is one clausal ellipsis in this paragraph that is  $\emptyset$  veterans, the complete one is *we have relatives of martyrs and we have veterans of July with us*.

Conjunction in this paragraph consist *and, after*. **“And”** is expressed additive conjunction. It contributes to give additional information without changing in the previous phrase. Additive conjunction is used by the speaker of the speech to pour the addition of noun phrases within an existing in the text. It can be seen *“We lost 170 civilians, 62 police officers and 5 military personnel”*. *„After”* is the simplest form of temporal conjunction and it is used as a sequence of time.

#### **Paragraph 4**

Let **us** kiss **it** if **our** lips are clean, **but** if **our** feet are not clean let **us** not step on the ground **and** express by others. **This** brave man with a beyond is only to be applauded **and now** is **your** turn to speak up. The hill of martyrs is not occupied, **it** is guarded by heroes! In order to flutter, a flag waits for wind. Indeed, in **this** country the hill of martyrs has never been left unoccupied **and**

will never be. Of course the ground in which **our** martyrs are lying is known. **The** flag **they** are holding is known. The faith in **their** heart is known. **The** profession of Islam in **their** tongue is known. **However**, what is known about **those** that killed **the** martyrs? Only **their** treason is known. No **one** of martyrs is known for **us**. Quite **on the contrary**, **they** are very well known. Each **and** every one of **them** is known by **our** nation **and** will remain **so** forever.

**Table 4.4**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 4**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	They Our Us Their Them Your It	1 4 2 2 1 1 2	14
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The	2 1 1	14
3.	Nominal Substitution	One	2	2
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	7	7
5.	Adversative Conjunction	But On the contrary However	1 1 1	3
<b>Total</b>				<b>44</b>

Based on table 4.4 above shows about grammatical cohesion in paragraph four are reference, substitution and conjunction. There are two kinds of references in paragraph four namely *they, our, us, their, them, your, it* as personal reference and *those, this, the* as demonstrative reference. *“They”* is personal pronoun refers to martyrs that has been said before by the Speaker. *“Our”* is possessive adjective which refers to the speaker (President



Erdogan) and people at the moment while **“Us”** is personal pronoun refers to speaker and audiences. The word **“Their”** and **“Them”** as personal pronoun which refer to martyrs who died in the past while the word **“It”** refers to The Hill of Martyrs.

**“Those”** is kind of plural word of that and **“those”** refers to people who killed the martyrs from the text above while **“this”** refers to the brave man and country of martyrs in the text and **“The”** refers to specific one is for martyrs. The last word demonstrative reference is **“Now”** refers to the present time.

Then, **“One”** as nominal substitution substitutes the martyr while there are two types of junction in it. The first, **And** as additive conjunction, the cohesion made of this reference is called additive conjunction because it related to before and after the text for that interpretation. The word **“And”** there is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by speaker. **But, on the contrary, However** as adversative conjunction, from the theory **“But, on the contrary, however”** are kinds of adversative conjunction. They refer to contrary of expectation from previous sentence to the next.

### **Paragraph 5**

*In order to render the holy memory of **our** mortals eternal, **we** have renamed the Bosphorus Bridge into July 15 Martyrs Bridge. The intersection where the Parliament **and** Chief of Staff premises are located has been renamed in July’s martyrs Square. The Kizilay Square has been renamed the July 15 Kizily Democracy Square. **Now we** will monumentalize the name of **our** 237 martyrs, just like in the War Memorial in Canakkale and **we** will hopefully **do**, **we** will monumentalize **them** at the hill located at exit of Bosphorus Bridge on*

*the Anatolian side. And their names will be given to schools so that their memory will be permanent.*  
*(Cheers, applause)*

**Table 4.5**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 5**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	We Our Their Them	4 3 3 1	11
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This Now	1 1	2
3.	Verbal Substitution	Do	1	1
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	3	3
5.	Causal Conjunction	So that	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>18</b>

Table 4.5 shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph are reference, substitution and conjunction. Reference are *we*, *our*, *their*, *them*. “*We*” as personal pronoun which refers to the Speaker (President Erdogan) and all audiences include everyone while “*our*” as possessive adjective refers to speaker include everyone and “*their*” as possessive adjective and “*them*” as personal pronoun the head of group, they refer to the Martyrs that has been said before by President Erdogan.

The demonstrative references are *this, now*. The word *“this”* is kind of singular word of these and it refers to the names of martyrs that will be monumentalized by Turkish people while *“now”* refers to the present time.

The Substitution in this paragraph is only verbal substitution. The word *“do”* is kind of verbal substitution which substitute word *monumentalize*. Speaker avoids the repetition to say word *monumentalize*. So, if there is no verbal substitution the sentence will be *“And now we will monumentalize the name of our 237 martyrs, just like in the War Memorial in Canakkale. We will monumentalize this with our institution”*.

The conjunction in this paragraph is *And* as additive conjunction. *“And”* shows the additional idea and planning of this paragraph which is the planning all names of martyrs will be given to the school in Turkey and then, their names will be remembered by students permanently. The last conjunction is *“So that”* as causal conjunction which shows the good impact for the students about remembering the martyrs.

### **Paragraph 6**

*The relatives of our martyrs are granted all of rights that are encompassed in law on the fight against terrorism. It is debt of honor for us to take care of our brothers and sisters that sacrificed their lives to protect their country and their nation. In addition to the means provided by the state, the people themselves are also organizing campaigns and fundraisers. At the moment, the ministry of Family and social policies has started a Campaign. For benefit the families of our martyrs and veterans. We have Ziraat Bank, Halkbank, Vakif Bank, Ziraay Participation and Vakif Participation accounts into which donations and contribution can be made.*

**Table 4.6**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 6**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	We Our Their It	1 3 3 1	8
2.	Nominal Ellipsis	☉ sisters ☉ veterans	1 1	2
3.	Additive Conjunction	That In addition And	2 1 7	10
<b>Total</b>				<b>20</b>

Based on table 4.6 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in paragraph six is reference, ellipsis and conjunction. The speaker uses personal reference *it*, *we*, *our* and *their*. *“It”* refers to on the fight against the terrorism. In this paragraph, the speaker asks all audiences to to take care of their brothers and sisters that sacrificed in protecting their country and nation. Whereas *“We”* and *“Our”* refer to the speaker and his (American) fellows in the place where he delivers his speech. The last personal reference is *“Their”* refers to the martyrs that sacrificed their lives to protect Turkey.

There are two ellipses in this paragraph that ☉ *sisters* and ☉ *veterans*. It is nominal ellipsis, speaker uses ellipsis to avoid repetition. In the text must be „*our sisters*“ and „*our veteran*“. The conjunction in this paragraph is *that*, *in addition* and *and*. *“That”* is kind of additive conjunction, it adds the

additional idea of previous sentence which wants to ensure that all of rights are encompassed in law on the fight against terrorism while **“In addition, and”** as additive conjunction also, they have function to add the information to the next sentence that has already been said by the Speaker.

### Paragraph 7

*Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, **Our** police officers **and** soldiers were wounded in **this** despicable **and** treacherous attack. Most of **them** are in Ankara **and** in Istanbul. **It** was just **there**, in **this** corner. The intersection between Gendarmerie premises **and** the president Complex were bombed by airplanes. **And that** was not good enough for **them**. Right, **after that they** bombed the spot just in front of **our** mosque **and we** gave 5 martyrs **there**. **My** brothers **and** sisters, **this** can only be done by infidels. Can someone claim to be a Muslim **or** a Turkish **do** like **this**? No, **these** people have nothing to do with **this** nation. How did **they** infiltrate into **the** ranks of **my** soldiers, ranks of police officers, **and** state institution. **Now**, people from **the** West are giving **us** advice. **They** say „get well **soon**“. **However**, right **after** saying **that they** express regarding **those that** have been suspended **or** dismissed from office. Mind **your** own business!!!(Cheers applause).*

**Table 4.7**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 7**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	We Our Them They Your Us	1 2 2 4 1 1	11
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That There Now These	5 4 2 1 1	14

		Those	1	
3.	Verbal Substitution	Do	1	1
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	9	9
5.	Adversative Conjunction	However	1	1
6.	Temporal Conjunction	After that	2	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>38</b>

Based on table 4.7 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph is reference, substitution and conjunction. There are six appearances of personal reference namely *we, our, they, them, your, us*. The word *“We”* and *“Our”* as personal pronoun and possessive adjective refer to the speaker and all audiences in the place. Whereas *“they”* as personal pronoun refer to infidels who bombed the spot just in front of Turkish’s Mosque. The second *“They”* refers to the people in West. In word *“them”* refers to police officers and soldier were wounded in Ankara and Istanbul. And last is *“Us”* refers to speaker and all the people in the place.

The demonstrative reference in this paragraph is *this, that, there, now, these, those*. The first word *“This”* refers to the place that police officers and soldiers were wounded and the second *“This”* refers to the action of bombing in front of mosque in Turkey. Whereas the word *“there”* the place treacherous attack. And word *“now”* refers to the present time. And last is *“these”* refers to people are called infidels.

Substitution in this paragraph is *do*. “*Do*” is kind of verbal substitution operates to substitute the word Bombing. There are three kinds of conjunction in this paragraph are *and* as additive conjunction is to add data from previous data to the next, *however* as adversative conjunction shows the contrast of statement from people in the West and *after that* as temporal conjunction that shows relationship of time sequence within the sentence.

### Paragraph 8

*A coup is staged in my country, martyring 237 people and wounding 2191 others. And simply send a brief message of condolences. And then you follow that up with 9 advices? No, you do not Ø, keep that for yourself! When 5 or 10 people die in a terrorist incident, you create the biggest fuss out of it. Isn't that so? Here, on other hand you have the Republic of Turkey that has always adopted a democratic parliamentary system. The president of this country has been elected with 52 percent of the vote. The government received 50 percent of the vote. A coup has been staged against them and what that happen. Instead of siding with this nation and wit this state you are on the side of coup plotters. To date, nobody from the council of Europe or the European Union or from the west came to Turkey to convey condolences in person. And as if that isn't enough, they have face to make this kind of statements.*

**Table 4.8**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 8**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	You Your Their They Them	5 1 3 1 1	11
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That This	6 4	15

		The Here	4 1	
3.	Clausal substitution	So?	1	1
4.	Verbal Ellipsis	Ø (Follow)	1	1
5.	Additive Conjunction	And On the other hand	6 1	7
6.	Adversative Conjunction	Instead of	1	1
7.	Temporal Conjunction	Then	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>37</b>

Based on table 4.8 it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph is reference, substitution and conjunction. There are six of personal references that appear in this paragraph. Those are *you*, *your*, *they*, *their*, *them*. The word “*you*” and “*your*” as personal pronoun and possessive adjective refer to the Turkish fellows in the place where he delivers the speech. Whereas “*they*” as personal reference refers to the people in west, “*them*” as personal pronoun refers the governments that received 50 percent of the vote.

