

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN POLITICAL
SPEECH OF BORISH JOHNSON FROM CONSERVATIVE
PARTY IN 2019**

THESIS

By:

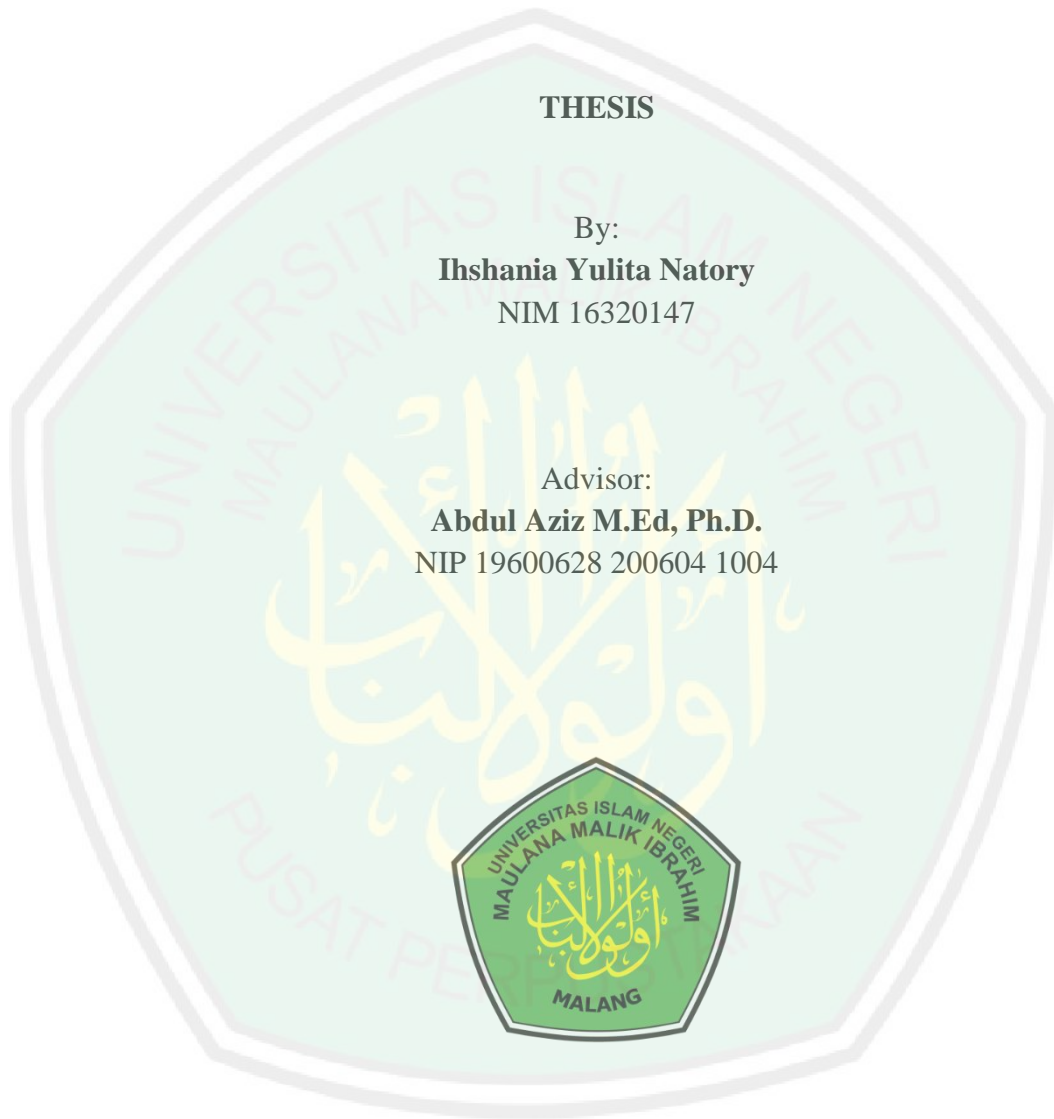
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2020