Demonstrative references in this paragraph are *that*, *this*, *here*. The word “*that*” refers to a brief message of condolences and the second “*that*” refers to the advice. Whereas “*this*”, all of the words from “*this*” refer to the country of Turkey. And last demonstrative reference in this paragraph is “*here*” refers to the place where they are.



Substitution in this paragraph is *so?*. “*so?*” is kind of clausal substitution that operates to substitute the sentence *you create the biggest fuss out of it*. The speaker asks to the audiences again with the same clause without saying the same sentence.

There are three kinds of conjunction in this paragraph, those are “*and*” and “*on other hand*” as additive conjunction that show the previous words or sentences to the next words sentences have interrelated meaning. The next is “*instead of*” shows the contrary from the previous sentence that the audiences are on the side of coup plotters. And last is “*then*” which refers to relationship of action to the next.

### Paragraph 9

*And then they say, „Erdogan is very angry and aggressive.” My brothers and sisters, you were just saying something. We bow down only when we are observing our prayers in front of Allah (Cheers applause). We have never been servants to mere servants and will never be. However, FETO (Fetullah Terrorist Organization) members are servants to a mere servant. They say he (Fetullah Gulen) is closer to them than their carotid arteries. How ignorant and despicable they are! We only have Allah that is closer to us than own carotid arteries. We only worship to Allah Almighty. Those that have no tolerance shall not be tolerated. It’s same as the Muslim ones do in entire world. In my consideration, each of my brothers and sisters that took the streets to protect his/her country, nation, independence, and future is a veteran. (Cheers, applause) May your struggle be blessed! Our parliament was immediately opened for a session that night Mr. Speaker came together with his group there. (Cheers, applause).*

**Table 4.9**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 9**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	They My We He Them Their It His Her	3 3 5 1 1 1 1 2 1	18
2.	Demonstrative Reference	Those	1	1
3.	Comparative References	Same as	1	1
4.	Nominal Substitution	Ones	1	1
5.	Additive Conjunction	And That	7 2	9
6.	Adversative Conjunction	Instead of However	1 1	2
7.	Temporal Conjunction	Then	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>33</b>

Based on table 4.9 above shows about grammatical cohesions in this paragraph are reference, substitution and conjunction. There are nine personal references in this paragraph are *they, my, we, he, them, their, it, his, he*. By using personal pronoun *they*. The first “*they*” refers to people in the West that the Speaker states people in the West or European Union came to Turkey to convey condolences personally and the second “*they*” refers to FETO Member that has been said by speaker. While, “*my*” as possessive adjective refers to the speaker. And “*we*” as personal pronoun refers to speaker

(President Erdogan) and all Turkish fellows in the place where he delivers the speech. The speaker assumes that Allah is the only one God that we must worship. The personal reference “**It**” refers to worshipping to God Allah, And “**them**” as personal pronoun that refers to FETO Members.

Demonstrative reference that exists in this paragraph is only **those**. “**Those**” refers to comparison between Allah and carotid arteries. However, the speaker expresses to all Turkish fellows in the place that Allah is closer to them than their own carotid arteries.

Comparative reference that is used in this paragraph is only **same as**. “**Same as**” refers to the same obligation between them (speaker and audience members) and Muslims in the world. President Erdogan conveys that they should do and Muslims in entire world. In the tenth sentence, **ones** operates to substitute the word Muslim.

Conjunctions in this paragraph consist “**and**” and “**that**” as additive conjunction is to add the data in the sentence, “**However**” as adversative conjunction is used to explain the opposite idea from previous sentence to the next sentence and last conjunction is “**Then**” as temporal conjunction is used to show two of successive sentences.

### **Paragraph 10**

**These** reminded **me** that **we** were putting up a new struggle for independence **and we** were again waging a struggle for future. **We** are one mighty nation, one very lucky nation **because you** have no **equal** in **the** world. **Our** martyrs,

veterans **and** citizens that stood in **the** way of tanks, planes **and** bombs at **the** cost of **their** lives made history on the night of July 15. **They thus** opened **the** doors of a new era for Turkey. **I** congratulate **our** sisters **and** brothers, **our** Nene Hatuns (Cheers, applause). **I** congratulate **our** lady martyrs that stood in **the** way of tanks **and** died a martyr's death. **I** congratulate **our** lady friends **that** were not scared by weapons **and** tanks. **I** congratulate **our** young, who bravely lay under tanks with **the** intention to die a martyr's death; who showed **that** bravery (Cheers, applause).

**Table 4.10**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 10**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	We Me Our They I Their You	3 1 6 1 4 1 1	17
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That The These	5 7 1	13
3.	Comparative Reference	Equal	1	1
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	7	7
5.	Causal Conjunction	Thus Because	1 1	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>43</b>

Based on table 4.10 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference and conjunction. There are seven kinds of personal references appear in this part. Those are *me* as personal pronoun that refers to the speaker (President Erdogan), *we* as personal pronoun, there are three "*we*" in the paragraph refer to the speaker and audience members in the

place where he delivers the speech, **our** as possessive adjective refers to the speaker and people in the place, „**they**“ as personal pronoun refers to the martyrs, veterans and citizens that stood in the way of tanks, „**their**“ as possessive adjective that refers to martyrs, veterans and citizens also, **you** as personal pronoun refers to the audience members in the place and last is **I** refers to the speaker (President Erdogan).

The second is demonstrative reference. The word “**that**” refers to young man that has been said before by speaker, whereas “**these**” refers to the struggles in previous paragraph and the word “**equal**” as comparative reference because the speaker conveys to audiences that there is no their comparison in the world about nation. The speaker emphasizes them about it.

The third is conjunction, the first conjunction is “**and**” as additive conjunction, it shows to add the data from previous sentence to the next. Whereas “**because**” as the causal conjunction that refers to the reason of President Erdogan for stating *we are one mighty nation, one very lucky nation.*

### **Paragraph 11**

*I congratulate **those** who lay under **the** tank tracks. Of course **it** is beyond **me** to congratulate **the** martyrs. **It** is my Lord **and** **it** is **our** beloved Prophet that congratulates **the** martyrs. **Our** beloved Prophet welcomes **them** with open arms. **So**, martyrs are becoming a neighbor to **our** beloved Prophet. **They** had been heralded beforehand. **I** am envious **and** jealous of **our** martyrs. May **our** Lord combine **our** fate **and** destiny with **them**. On **the** night of July 15, in every corner of **our** country, **we** had people on **the** streets from all walks of life, all political backgrounds **and** all lifestyles. **And** since **that** night, Turkey has been able to demonstrate to **the** whole world **that** when necessary **it** can*

ignore all differences **and** defend **its** independence **and** **its** future. **We** demonstrated **this** to all of **our** friends **and** enemies to such a point **that** all of **the** negative calculation. Regarding **our** country were invalidated on July 15. Each of scenes experienced **that** night, only a little portion of which was **actually** captured by cameras, dropped like a sledgehammer on **the** heads of **those**.

**Table 4.11**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 11**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	I It Me Our Them They We Its	2 4 1 9 2 1 2 2	23
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The Those	1 4 9 2	16
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	8	8
4.	Adversative Conjunction	Actually	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>48</b>

Based on table 4.11 it shows about grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consists reference and conjunction. The personal reference elements which exist within this paragraph are **I, it, me, our, they, them, we its**. The word **“I”** is personal reference as a subject that refers to speaker (President Erdogan) one of grammatical cohesion. Whereas **“it”** is personal pronoun refers to the people who lay under the tanks track. The word **“me”** refers to speaker of Erdogan and the word **“they, them”** as personal pronoun

refer to the martyrs. He adores the martyrs who died and lay under the tank tracks and then he say the martyrs will become a neighbor with Prophet Muhammad in heaven. The last personal reference is **“its”** is possessive pronoun refers to the differences.

The demonstrative reference paragraph eleven is **those, that, this, the**. The word **“those”** is plural of *that*, it refers to the martyrs who lay under the tank tracks. Whereas the word **“that”** refers to the situational that the speaker stated in paragraph and the word **“this”** refers *Political backgrounds and all lifestyles*. And the last demonstrative is **“the”** is called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article. **“The”** is showing for identifying *martyrs*.

The first conjunction is **and**. It is kind of additive conjunction that describes the connecting between two words or phrases which in the paragraph. Sometimes, the readers are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term **and**. If we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself. And last is **“actually”** is showing the contrary of expectation from previous sentence.

### Paragraph 12

*Those* were expecting Turkey's demise by means of economic, social **and** political terrorism. *Those* who had wrong intentions with regard to **our** country for a while. *They* thought **that they** could play with **the** divisions in society **and thus** bring Turkey to knees. *They* thought **that they** could intimidate Turkey by unleashing the most bloody **and** brutal terrorist organizations, ranging from PKK to the Daesh, upon Turkey. *They* thought **that they** could take **this** nation hostage by making **the** members of FETO terrorist organization in military uniforms go out on **the** streets with **their** aircraft, tanks, **and** artillery. *They* set up a trap. **But** Allah Almighty also plans; Allah is the best of planners. **We** must obey **Him**. **On the** night July 15, **our** nation was able to completely neutralize **the** trap of **those** had wrong **and** ill intentions for **us**. With all of 81 provinces **and** 79 million citizens, Turkey was able to completely destroy forty years of insidious preparations **and** accumulation in period **that** shorter than 20 hours.  
(Cheers **and** applause)

**Table 4.12**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 12**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	They Our We Him Their	7 2 1 1 1	12
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The Those	1 4 3 3	11
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	8	8
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But	1	1
5.	Causal Conjunction	Thus	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>33</b>



Based on table 4.12 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference and conjunction. Personal references which exist in this part are *they, their, our, we, Him, us*. The word “*they*” as personal pronoun and “*their*” as possessive adjective refer to the people who were expecting Turkey’s demise. Whereas the word “*we*” as personal pronoun and “*our*” as possessive adjective refer to speaker and people in the place. and the word “*Him*” refers to God Allah SWT that the speaker expresses Allah is the best planners for everything in this universe to all human beings. The last is “*Us*” refers to speaker and audience members in the place.

Demonstrative references within this paragraph are *those, this*. The first and second “*those*” refer to people who were expecting Turkey’s demise while “*this*” refers to national of Turkey.

Conjunction in this paragraph is only *and, but, thus*. “*And*” and “*that*” as additive conjunction are showing to give additional information whereas “*but*” as adversative conjunction. the conjunction “*but*” as the contrast idea of *they set up trap* with the idea *Allah Almighty also plans*. The conjunction “*thus*” shows the emphasizing the result of able to play with the visions of the society

### Paragraph 13

*Dear brothers and sisters*

*FETO terrorist organization has been working to get to **this** point for 40 year-history. **But now, the** tables are turned. Are **we** at the end of **the** story? No, **we** are not ☹. **There** is still a lot of **more** that **we** need to do. As **I** have always*

been saying, **they** are like a cancer virus. What **we** experienced was metastasis. Right **now we** are eradicating **that** virus from **the** body. **It** should be completely eradicated. **This** body needs to be rid of **that** virus. So **many** people say „**you** discharged 10 thousands, 20 thousands“. No matter **many** people **there** might be, **we** will clean all of **them** out **and we will** ☺. Why, **they** say **and** how come, **I** ask. **Because it** is evident what might happen if **we** leave **this** country to **them**. **It** is unacceptable for **those**. Who drop bombs on **my** immaculate people from planes bought with **our** taxes to remain in **this** country“s institutions? **We** should cleanse **them**.

**Table 4.13**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 13**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	We I They It Them My Our You	9 2 2 3 2 1 1 1	22
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The Those Now There	4 2 2 1 2 2	13
3.	Comparative Reference	More Many	1 1	3
4.	Nominal Ellipsis	We are not ☺	1	1
5.	Verbal Ellipsis	We will ☺	1	1
6.	Additive Conjunction	And	3	3
7.	Adversative Conjunction	But	2	2
8.	Causal Conjunction	Because	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>46</b>

Based on table 4.13 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in paragraph thirteen is reference, ellipsis and conjunction. Personal references appear *we, I, it, you, they, them, our, my*. The subject “*I*” is kind of personal pronoun, and it refers to the speaker as President of Turkey of saying something to the audience members. Whereas “*it*” refers to virus that has been said by speaker and “*you*” as personal pronoun refers to speaker. The word “*they, them*” as personal pronoun refer to members of FETO terrorist organization. And the last is “*our*” as possessive adjective refers speaker and Turkish fellows in the place and “*my*” refers to speaker (President Erdogan).

Demonstrative references in this part are *this, now, there, that, those*. The word “*this*” is singular form of these that refers to the point that FETO is going to achieve it. The next is “*now*” the speaker uses *now* twice in this paragraph that refer to the present time and the next is “*that*” the speaker also uses *that* twice refer to the virus. The word “*there*” refers to the people whom Erdogan plans to remove while “*those*” is kind of singular form from *that* refers to the people also.

While comparative reference consists *more, many*. The first is “*more*” refers to emphasizing of the speaker that he realizes about Turkish’s duty is still so many. The next is “*many*” refers to the people.

The next is ellipsis is only *at the end of story* and *clean all of them out*. The speaker omits *at the end of story* to make the sentence more effective. The full sentence in the text must be *No, We are not at the end of the story*.

The second is verbal ellipsis, the speaker omits clean all of them out to avoid the repetition from previous sentence. The full sentence should be *We will clean all of them out.*

The last is conjunction, the conjunction in this part are namely **and**, **but**, **because**. “**And**” as additive conjunction shows to add the additional data and information in the text while “**but**” as adversative conjunction shows the contrast idea of the speaker in this paragraph and last is “**because**” as causal conjunction connects the idea between *Why they and how come, I ask* and *it is evident what might happen if we leave this country to them.*

#### Paragraph 14

*Dear brothers and sisters,  
I do believe that everyone has come to one right realization. The attempt coup on the night of July 15 was different than all the other coups in the history of our country. It also intended to take over the society itself. Those are not members of this gang of traitors, those that are not to subservient to the leader of this gang in Pennsylvania would not have the opportunity of sustaining their life here in this country and to build a future for themselves. The nation saw this grave danger and threat, therefore people from all political parties, including the AK Party, CHP, MHP other political parties stood up against this coup attempt. They sided with the state and with the statesmen. This awakening united the whole people beyond and above day-to-day political tensions and any types of polemics and competition.*

*Thanks Allah*

**Table 4.14**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 14**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	I Our	1 2	9

		It	3	
		They	1	
		Them	1	
		Their	1	
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This	7	15
		The	5	
		Those	2	
		Here	1	
3.	Comparative References	Different	1	3
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	7	8
		That	1	
5.	Adversative Conjunction	Against this	1	1
6.	Causal Conjunction	Therefore	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>37</b>

Based on table 4.14 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference and conjunction. There are six kind of references in this paragraph namely *I, our, it, their, them, they*. „*I*“ as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (President Erdogan) that he believes Turkish people will be one right realization. The word „*our*“ as possessive adjective refers to the speaker and audience members. While „*it*“ refers to the coup in the text and the word „*their, them, they*“ refer to the people who have come to one realization.

Demonstrative reference in this paragraph consist *this, those, here*. The speaker uses word „*This*“ six times, the first and the second *this* refers to the *gang of traitor*, the third one refers to the *country*, the fourth one refers to the *grave danger*, the fifth one refers *coup attempt* and the last one refers to *awakening united*. Whereas „*those*“ refers to the people.



Conjunction in this paragraph consists **and** as additive conjunction all „**and**“ show additional of the data and information in the speech while „**against that**“ as adversative conjunction shows the contrary between the previous sentence to the next. And last is „**therefore**“ as causal conjunction shows the result from the previous sentence.

### Paragraph 15

*Our citizens displayed a solidarity which proves **that** when **it** is the homeland at stake, all else is just a minor detail. **We** are very aware of **their** message **this** scene bears for **me** in person as **the** President. **As well as** for Prime Minister, chairpersons of political parties on July 25, 2016, **the** chairpersons of AK Party, CHP **and** MHP gathered in a meeting **here** at **the** President complex. By doing **so**, **they** reaffirmed **their** solid stance against the coup attempt **and** sent strong messages pertaining to **the** upcoming future of turkey. **Therefore**, **I** would like to once again extend **my** gratitude to **the** chairpersons of **our** political parties for **their** responsible behavior.*

**Table 4.15**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 15**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	Our Their They I We It My	2 3 1 1 1 1 1	10
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The	1 2 3	6
3.	Comparative Reference	As well as	1	1
4.	Clausal substitution	So	1	1

5.	Additive Conjunction	And	3	3
6.	Causal Conjunction	Therefore	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>

Based on table 4.15 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference and conjunction. There are seven kinds of personal references appear in this paragraph, those are *our, it, they, their, I, we, my*. *Our* is kind of possessive adjective which refers to the speaker of the speech and audience members. „*It*“ as personal pronoun which refers to the *solidarity* in the previous sentence. Whereas „*they, their*“ as personal pronoun and possessive adjective which refer to the *Prime minister, chairpersons of the political parties on July 25, the chairpersons of AK Party, CHP and MHP*. The word „*I, my*“ as personal pronoun and possessive adjective refers to the speaker of speech (President Erdogan) and last word is “*we*” as personal reference which refers to the speaker and audience members in the place.

Demonstrative reference in this paragraph consist *this, here, the*. „*This*“ as demonstrative reference which refers to the action of displaying a solidarity which proves. While the word „*here*“ which refers to the place where they are now. The last demonstrative reference is „*the*“, it is called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article. „*The*“ is showing for identifying the president. „*As well as*“ as comparative reference which shows the similarity.



Substitution in this paragraph consist *so*. „**So**“ is kind of clausal substitution that substitutes the clause before itself (so). *Prime Minister, chairpersons of political parties on July 25, 2016, the chairpersons of AK Party, CHP and MHP gathered in a meeting here at the President complex. By doing so.*

Conjunction in this paragraph consist *and, therefore*. „**And**“ as additive conjunction, in that word the presupposed the clause „*they reaffirmed their solid stance against the coup attempt and sent strong messages pertaining to the upcoming future of turkey*“. While „**therefore**“ as causal conjunction is showing the result from the previous sentence.

### **Paragraph 16**

*The fact, **there** was not a single political party or a party chairpersons or a citizen group **that** supported **the** coup attempt on July 15 is very encouraging for **us** to be very optimistic for **our** future. In **my** consideration, at night of July 15, the unity demonstrated by **the** people is a manifestation of what **we** had during the Battle of Galipoli **and** during the War of independence. **After** seeing all of **this**, if **there** are still people who have doubts regarding **their** nation **and** country about Turkey“s future **and our** goals for 2023, **I** question **their** mental capacity. Turkey“s future is brighter today than **it** was on morning July 15. **Because** many of **the** successive incidents **that we** witnessed especially over past 3 years became deciphered on the July 15 in a way even the most mediocre minds can easily understand. As saying of elderly goes; **their** mask came off **and they** showed **their** true color. **Now it** no longer makes sense to dwell on what **we** may have said in **the** past. **It is now** time to consider out future. If **we** cannot turn **the** July 15 into a new milestone, **then** shame on **us**.  
(Audience member: **We** want death penalty!)*

**Table 4.16**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 16**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	My Their We They Us It	1 4 5 1 2 1	13
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The There Now	1 2 3 2 1	9
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	4	4
4.	Causal Conjunction	Because	1	1
5.	Temporal Conjunction	After	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>28</b>

Based on table 4.16 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph is only reference and conjunction. There are six personal references appear in this paragraph, those are *us, my, we, their, our, it*. „*Us*“ as personal pronoun which refers to the speaker of speech and people in the place. „*My*“ as possessive adjective refers to the speaker of the speech and „*we*“ as personal reference which refers to President Erdogan and „*their*“ as possessive adjective refers to the people who have doubts by seeing this sentence „*After seeing all of this, if there are still people who have doubts regarding their nation and country about Turkey’s future and our goals for 2023*“. While

„**our**“ as possessive adjective refers to the speaker of speech and audience members.

Demonstrative reference in this paragraph consist **there, this, the, now**. „**There**“ refers to the single person political party, while „**this**“ refers to the *War of Independence* in the sentence. All „**the**“ are called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article. Those show for identifying words after „**the**“.

Conjunction in this paragraph consist **and, because, after**. „**And**“ is called as additive conjunction, one of grammatical cohesion because it connects this clause „*if there are still people who have doubts regarding their nation*“ **and** „*country about Turkey's future and our goals for 2023*“ and „*their mask came off*“ **and** *they showed their true color*“. „**Because**“ is called causal conjunction that shows the reason of the speaker and last is „**after**“ as temporal conjunction shows sequences of time.