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN POLITICAL
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PARTY IN 2019**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

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IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Political Speech of Borish Johnson from Conservative Party in 2019" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 07 September 2020

The researcher



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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Ihshania Yulita Natory's thesis entitled **An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Political Speech of Borish Johnson from Conservative Party in 2019** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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MOTTO

“ Allah never promise that the sky will always bright,
Allah never promise that the sea will always blue, but he promises
that there are two easiness in a difficulty ”



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

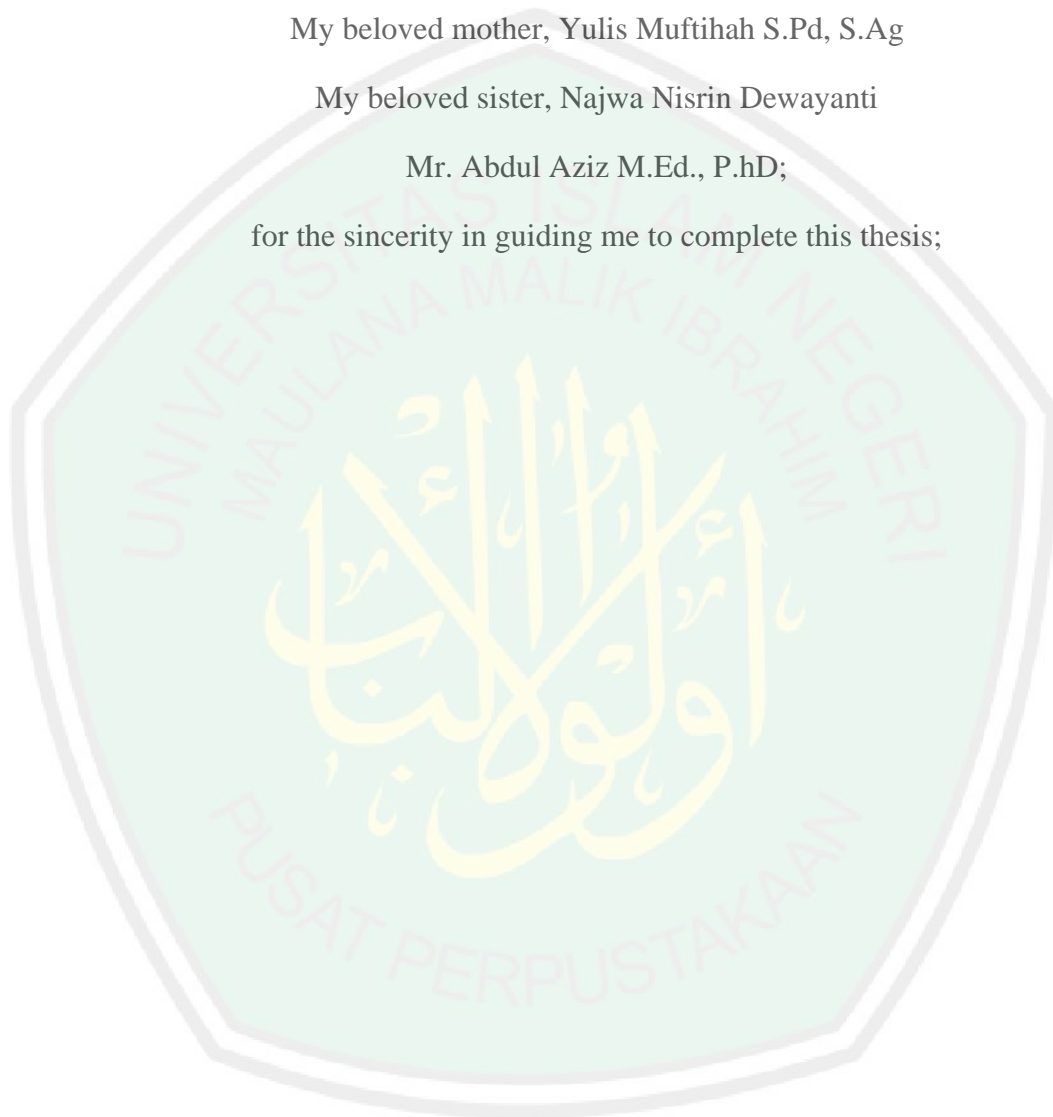
My beloved father, Hisbullah Mukhtar S.Ag, M.Pd