### **Paragraph 17**

*Up until today, many people have insulted **me and there** were ongoing court proceedings against **them**. **However** since **I** take **this** a turning point **I** am **now** withdrawing all **the** lawsuits for once. If **we** cannot properly seize **this** opportunity **I** think **the** nation will hold **us** accountable. **Therefore** **I** do believe **that our** politicians **and** all segments of society will act in accordance with **this** delicate reality. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, as **we** hold **the** coup plotters **and their** supporter within **and** outside **the** country countable, of course **we** will not pursue revenge **but rather** justice.  
(Cheers **and** Applause)*

**Table 4.17**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 17**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	Me Them I We Us Their	1 1 4 3 1 1	11
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That The There	4 1 4 1	10
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	6	6
4.	Adversative Conjunction	But Rather	1 1	2
5.	Causal Conjunction	Therefore	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>

Based on table 4.17 shows that grammatical cohesion in paragraph 17 consists reference and conjunction. Personal pronoun has six items in paragraph. They are „*me, them, I, we, us, their*“. The word „*I and me*“ as personal pronoun which refers to President of Turkey namely Tayyip Erdogan, while „*them and their*“ as possessive adjective which refer to witnesses in previous paragraph and the word „*we and us*“ as personal pronoun which refer to people or audience members of the speech in that place.

Demonstrative reference has four items, they are „*this, that, the and there*“. The word „*this*“ as a modal which refers *turning point, opportunity* and

*delicate reality* while the word „**the**” as define neutral article and its function to identify the word after itself in paragraph. And the word „**there**” refers to future that has been mentioned by the speaker of the speech.

Conjunction in this paragraph consist additive, adversative and causal conjunction. The conjunction „**and**” as additive conjunction which shows as connector and coupler between sentences in paragraph. The speaker uses six times all refer as connector. Conjunction „**but, rather**” as adversative conjunction which shows the contrast between the first idea to the second idea. And last is „**therefore**” is kind of causal conjunction which shows the relationship between the previous statement to the second that holds together to show reason why.

### Paragraph 18

*Having said **this**, we will never hesitate to stamp out all the terrorists organizations such as FETO, PKK, Daesh, DHKP-C, **and** YPG, in doing so, that is to say all of **the** terrorists organizations that threat for **our** country **and** for our future nation. Distinguished brothers and sisters we have multiple enemies. A poet says the following: “O! **My** enemy, in **you** I find out **my** expression and pace, just like the daytime needs the nighttime, **I** need you”. We will walk and will not stop*

**Table 4.18**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 18**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	We You I	3 1 1	8

		My	2	
		Our	1	
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This	1	2
		The	1	
3.	Clausal Substitution	So	1	1
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>12</b>

Based on table 4.18 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference, substitution and conjunction. There are five personal references appear in this paragraph, those are *we, you, I, my, our*. „*We*“ as personal pronoun refers to speaker and audience members in the place. Whereas „*you*“ as personal pronoun refers to *enemy* that has been said in poet before and „*I*“ as personal pronoun refers to the owner of poet and „*my*“ also refers to speaker of speech. The last is „*our*“ as possessive adjective refers to country.

„*This*“ as demonstrative reference which refers to *justice* in previous paragraph. While „*the*“ as neutral demonstrative has function for definite article which shows to identify *terrorist organization*. „*So*“ as clausal substitution that substitute the clause in previous sentence it can be seen „*we will never hesitate to stamp out all the terrorists organizations such as FETO, PKK, Daesh, DHKP-C, and YPG*“. And last is „*and*“ as additive conjunction which shows as connector between noun phrases.

### **Paragraph 19**

*We will be one, we will be big and we will be alive.*

*We will be brother **and** sisters **and** we will be Turkish all together.  
**This is our** motto. (Applause, cheers.)  
 (Audience Member: **We** always get **your** back Mr. President, **we** always **do**)*

**Table 4.19**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 19**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
5.	Personal Reference	We Our Your	7 1 1	9
6.	Demonstrative Reference	This	1	1
7.	Verbal Substitution	Do	1	1
8.	Additive Conjunction	And	2	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>13</b>

Based on table 4.19 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph is only reference, substitution and conjunction. There three personal references in this paragraph, those are *we*, *our*, *your*. The speaker uses the word „*we*“ seven times all of them refer to the speaker of speech and people in the place while „*our*“ as possessive adjective refers to speaker and audience members also and „*your*“ as possessive adjective refers to listeners include everyone in the place.

Demonstrative reference consist *this*. „*This*“ refers to the statement or motto that has been said by the speaker (President Erdogan) in paragraph. *We will be one, we will be big and we will be alive. We will be brother and sisters and we will be Turkish all together. This is our motto.*

The last is substitution *do*. „*Do*“ is kind of verbal substitution that operates to substitute the verb *get your back*. *Mr. President*. From the expression above all audience members stated that themselves always follow and help Mr. President (Erdogan).

### Paragraph 20

*Turkey is a state of Law. As you may have noticed even in the process of the coup attempt. We did not step outside framework of law. All the steps, all decisions, all the practices that we have implemented are in compliance with the constitution and our laws. Our parliament, ☉ National Security Council, ☉ Council of Ministers, and all of ☉ institutions remain within boundaries of law. Should be there any deficiencies or mistakes steaming from the extraordinary period we go through, legal action will be taken against these mistakes. But it is our primary duty to establish justice. I hear the people chanting in favor of the death penalty. Turkey is a democratic constitutional state with parliamentary system. Thus the government will need to take the request of people into consideration.*

**Table 4.20**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 20**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	You We Our It I	1 3 6 1 1	12
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That The There These	1 5 1 1	8
3.	Nominal conjunction	☉ National Security Council	3	3
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	2	2



5.	Adversative Conjunction	But	1	1
6.	Causal Conjunction	Thus	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>27</b>

Based on table 4.20 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist reference, ellipsis and conjunction. There are five personal references appear in this paragraph *you, we, our, it, I*. „*You*“ as personal reference which refers to Turkish people in the place while „*we*“ as personal reference which refers to Turkish people and speaker. The word „*our*“ as possessive adjective which refers Turkish people about *parliament, National Security Council, Council of Ministers, and all of institutions remain within the boundaries of law*. Whereas „*it*“ refers to the legal action in previous sentence and „*I*“ as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Mr. President) that he states himself information comes to him about people chanting in favor of the death penalty.

Comparative reference in this paragraph consist *the, there, these*. All the words „*the*“ in paragraph twenty are called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article and they show for identifying words after themselves.

There is one kind of ellipsis in this paragraph that is *our* (☉). In paragraph must be *Our parliament, our National Security Council, our Council of Ministers, and all of our institutions remain within the boundaries of law*. The speaker uses ellipsis to avoid repetition *our* in the text.

Conjunction in paragraph twenty consist **and, but, thus**. There are two conjunction „**and**“ in paragraph. They are called as additive conjunction. one of grammatical cohesion, because they connect noun phrase and add data, *Our parliament, National Security Council, Council of Ministers, and all of institutions remain within the boundaries of law*. The word „**but**“ as adversative conjunction shows contrast and last is „**thus**“ as causal conjunction that shows the purpose.

### Paragraph 21

*The government takes **the** request to **the** Parliament **and** it is discussed in **the** Parliament. **And** when a decision is made at **the** Parliament everyone will have to abide by **it**. A couple of minutes ago, **our** injured friend perfectly explained what needs to be done. He said “If bringing back death penalty will not cause to **the** government, **or** if the death penalty cannot be brought back **here, then the** Parliament should decide for the most severe punishment other than death penalty.*

**Table 4.21**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 21**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	It Our	2 1	3
2.	Demonstrative Reference	The Here	7 1	8
3.	Additive Conjunction	And	2	2
4.	Temporal Conjunction	Then	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>14</b>

Based on table 4.21 above shows about grammatical cohesion in paragraph twenty one is only reference and conjunction. There are two personal references appear in this paragraph those are *it, our*. „*It*“ as personal reference which refers to the request of people that has been said by the speaker in previous sentence. Whereas „*our*“ as possessive adjective which refers to *injured friends* that explained what needs to be done.

Demonstrative reference in this paragraph consist *here* and *the*. The word „*here*“ is kind of demonstrative reference because it refers to scale of the place where he delivers speech while „*the*“ as neutral demonstrative reference because all „*the*“ show for identifying words after itself.

*And* and *then* as conjunction. „*And*“ is kind of additive conjunction, the speaker uses *and* twice which show as connector between clauses, whereas „*then*“ as temporal conjunction because it shows the relationship of time sequence within the sentences in paragraph.

## Paragraph 22

*This already exists, no problem about it. But the death penalty is dement of our people and it will have to be discussed by the Parliament. And then the parliament takes the relevant step. When a certain step is taken, no one will have the right to question it. Does this practice exist in majority of countries in the world? Yes it does, That one can be very well discussed in turkey and a decision will be made then. As Rumi says, putting things in to their proper place is justice. But if you put something to a place where it should not be, then it is even harsher than oppression. So, we will abstain from that.*

**Table 4.22**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 22**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	It You We	6 1 1	8
2.	Demonstrative Reference	This That	2 2	4
3.	Nominal Substitution	One	1	1
4.	Verbal Substitution	Does	1	1
5.	Causal Conjunction	So	1	1
6.	Adversative Conjunction	But	1	1
7.	Additive Conjunction	And	4	4
<b>Total</b>				<b>20</b>

Based on table 4.22 above shows about grammatical cohesion in this paragraph are reference, substitution and conjunction. There are three items of personal references that is *it*, *you*, and *we*. The word „*it*“ as personal reference which refers to the *death penalty* that has been mentioned by the speaker in previous sentence, the second also refers to *death penalty* and the third one refers to *relevant step*. Whereas „*you*“ as personal pronoun refers to the Turkish fellows in the place and last is „*we*“ refers to speaker and people in the place

Demonstrative reference consist *this*, *the* and *that*. „*This*“ is kind of singular form from *these* which refers to *death penalty* and „*that*“ is kind of singular form from *those* which refers to *parliament takes the relevant steps* and last „*that*“ refers to prior statement. All „*the*“ as neutral demonstrative reference because all „*the*“ show for identifying words after themselves.

There are two kinds of substitution appear in this paragraph. The first is „*one*“ is kind of nominal substitution that substitutes the word *relevant step* and the second one is „*does*“ is kind of verbal substitution operates to substitute *practice*.

There are three kinds of junction appear in this paragraph *and*, *but* and *so*. „*And*“ as additive conjunction which shows as connector between clauses while „*but*“ as adversative conjunction which shows the contrast idea and last is „*so*“ as temporal conjunction which shows relation sequence of time.

### Paragraph 23

*We will put things to **their** proper places **and** secure justice from oppression. The unity, solidarity **and** brotherhood displayed by **our** nation on night of July 15 will be **our** guide in expanding the scope of **our** targets in accelerating **the** pace of our steps. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, **we** are not only fighting against FETO Terrorist Organization. **We** will also continue to fight against **other** terrorist organization **and** forces behind **them**. **We** will continue **our** fight in a **stronger and more** effective manner. **We** once again disrupted **the** game **they** wanted to play in **our** country. **We** will foil **the** games played in Syria, Iraq, Libya, in the Middle of East, in North Africa **and** all **the** games played everywhere in the world **that** cause **the** oppressed **and** innocents shed tears **and** lose.*

*(Applause, Cheers)*

**Table 4.23**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 23**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	Σ
1.	Personal Reference	We Their Our Them	7 1 6 2	16
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That The	1 5	6
3.	Comparative Reference	Stronger More	1 1	4
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	11	11
<b>Total</b>				<b>37</b>

Based on table 4.23 above, it shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph is only reference and conjunction. There are four personal references in this paragraph that is *we*, *their*, *our* and *them*. The first is „*we*“ refers to the speaker of speech and Turkish fellows in the place. Whereas „*their*“ refers to *parliament members* and „*our*“ refers to *targets in accelerating the pace of the steps*. And last is „*them*“ refers to *terrorist organization*.

Demonstrative reference consist *the* only. All the words „*the*“ is called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article. „*The*“ is showing for

identifying words after *the*. Whereas comparative reference in this paragraph is *stronger* and *more*. Two of them refer to emphasizing of the speaker that he realizes about continuing fight in affective manner.

Conjunction *and* that found in paragraph there are eleven. They are kind of additive conjunctions which show as connector between clauses and noun phrases.

#### Paragraph 24

*My brothers and sisters, of course no one of them is independent from what is happening in our country. They are simply different stages of the same plot in action. Therefore on the July 15, not just in Ankara or Istanbul but in other parts of the world, hundreds of millions of people's heart was beating for us, for Turkey. They were praying for us. No matter what they do; no matter what traps they set up, no matter what games they play, with the help of Allah Almighty we will achieve our goals for 2023. In this way, we will lay the ground work for upcoming generations to pursue the visions of 2053 and 2071.*

**Table 4.24**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 24**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	My Them Our They We	1 1 2 5 2	11
2.	Demonstrative Reference	That The	1 2	3
3.	Comparative Reference	Same Different	1 1	2
4.	Additive Conjunction	And	2	2

<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>
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Based on table 4.24 above shows that grammatical cohesion in this paragraph twenty three consist reference, substitution and conjunction. There are five personal references appear in this paragraph that is *my, them, our, they, we*. the word „*my*“ as possessive adjective which refers to speaker of the speech about the audiences. Whereas „*them*“ as personal reference which refers to *terrorist organization members* that has been said by speaker in paragraph and „*our*“ as possessive adjective refers to country. The speaker uses word „*they*“ five times, the first one refers to *terrorist organization members* and the second up to the last refer to people.

Demonstrative reference appears in this paragraph are *this* and *the*. the word „*this*“ only once he said in paragraph which refers to the situation while „*the*“ as neutral demonstrative definite article. Which show for identifying words after „*the*“.

Comparative reference consists *same* and *different*. The first word is „*same*“ which shows the same identifying while the word „*different*“ which shows the differences between stages.

And last is conjunction, *and* is additive conjunction which shows as connector between noun phrases.

### **Paragraph 25**

*We will not be there to run the visions, surely not. We will not be there to see it but our grandchildren will hopefully do. May Allah Almighty help all of us.*



*As I end my remarks, I would like to recite Arif Nihat Asya's Prayer Poem. We all have a hoarse voice; do not leave our minarets with no calls to prayer my God! Either brings us those who make honey or do not just leave us with no hive, oh my God! Minarets have no ridges; do not take Milky Way away from our skies, my God! Do not leave this country which was needed by Muslims, do not leave the field of Jihad with no pahlevan. Do not leave these masses, which look for a hero, with no hero, My God!*

**Table 4.25**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 25**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	We I Us Our My	3 2 3 3 5	16
2.	Demonstrative Reference	These The There This	2 1 2 1	6
3.	Clausal Substitution	Not	1	1
4.	Verbal Substitution	Do	1	1
5.	Additive Conjunction	Either ...or	1	1
6.	Adversative Conjunction	But	1	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>26</b>

Based on table 4.25 shows about grammatical cohesion in paragraph twenty five consists reference, substitution and conjunction. There are five

personal references that appear in this part, those are *we, our, I, my, us*. „*We*“ as personal reference which refers to the speaker and people in the place. In the sentence the speaker himself tells everyone in inauguration Who will be there to run the visions that has been planned by Turkish people. „*Our*“ as possessive adjective refers to speaker and audience about the grandchildren while „*I*“ as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (The President of Turkey) and „*my*“ as possessive adjective refers to speaker also. The last is „*us*“ refers to the people in the place where he delivers the speech.

Demonstrative reference consist *there, these, the, this*. The words „*there*“ refer to the interpretation time in the future about vision that has been said by the speaker while „*these*“ refers to the masses. „*The*“ is called neutral demonstrative represented by definite article. And last word is „*this*“ refers to the country as specific one refers to The Republic of Turkey.

There are two kinds of substitution also in this paragraph, *not* and *do*. The first word is „*not*“, it is called clausal substitution because „*not*“ operates to substitute the clause before itself. In the sentence must be *We will not be there to run the visions, we will surely not be there to run the vision*. the speaker avoid the repetition. Whereas „*do*“ is kind of verbal substitution that substitute the word *run* to avoid repetition also.

And last is conjunction, there are two conjunctions *either...or* and *but*. „*Either...or*“ as additive conjunction is showing the option statement to

Turkish people on the place while „**but**“ as adversative conjunction shows the contrast of his statement before that their grandchildren will run the visions.

### Paragraph 26

*Let **us** know how to resist **the** foe, do not leave **us** lifeless, **my** God! On the path tomorrow. Do not leave **our** years with no Ramadhan. **my** God! **Either** disperse **your** herd, if left unattended **or** do not leave **them** with no shepherd, **my** God! **I** would like to kiss eyes of **the** children of **our** martyrs. **My** deepest regards **and** respects to **the** spouses **and the** parents **that** are left behind. **My** spouse **and I** have a responsibility of being brother, a father **and** a mother to all of **you** behind.*

***We** will be always with **you**. The Republic of Turkey will also always stands by **you**. Please always keep **that** in mind.*

***I** entrust all of **you** to Allah Almighty.*

**Table 4.26**  
**Grammatical in Paragraph 26**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
1.	Personal Reference	I We Them Our Your Us My You	3 1 1 2 1 2 5 1	16
2.	Demonstrative Reference	The That	4 2	6
3.	Additive Conjunction	And Either ... or	4 1	5

<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
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Based on table 4.26 shows about grammatical cohesion in this paragraph consist only reference and conjunction. There are eight personal references that appear in this paragraph *us, my, your, our, them, I, we, you*. The word „*us*“ as personal pronoun which refers to the speaker of speech and Turkish people in the place where speaker delivers the speech and „*my*“ as possessive adjective which refers to President Erdogan. While „*we*“ and „*our*“ as personal pronoun and possessive adjective which refer to audience members and the speaker of speech while „*you*“ refers to Turkish people in the place also. The last word is „*I*“ as personal pronoun refers to Speaker of the speech (The President of Turkey).

Demonstrative reference in this paragraph consist *that, the, „That“* refers to the statement that has been stated by President Erdogan in the place to Turkish people at the time. The speaker expresses that himself always with Turkish people whatever take it away. And the next is „*the*“, it is classified into demonstrative reference and categorized into definite article that shows for identifying words after itself.

Conjunction in this paragraph is *and* and *either...or, „And“* as additive conjunction which is showing adding and as connector between phrases while „*either...or*“ as additive conjunction also which shows option of idea that has been stated by the speaker.



**Table 4.27**  
**Statistical Table of Cohesion**

No	GRAMMATICAL	PARAGRAPH														$\Sigma$
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Reference	3	16	24	28	13	8	25	26	20	31	39	23	38	27	321
2.	Substitution	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
3.	Ellipsis	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
4.	Conjunction	3	5	6	10	4	10	12	9	12	10	9	10	6	10	116
<b>PARAGRAPH</b>																
No	GRAMMATICAL	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	$\Sigma$		
1.	Reference	17	22	21	10	10	20	11	12	26	16	22	22	209		
2.	Substitution	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	6		
3.	Ellipsis	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
4.	Conjunction	4	6	9	2	2	4	3	5	11	2	2	5	55		
<b>TOTAL</b>														<b>723</b>		

Based on table above it can be said that there are 723 data, where are the reference has 530 items, substitution has 13 items, ellipsis has 9 items while conjunction has 171 items.

## 2. The Dominant Types of Grammatical in Erdogan's Speech

There are 723 items of grammatical cohesion that found in President Erdogan's Speech. From the table below can be seen that reference is the most dominant type of grammatical cohesion used in the speech. The total of

reference is 530 items or 73.30%. In the speech, the researcher used grammatical to describe the situation and the setting. However the listeners can understand the speech, the situation and words. Grammatical that used in the speech is easy understood and make the listeners automatically the grammatical cohesion.

**Table 4.28**  
**Recapitulation of Data Percentage**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	$\Sigma$	Percentage (%)
1.	Reference	530	73.30%
2.	Substitution	13	1.79%
3.	Ellipsis	9	1.24%
4.	Conjunction	171	23.65%
<b>TOTAL</b>			

Table 4.29 above can be seen that is a recapitulation of data percentage from grammatical cohesion found in the speech. The table also shows the total and percentage of grammatical. The total obtained from analysis carried out using codes based on types of grammatical cohesion. Reference with 530 items or 73.30 % is calculated by  $\frac{530}{723} \times 100 = 73,30$ . Substitution is 13 items or 1.79% is calculated by  $\frac{13}{723} \times 100 = 1.79$ . Ellipsis is 9 items or 1.24% is calculated by  $\frac{9}{723} \times 100 = 1,24$ . The last is conjunction with 171 items or 23.65% is calculated by  $\frac{171}{723} \times = 23,65$ . So, by the calculation above the most dominant of grammatical cohesion is reference with 73.30%.

## B. Discussion

After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher needs to discuss then findings in order to clarify the answer of the problem that existed in previous chapter. The first problem is what types of grammatical cohesion appear in the speech. In this research, the researcher only focuses on President Erdogan's Speech.

There second problem is the most dominant of grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech. Actually, grammatical cohesion can make interconnected and interrelation relationship from one paragraph to another. Cohesion is needed, because in order to the message, points, content of news are delivered clearly to readers.