My beloved mother, Yulis Muftihah S.Pd, S.Ag

My beloved sister, Najwa Nisrin Dewayanti

Mr. Abdul Aziz M.Ed., P.hD;

for the sincerity in guiding me to complete this thesis;



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All the praises are to Allâh, the Lord of the 'Alamîn. All the thanks giving of the authors make the presence of Allah SWT thanks to His grace in providing health, strength, and fortitude so that the author can complete his studies and complete this thesis. Hope and blessings may be offered to the Prophet Muhammad and all his people who always carry out and preach the teachings they carry.

Thanks to Allah's help, finally the writing of the thesis entitled **“An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Political Speech of Borish Johnson from Conservative Party in 2019”** can be completed well as a piece of writing intentionally reviewed from the Islamic law. to meet the completeness and requirements to obtain a degree of Bachelor of Literature (SS) at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Even though the compiler is a human being, therefore, no matter how much the compiler does, it certainly does not escape from deficiencies and mistakes. Therefore criticism and suggestions are very necessary. Hopefully, the assistance that has been given by various parties can be a good deed worth worship and is rewarded by Allah SWT with multiple rewards.

The author realizes that in writing this thesis many parties provide valuable motivation and inspiration. For that, with humility and high respect, the composer would like to thank:

1. Mr. Abdul Aziz M.Ed, Ph.D. as a Supervising Lecturer who has provided guidance with patience and guidance in completing this thesis.
2. Mr. Ribut Wahyudi M.Ed., Ph.D. as a thesis examiner who has sacrificed his time to guide and test me so that with all his guidance, my thesis is much better than before.
3. All my lecturer in the Department of English Literature, thank you very much for the knowledge and all advice that you have given to me so I can finish my undergraduate study.
4. My beloved Father Hisbullah Mukhtar and My beloved mother Yulis Muftihah, you are the first teachers in my life who have loved and loved me from birth to understanding the vastness of knowledge in this world.
5. All my friends in the Department of English Literature generation of 2016 that I cannot mention one by one.

Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for both the writer and the readers who are interested in this topic. Suggestions, corrections, and critics are welcome for making this thesis better.

Malang, 07 September 2020



Ihshania Yulita Natory

ABSTRACT

Natory, Ihshania Yulita. 2020. **An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Political Speech of Borish Johnson from Conservative Party in 2019**. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Abdul Aziz M.ed, P.hD

Keywords : Lexical Cohesion, Political Speech, *Borish Johnson*

This research is about the types of lexical cohesion found in the text of Borish Johnson's political speeches. The text of political speech is chosen because the researchers consider that in political speech many languages are used by politicians with a particular purpose and intent. So it is easy to find the kind of lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's theory (1976) that serves as an alternative to understanding political speech.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher uses this method to describe the discussion and findings of Discourse Analysis which focuses on the analysis of lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation and examines the problem which is a function of lexical cohesion how lexical cohesion is used in Boris Johnson's speech to convey certain messages relating to social and political contexts which is then elaborated in the analysis to arrive at conclusions with the initial goal. The data used in this study are three Borish Johnson political speech texts in the Conservative Party in 2019.