This research is supported by Siti Nurjannah.<sup>44</sup> She discussed about grammatical cohesion in Barack Obama's speech. She also used Halliday and Hasan theory that classified grammatical cohesion into 4 types. She only focuses 2 types of grammatical cohesion in the speeches. The researcher also used Halliday and Hasan's theory and four types of grammatical cohesion to analyze.

This research is similar with Jubaidah.<sup>45</sup> She has found the dominant grammatical cohesion in Donald Trump's speech. She also used Halliday and

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<sup>44</sup>Nurjannah Siti, „An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Barack Obama's Second Victory Speech Discourse Analysis“, *Under Graduate Thesis* (Makassar: Hasanuddin University, 2013) <<http://eprints.hasanuddin.ac.id/8821/>>

<sup>45</sup>Jubaidah, „Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion of Donald Trump's Speech About Syria Air Tanks“, *Under Graduate Thesis* (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2019) <<http://opac.fah.uinjkt.ac.id/>>



Hasan theory, the total of grammatical cohesion in the speech. There are 106 data in this thesis. The most dominant grammatical cohesion which is used in the speech of Donald Trump is reference with 66 items, the second is conjunction with 29 items, the third is ellipsis with 10 items and the last is substitution with 1 item.

Based on all the previous researches above, the comparison between this research and another research that explained is this research analysis grammatical cohesion on different object. This research focused on the manuscript of speech from President Erdogan. The researcher analyzed four types of grammatical cohesion. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjuncton.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained the previous chapter. It can be concluded grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016.

1. The researcher found four types of grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016 are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.
2. The dominant grammatical cohesion in President Erdogan's speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016 is reference with total 530 data from 723 data that found by the researcher.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher would like to present the some suggestion for the teacher, students of English department and for further researchers as follow:

1. For English Teachers should be more creative to make the teaching and hessionlearning process to be interesting by speech as the media. Especially in discourse class or material about it that discuss about grammatical cohesion, because with media, the students easily know the aim of lesson.

2. For students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in grammatical cohesion by using other object, such as: movie, news, novel and etc.

For the future researchers, particularly those who have some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Beside that, the next researchers can use other theories in conducting their research. The researcher hopes that this research can give benefits to another researchers.

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## APPENDIX 1

### INSTRUMENT OF DOCUMENT MANUSCRIPT

Red for Reference, Blue for Substitution, Grey for Ellipsis and Green for Conjunction

#### President Erdogan's Speech at the inauguration of the People Congress and Culture Center In 2016

##### Paragraph 1

Dear brothers **and** sisters.

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

**My** August nation, **my** dear brothers **and** sisters, distinguished guests, ladies **and** gentleman. **I** would like to welcome every one of **you** with heartfelt emotions.

##### Paragraph 2

First of all, **I** would like wish **and** hope **that** the Bestape People's Congress **and** Culture Center. **This** is the first **one** **and** **we** have to build on **it**. **We** are inaugurating **now**, will yield good results for **our** nation. **It** is important part of **our** Presidential Complex. **And we** are inaugurating **this** facility on **such** a meaningful day, in **such** important times **and** in company. **That** gives **me** immense pleasure.

(Cheers, applause.)

##### Paragraph 3

**We** have relatives of martyrs **and** Ø (we have) veterans of July with **us**. **I** would like to welcome all of **you**. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, on the night July 15 **we** lost total of 237 martyrs. **We** lost 170 civilians, 62 police officers **and** 5 military personnel. As of 7 P.M. today **we** have 2191 injured. **I** wish Allah's mercy upon **our** martyrs. **He** always gives the strength all time. **I** extend **my** condolences to martyrs' relatives to **our** nation. **As far as you** know status of martyrdom is the second highest degree. **After** being a Prophet in **our** faith just like expressed by the poet Arif Nihat Asya: The hill of martyrs is not occupied **there** is someone waiting **there**. **And** in order to take some breathes of air, a chest waiting for the wind to blow. **He** has a shrine worthy of **this** sacred hill; the ground **he** lies in is known, **the** flag **he** holds is known. Who dare say **he** is an unknown soldier? **He** wrote the epic, **his** name in eulogies.

#### Paragraph 4

Let **us** kiss **it** if **our** lips are clean, **but** if **our** feet are not clean let **us** not step on the ground **and** express by others. **This** brave man with a beyond is only to be applauded **and now** is **your** turn to speak up. The hill of martyrs is not occupied, **it** is guarded by heroes! In order to flutter, a flag waits for wind. Indeed, in **this** country the hill of martyrs has never been left unoccupied **and** will never be. Of course the ground in which **our** martyrs are lying is known. **The** flag **they** are holding is known. The faith in **their** heart is known. The profession of Islam in **their** tongue is known. **However**, what is known about **those** that killed **the** martyrs? Only **their** treason is known. No one of martyrs is known for **us**. Quite **on the contrary**, **they** are very well known. Each **and** every one of **them** is known by **our** nation **and** will remain so forever.  
(Cheers **and** applause)

#### Paragraph 5

In order to render the holy memory of **our** mortals eternal, **we** have renamed the Bosphorus Bridge into July 15 Martyrs Bridge. The intersection where the Parliament **and** Chief of Staff premises are located has been renamed in July's martyrs Square. The Kizilay Square has been renamed the July 15 Kizily Democracy Square. **Now we** will monumentalize the name of **our** 237 martyrs, just like in the War Memorial in Canakkale and **We** will **do**, **we** will monumentalize **them** at the hill located at exit of Bosphorus Bridge on the Anatolian side. **And their** names will be given to schools so that **their** memory will be permanent.  
(Cheers, applause)

#### Paragraph 6

The relatives of **our** martyrs are granted all of rights **that** are encompassed in law on the fight against terrorism. **It** is debt of honor for **us** to take care of **our** brothers **and** **Ø (our)** sisters **that** sacrificed **their** lives to protect **their** country **and their** nation. **In addition** to **the** means provided by the state, the people **themselves** are also organizing campaigns **and** fundraisers. At the moment, **the** ministry of Family **and** social policies has started a Campaign. For benefit **the** families of **our** martyrs **and** **Ø (our)** veterans. **We** have Ziraat Bank, Halkbank, Vakif Bank, Ziraat Participation **and** Vakif Participation accounts into which donations **and** contribution can be made.



## Paragraph 7

Distinguished brothers **and** sisters,  
**Our** police officers **and** soldiers were wounded in **this** despicable **and** treacherous attack. Most of **them** are in Ankara **and** in Istanbul. **It** was just **there**, in **this** corner. The intersection between Gendarmerie premises **and the** president Complex were bombed by airplanes. **And that** was not good enough for **them**. Right, **after that they** bombed the spot just in front of **our** mosque **and we** gave 5 martyrs **there**. **My** brothers **and** sisters, **this** can only be done by infidels. Can someone claim to be a Muslim **or** a Turkish do like **this**? No, **these** people have nothing to do with **this** nation. How did **they** infiltrate into **the** ranks of **my** soldiers, ranks of police officers, **and** state institution. **Now**, people from **the** West are giving **us** advice. **They** say „get well **soon**“. **However**, right **after** saying **that they** express regarding **those that** have been suspended **or** dismissed from office. Mind **your** own business!!!(Cheers applause).

## Paragraph 8

A coup is staged in my country, martyring 237 people **and** wounding 2191 others. **And** simply send a brief message of condolences. **And then you** follow **that** up with 9 advices? No, **you** do not  $\emptyset$  (follow), keep **that** for **yourself**! When 5 **or** 10 people die in a terrorist incident, **you** create the biggest fuss out of **it**. Isn't **that so**? **Here, on other hand you** have the Republic of Turkey **that** has always adopted a democratic parliamentary system. **The** president of **this** country has been elected with 52 percent of **the** vote. **The** government received 50 percent of **the** vote. A coup has been staged against **them and** what **that** happen. **Instead of** siding with **this** nation **and** wit **this** state **you** are on **the** side of coup plotters. To date, nobody from the council of Europe **or** the European Union **or** from the west came to Turkey to convey condolences in person. **And** as if **that** isn't enough, **they** have face to make **this** kind of statements.

## Paragraph 9

**And then they** say, „Erdogan is very angry **and** aggressive.“ **My** brothers **and** sisters, **you** were just saying something. **We** bow down only when **we** are observing **our** prayers in front of Allah (Cheers applause). **We** have never been servants to mere servants **and** will never be. **However**, FETO (Fetullah Terrorist Organization) members are servants to a mere servant. **They** say **he** (Fetullah Gulen) is closer to **them** than **their** carotid arteries. How ignorant

**and** despicable **they** are! **We** only have Allah **that** is closer to **us** than own carotid arteries. **We** only worship to Allah Almighty. **Those that** have no tolerance shall not be tolerated. **It's same as** Muslim **ones do** in entire world. In **my** consideration, each of **my** brothers **and** sisters **that** took **the** streets to protect **his/her** country, nation, independence, **and** future is a veteran. (Cheers, applause) May **your** struggle be blessed! **Our** parliament was immediately opened for a session **that** night Mr. Speaker came together with **his** group **there**.

(Cheers, applause).

### Paragraph 10

**These** reminded **me** that **we** were putting up a new struggle for independence **and we** were again waging a struggle for future. **We** are one mighty nation, one very lucky nation **because you** have no **equal** in the world. **Our** martyrs, veterans **and** citizens that stood in **the** way of tanks, planes **and** bombs at **the** cost of **their** lives made history on the night of July 15. **They thus** opened **the** doors of a new era for Turkey. **I** congratulate **our** sisters **and** brothers, **our** Nene Hatuns (Cheers, applause). **I** congratulate **our** lady martyrs that stood in **the** way of tanks **and** died a martyr's death. **I** congratulate **our** lady friends **that** were not scared by weapons **and** tanks. **I** congratulate **our** young, who bravely lay under tanks with **the** intention to die a martyr's death; who showed **that** bravery (Cheers, applause).

### Paragraph 11

**I** congratulate **those** who lay under **the** tank tracks. Of course **it** is beyond **me** to congratulate **the** martyrs. **It** is my Lord **and it** is **our** beloved Prophet that congratulates **the** martyrs. **Our** beloved Prophet welcomes **them** with open arms. **So**, martyrs are becoming a neighbor to **our** beloved Prophet. **They** had been heralded beforehand. **I** am envious **and** jealous of **our** martyrs. May **our** Lord combine **our** fate **and** destiny with **them**. On the night of July 15, in every corner of **our** country, **we** had people on **the** streets from all walks of life, all political backgrounds **and** all lifestyles. **And** since **that** night, Turkey has been able to demonstrate to **the** whole world **that** when necessary **it** can ignore all differences **and** defend **its** independence **and** **its** future. **We** demonstrated **this** to all of **our** friends **and** enemies to such a point **that** all of **the** negative calculation. Regarding **our** country were invalidated on July 15. Each of scenes experienced **that** night, only a little portion of which was **actually** captured by cameras, dropped like a sledgehammer on **the** heads of **those**.

## Paragraph 12

**Those** were expecting Turkey's demise by means of economic, social **and** political terrorism. **Those** who had wrong intentions with regard to **our** country for a while. **They** thought **that they** could play with **the** divisions in society **and thus** bring Turkey to knees. **They** thought **that they** could intimidate Turkey by unleashing the most bloody **and** brutal terrorist organizations, ranging from PKK to the Daesh, upon Turkey. **They** thought **that they** could take **this** nation hostage by making **the** members of FETO terrorist organization in military uniforms go out on **the** streets with **their** aircraft, tanks, **and** artillery. **They** set up a trap. **But** Allah Almighty also plans; Allah is the best of planners. **We** must obey **Him**. On **the** night July 15, **our** nation was able to completely neutralize **the** trap of **those** had wrong **and** ill intentions for **us**. With all of 81 provinces **and** 79 million citizens, Turkey was able to completely destroy forty years of insidious preparations **and** accumulation in period **that** shorter than 20 hours.  
(Cheers **and** applause)

## Paragraph 13

Dear brothers **and** sisters  
FETO terrorist organization has been working to get to **this** point for 40 year-history. **But now, the** tables are turned. Are **we** at the end of **the** story? No, **we** are not  $\emptyset$  **(at the end of the story)**. **There** is still a lot of **more** that **we** need to do. As **I** have always been saying, **they** are like a cancer virus. What **we** experienced was metastasis. Right **now we** are eradicating **that** virus from **the** body. **It** should be completely eradicated. **This** body needs to be rid of **that** virus. So **many** people say „**you** discharged 10 thousands, 20 thousands“. No matter **many** people **there** might be, **we** will clean all of **them** out **and we** will  $\emptyset$  **(clean all of them out)**. Why, **they** say **and** how come, **I** ask. **Because it** is evident what might happen if **we** leave **this** country to **them**. **It** is unacceptable for **those**. Who drop bombs on **my** immaculate people from planes bought with **our** taxes to remain in **this** country's institutions? **We** should cleanse **them**.

## Paragraph 14

Dear brothers **and** sisters,

I do believe that everyone has come to one right realization. The attempt coup on the night of July 15 was different than all the other coups in the history of our country. It also intended to take over the society itself. Those are not members of this gang of traitors, those that are not subservient to the leader of this gang in Pennsylvania would not have the opportunity of sustaining their life here in this country and to build a future for themselves. The nation saw this grave danger and threat, therefore people from all political parties, including the AK Party, CHP, MHP other political parties stood up against this coup attempt. They sided with the state and with the statesmen. This awakening united the whole people beyond and above day-to-day political tensions and any types of polemics and competition.

Thanks Allah

#### Paragraph 15

Our citizens displayed a solidarity which proves that when it is the homeland at stake, all else is just a minor detail. We are very aware of their message this scene bears for me in person as the President. As well as for Prime Minister, chairpersons of political parties on July 25, 2016, the chairpersons of AK Party, CHP and MHP gathered in a meeting here at the President complex. By doing so, they reaffirmed their solid stance against the coup attempt and sent strong messages pertaining to the upcoming future of turkey. Therefore, I would like to once again extend my gratitude to the chairpersons of our political parties for their responsible behavior.

#### Paragraph 16

The fact, there was not a single political party or a party chairpersons or a citizen group that supported the coup attempt on July 15 is very encouraging for us to be very optimistic for our future. In my consideration, at night of July 15, the unity demonstrated by the people is a manifestation of what we had during the Battle of Galipoli and during the War of independence. After seeing all of this, if there are still people who have doubts regarding their nation and country about Turkey's future and our goals for 2023, I question their mental capacity. Turkey's future is brighter today than it was on morning July 15. Because many of the successive incidents that we witnessed especially over past 3 years became deciphered on the July 15 in a way even the most mediocre minds can easily understand. As saying of elderly goes; their mask came off and they showed their true color. Now it no longer makes sense to dwell on what we may have said in the past. It is now time to consider our future. If we cannot turn the July 15 into a new milestone, then shame on us.

(Audience member: We want death penalty!)

### Paragraph 17

Up until today, many people have insulted **me** **and** **there** were ongoing court proceedings against **them**. **However** since **I** take **this** a turning point **I** am **now** withdrawing all **the** lawsuits for once. If **we** cannot properly seize **this** opportunity **I** think **the** nation will hold **us** accountable. **Therefore** **I** do believe **that our** politicians **and** all segments of society will act in accordance with **this** delicate reality. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, as **we** hold **the** coup plotters **and** **their** supporter within **and** outside **the** country countable, of course **we** will not pursue revenge **but rather** justice.  
(Cheers **and** Applause)

### Paragraph 18

Having said **this**, **we** will never hesitate to stamp out all the terrorists organizations such as FETO, PKK, Daesh, DHKP-C, **and** YPG, in doing **so**, that is to say all of **the** terrorists organizations that threat for **our** country **and** for our future nation. Distinguished brothers and sisters **we** have multiple enemies. A poet says the following: "O! **My** enemy, in **you** I find out **my** expression and pace, just like the daytime needs the nighttime, **I** need you". **We** will walk and will not stop.

### Paragraph 19

**We** will be one, **we** will be big **and we** will be alive.  
**We** will be brother **and** sisters **and we** will be Turkish all together.  
**This** is **our** motto.  
(Applause, cheers.)

(Audience Member: **We** always get **your** back Mr. President, **we** always **do**)

### Paragraph 20

Turkey is a state of Law. As **you** may have noticed even in **the** process of **the** coup attempt. **We** did not step outside framework of law. All **the** steps, all decisions, all **the** practices **that we** have implemented are in compliance with the constitution **and** **our** laws. **Our** parliament, ∞ (**our**) National Security Council, ∞ Council of Ministers, **and** all of ∞ institutions remain within boundaries of law. Should be **there** any deficiencies **or** mistakes steaming from the extraordinary period **we** go through, legal action will be taken

against **these** mistakes. **But it** is **our** primary duty to establish justice. **I** hear **the** people chanting in favor of the death penalty. Turkey is a democratic constitutional state with parliamentary system. **Thus the** government will need to take the request of people into consideration.

#### Paragraph 21

**The** government takes **the** request to **the** Parliament **and it** is discussed in **the** Parliament. **And** when a decision is made at **the** Parliament everyone will have to abide by **it**. A couple of minutes ago, **our** injured friend perfectly explained what needs to be done. He said "If bringing back death penalty will not cause to **the** government, **or** if the death penalty cannot be brought back **here, then the** Parliament should decide for the most severe punishment other than death penalty.

#### Paragraph 22

**This** already exists, no problem about **it**. **But the** death penalty is dement of **our** people **and it** will have to be discussed by **the** Parliament. **And then the** parliament takes **the** relevant step. When a certain step is taken, no one will have **the** right to question **it**. Does **this** practice exist in majority of countries in **the** world? Yes **it does**. **That one** can be very well discussed in turkey **and** a decision will be made **then**. As Rumi says, putting things in to **their** proper place is justice. **But** if **you** put something to a place where **it** should not be, **then it** is even harsher than oppression. **So, we** will abstain from **that**.

#### Paragraph 23

**We** will put things to **their** proper places **and** secure justice from oppression. The unity, solidarity **and** brotherhood displayed by **our** nation on night of July 15 will be **our** guide in expanding the scope of **our** targets in accelerating **the** pace of our steps. Distinguished brothers **and** sisters, **we** are not only fighting against FETO Terrorist Organization. **We** will also continue to fight against other terrorist organization **and** forces behind **them**. **We** will continue **our** fight in a **stronger and more** effective manner. **We** once again disrupted **the** game **they** wanted to play in **our** country. **We** will foil **the** games played in Syria, Iraq, Libya, in the Middle of East, in North Africa **and** all **the** games played everywhere in the world **that** cause **the** oppressed **and** innocents shed tears **and** lose.

(Applause, Cheers)

#### Paragraph 24

**My** brothers **and** sisters, of course no one of **them** is independent from what is happening in **our** country. **They** are simply **different** stages of **the same** plot in action. **Therefore** on the July 15, not just in Ankara **or** Istanbul **but** in other parts of the world, hundreds of millions of people's heart was beating

for **us**, for Turkey. **They** were praying for **us**. No matter what **they** do; no matter what traps **they** set up, no matter what games **they** play, with **the** help of Allah Almighty **we** will achieve **our** goals for 2023. In **this** way, **we** will lay the ground work for upcoming generations to pursue **the** visions of 2053 **and** 2071.

#### Paragraph 25

**We** will not be **there** to run **the** visions, surely **not**. **We** will not be **there** to see it **but** **our** grandchildren will hopefully **do**. May Allah Almighty help all of **us**. As **I** end **my** remarks, **I** would like to recite Arif Nihat Asya's Prayer Poem. **We** all have a hoarse voice; do not leave **our** minarets with no calls to prayer **my** God! **Either** brings **us** those who make honey **or** do not just leave **us** with no hive, oh **my** God! Minarets have no ridges; do not take Milky Way away from **our** skies, **my** God! Do not leave **this** country which was needed by Muslims, do not leave the field of Jihad with no pahlavan. Do not leave **these** masses, which look for a hero, with no hero, **My** God!

#### Paragraph 26

Let **us** know how to resist **the** foe, do not leave **us** lifeless, **my** God! On the path tomorrow. Do not leave **our** years with no Ramadhan. **my** God! **Either** disperse **your** herd, if left unattended **or** do not leave **them** with no shepherd, **my** God! **I** would like to kiss eyes of **the** children of **our** martyrs. **My** deepest regards **and** respects to **the** spouses **and** **the** parents **that** are left behind. **My** spouse **and** **I** have a responsibility of being brother, a father **and** a mother to all of **you** behind.

**We** will be always with **you**. The Republic of Turkey will also always stands by **you**. Please always keep **that** in mind.

**I** entrust all of **you** to Allah Almighty.

Padangsidempuan,      December 2021  
Validator

**Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum.**  
NIP. 19760610 200801 1 016

## APPENDIX 2

### INSTRUMENT OF THE TABLE

**Table 1**  
**Cohesion Device Instrument to Collect Data**

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Data	Unit	$\Sigma$
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
<b>Total</b>				

### TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION

1. Reference included Personal Reference, Demonstrative Reference and Comparative Reference.
2. Substitution included Nominal Substitution, Verbal Reference and Clausal Substitution.
3. Ellipsis included Nominal Ellipsis, Verbal Ellipsis and Clausal Ellipsis.
4. Conjunction included Additive Conjunction, Adversative Conjunction, Causal Conjunction and Temporal Conjunction.



**APPENDIX 3**  
**DATA OF DESCRIPTION**

**Table 2**  
**Data Description of Grammatical Cohesion**

No	Data	Paragraph/line	Cohesion Markers
1.	I	P 1/14, p 2/11, p 3/11, p 3/14, p 3/15, p 10/16, p 10/17, p 10/18, p 10/19, p 11/11. P 11/15, p 13/14, p 13/10, p 14/12, p 15/18, 17/12(2x), P 17/14(2x), p 18/18, p 25/13(2x), p 26/14, p 26/12.	Personal reference
	Me	P 2/15, p 10/11, p 11/11, p 17/11,	Personal reference
	My	P 1/13, p 9/11, 9/110(2x), p 13/11, p 15/13, p 18/15(2x), p 25/13, p 25/15, p 25/16, p 25/17, p 25/19, p 26/11, p 26/12, p 26/14(2x), p 26/16,	Personal reference
	You	P 1/14, p 3/12, p 3/16, p 8/12, p 8/13, p 8/14, p 8/15, p 8/19, p 10/13, p 13/18, p 18/15, p 18/16, p 22/17, p 26/12	Personal reference
	Your	P 4/13, p 7/113, p 8/13, p 9/112, p 19/15, p 26/13,	Personal reference
	We	P 2/12(2x), p 2/14, p 3/11, p 3/13(2x), p 3/14, p 5/11, p 5/15, p 5/16, p 5/17, p 6/17, p 7/17, p 9/12(2x), p 9/13, p 9/17, p 9/18, p 10/11, p 10/12(2x), p 11/17, p 11/10, p 12/10, p 13/12(2x), p 13/14, p 13/15, p 13/16, p 13/18(2x), p 13/19, p 13/12, p 15/12, p 16/15, p 16/10, p	Personal reference

	16/1 13, p 16/1 14, p 16/1 16, p 17/1 3, p 17/1 6, p 17/1 18, p 18/1 1, p 18/1 4, p 18/1 7, p 19/1 1(3x), p 19/1 2(2x), p 19/1 5(2x), p 19/1 2, p 19/1 3, p 19/1 7, p 22/1 8, p 23/1 1, p 23/1 4, p 23/1 5, p 23/1 6, p 23/1 8, p 23/1 9, p 23/1 10, p 24/1 7(2x), p 25/1 1(2x), p 25/1 4, p 26/1 8.	
Us	P 3/1 1, p 4/1 1(2x), p 4/1 10, p 6/1 2, p 7/1 11, p 9/1 7, p 12/1 12, p 16/1 3, p 16/1 15, p 17/1 4, p 24/1 4, p 24/1 5, p 25/1 2, p 25/1 5, p 26/1 1(2x).	Personal reference
Our	P 2/1 3, p 2/1 4, p 3/1 5, p 3/1 6, p 3/1 8, p 4/1 1(2x), p 4/1 6, p 4/1 12, p 5/1 1, p 5/1 5, p 5/1 7, p 6/1 1, p 6/1 3, p 6/1 7, p 7/1 2, p 7/1 6, p 9/1 12, p 10/1 3, p 10/1 6(2x), p 10/1 7, p 10/1 8, p 10/1 9, p 11/1 4, p 11/1 4, p 11/1 4, p 11/1 5(2x), p 11/1 6, p 11/1 7, p 11/1 11, p 11/1 12, p 12/1 2, p 12/1 11, p 13/1 12, p 14/1 4, p 15/1 1, p 15/1 9, p 16/1 3, p 16/1 7, p 17/1 5, p 18/1 3, p 18/1 4, p 19/1 4(2x), p 19/1 8, p 21/1 3, p 22/1 2, p 23/1 2, p 23/1 3(2x), p 23/1 4, p 23/1 8, p 23/1 9, p 24/1 2, p 24/1 7, p 25/1 2, p 25/1 4, p 25/1 7, p 26/1 2, p 26/1 6,	Personal reference
He	P 3/1 5, p 3/1 10, p 3/1 11, p 3/1 12(2x), p 9/1 5,	Personal reference
Him	P 12/1 10,	Personal reference
His	P 3/1 12, p 9/1 11,	Personal reference
They	P 4/1 7, p 4/1 8, p 7/1 6, p 7/1 9, p 7/1 11, p 7/1 12, p 8/1 12, p 9/1 1, p 9/1 5, p 9/1 7, p 10/1 5, p 11/1 4, p 12/1 3(2x), p	Personal reference

		12/14(2x), p 12/16, p 12/17, p 12/19, p 13/15, p 13/19, p 14/10, p 15/16, p 16/12, p 23/18, p 24/12, p 24/15(2x), p 24/16(2x),	
	Them	P 4/11, p 5/17, p 6/15, p 7/13, p 7/16, p 8/18, p 9/16, p 11/13, p 11/16, p 13/19, p 13/11, p 13/13, p 14/17, p 17/12, p 23/17, p 23/18, p 24/11, p 26/13,	Personal reference
	Their	P 4/17, p 4/18, p 4/19, p 5/17, p 5/18, p 6/13(2x), p 6/14, p 9/16, p 10/15, p 12/18, p 14/17, p 15/12, p 15/16, p 15/19, p 16/17, p 16/18, p 16/13(2x), p 17/17, p 22/16, p 23/11,	Personal reference
2.	This	P 2/12, p 2/14, p 3/11, p 4/12, p 4/15, p 5/16, p 7/12, p 7/14, p 7/17, p 7/18, p 7/19, p 8/16, p 8/19(2x), p 8/12, p 11/11, p 12/17, p 13/12, p 13/17, p 13/10, p 13/11, p 14/15, p 14/16, p 14/17, p 14/18, p 14/10, p 14/11, p 15/13, p 16/16, p 17/12, p 17/13, p 17/16, p 18/11, p 19/13, p 22/11, p 22/14, p 24/17,	Demonstrative reference
	That	P 2/15, p 4/17, p 7/15, p 7/16, p 7/12(2x), p 8/13(2x), p 8/15(2x), p 8/19, p 8/12, p 10/11, p 11/18, p 11/19, p 11/11, p 11/13, p 12/14, p 13/16, p 13/17, p 14/12, p 15/11, p 16/12, p 16/19, p 17/15, p 18/13, p 19/13, p 22/15, p 22/18, p 23/11, p 26/15.	Demonstrative reference
	These	P 7/19, p 10/11, p 19/11, p	Demonstrative

		25/18,	reference
	Those	P 4/19, p 7/12, p 9/18, p 11/11, p 11/15, p 12/11, p 12/12, p 12/111, p 13/111, p 14/14, p 14/15, p 25/15,	Demonstrative reference
	Now	P 2/13, p 4/13, p 5/15, p 7/10, p 13/13, p 13/16, p 16/13, p 16/17, p 17/13,	Demonstrative reference
	There	P 3/19(2x), p 7/14, p 7/17, p 9/14, p 13/14, p 13/19, p 16/11, p 16/10, p 17/11, p 19/16, p 25/11(2x),	Demonstrative reference
3.	One	P 2/12, p 4/19, p 22/15,	Nominal substitution
	Ones	P 9/19.	Nominal substitution
	Do	P 5/16, p 7/18, p 19/15, p 25/12,	Verbal substitution
	So	P 8/15, p 18/12,	Causal substitution
	Not	P 25/11.	Causal substitution
4.	We are not ☐	P 13/14,	Nominal ellipsis
	☐National Security Council	P 19/14.	Nominal ellipsis
	We will ☐	P 13/11, p 19/14,	Verbal ellipsis
5.	And	P 1/11, p 1/13, p 1/14, p 2/11, p 2/12(2x), p 2/14, p 2/15, p 3/11, p 3/12, p 3/13, p 3/19, p 4/12, 4/13, p 4/15, p 4/10, p 4/11, p 5/13, p 5/13, p 5/18, p 6/13(2x), p 6/15, p 6/16, p 6/17, p 7/18, p 7/19, p 1/11, p 7/12(2x), p 7/13, p 7/14, p 7/15, p 7/17(2x), p 7/10, p 8/11, p 8/12(2x), p 8/18, p 8/19, p 8/12, p 9/11(3x), p 9/14, p 9/17, p 9/10, p 9/11, p 10/12, p 10/14(2x), p 10/16, p 10/18, p 10/19,	Additive conjunction
	In addition	P 6/14.	Additive conjunction

	Either...or	P 25/15, p 26/12.	Additive conjunction
	After	P 3/1 7, p 7/1 7, p 7/1 13, p 16/15.	Temporal conjunction
	But	P 4/11.	Adversative conjunction
	On the contrary	P 4/110.	Adversative conjunction
	Actually	P 11/14.	Adversative conjunction
	Therefore	P 14/1 8, p 15/1 8, p 17/1 4, p 24/13,	Causal conjunction
	Against this	P 14/110,	Adversative conjunction
	However	P 4/1 8, p 7/1 12, p 9/1 4, p 17/12.	Adversative conjunction
	Then	P 8/1 2, p 9/1 9, p 21/1 6, p 22/12, p 22/1 6,	Temporal conjunction
	Instead of	P 8/110.	Adversative conjunction
	On the other hand	P 8/15.	Additive conjunction
	Thus	P 10/15, p 12/14, p 19/119,	Causal conjunction
	Rather	P 17/110,	Causal conjunction
	Because	P 10/13, p 13/112, p 16/111.	Causal conjunction



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
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08 September 2020

Nomor : 107/In.14/E.6a/PP.00.9/09/2020  
Lamp : -  
Perihal : Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth:

1. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum. (Pembimbing I)  
2. Sri Minda, M.Hum. (Pembimbing II)

di -Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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NIM : 17 203 00043  
Fak/Prodi : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : **An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in President Erdogan's Speech at the Inauguration of the People's Congress and Culture Center in 2016**

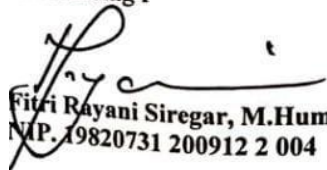
Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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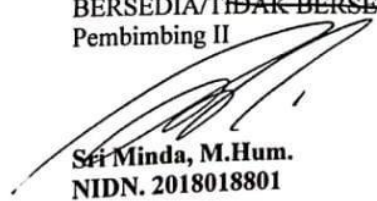
  
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PERNYATAAN KESEDIAAN SEBAGAI PEMBIMBING

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