This study shows the results that the lexical type of cohesion found in Borish Johnson's political speech text. Repetition 36.63%, Synonymy 6.94%, Superordinate 16.83%, General word 26.73%, and Collocation 12.87% found in 101 paragraphs. the most frequent lexical cohesion type is repetition with a percentage of 36.63%. This is very common because this discovery is by the

findings of Halliday and Hasan (1976) who said that repetition is a very common phenomenon that occurs in English.

Researchers provide advice to people associated to this research. Those are English teacher or lecturer and students majoring in English. They can use research as teaching material or as a reference for lexical cohesion material and provide insight into how to properly understand political speeches and certain functions that are reviewed through lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory. The second suggestion is addressed to further researchers. Actually, this research can still be expanded with other texts or discourse research. Therefore, different data will produce different discussions and conclusions.

Abstrak

Natory, Ihshania Yulita. 2020. Menganalisis Leksikal Kohesi pada Pidato Politik Borish Johnson dari Partai Konserfatif Tahun 2019. Skripsi. Departemen Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Abdul Aziz M.ed, P.hD

Keywords : Leksikal Kohesi, Pidato Politik, *Borish Johnson*

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian tentang jenis-jenis kohesi leksikal yang ditemukan dalam teks pidato politik Borish Johnson. Teks pidato politik dipilih karena para peneliti menganggap bahwa dalam pidato politik banyak bahasa yang digunakan oleh para politisi dengan tujuan dan maksud tertentu. Sehingga mudah untuk menemukan jenis kohesi leksikal berdasarkan teori Halliday dan Hasan (1976) yang berfungsi sebagai alternatif untuk memahami pidato politik.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan metode ini untuk menggambarkan diskusi dan temuan Analisis Wacana yang berfokus pada analisis kohesi leksikal yaitu repitisi, sinonim, superordinat, kata umum dan kolokasi, dan meneliti masalah yang merupakan fungsi dari kohesi leksikal dan bagaimana leksikal kohesi digunakan dalam pidato Borish Johnson untuk menyampaikan pesan-pesan tertentu yang berkaitan dengan konteks sosial dan politik yang kemudian dijabarkan dalam analisis untuk sampai pada kesimpulan dengan tujuan awal. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah tiga teks pidato politik Borish Johnson di Partai Konservatif pada 2019.

Studi ini menunjukkan hasil bahwa jenis kohesi leksikal ditemukan dalam teks pidato politik Borish Johnson. Pengulangan 36,63%, Sinonimy 6,94%, Superordinate 16,83%, Kata umum 26,73%, dan Kolokasi 12,87% ditemukan dalam 101 paragraf. tipe kohesi leksikal yang paling sering adalah pengulangan dengan persentase 36,63%. ini sangat umum karena penemuan ini sesuai dengan

temuan Halliday dan Hasan (1976) yang mengatakan bahwa repitisi adalah fenomena yang sangat umum yang terjadi dalam bahasa Inggris.

Peneliti memberikan saran kepada pihak yang terkait dengan penelitian ini. Yaitu guru bahasa Inggris atau dosen dan mahasiswa jurusan bahasa Inggris. Mereka dapat menggunakan penelitian sebagai bahan pengajaran atau sebagai referensi untuk materi kohesi leksikal dan memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana memahami dengan baik pidato politik dan fungsi-fungsi tertentu yang ditinjau melalui kohesi leksikal berdasarkan teori Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Saran kedua ditujukan kepada peneliti lebih lanjut. Sebenarnya, penelitian ini masih dapat diperluas dengan teks lain atau penelitian wacana. Oleh karena itu, data yang berbeda akan menghasilkan diskusi dan kesimpulan yang berbeda.

مستخلص البحث

نطرى, احسانية يولنا 2020. تحليل التماسك المعجمي في الخطاب السياسي لبوريش جونسون نفيحز بالمحافظين في 2019 وأدها جامعة مولنا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالنج
 املشرف : الدكتور عبد العزيز
 الكلمات املفتاحية : التماسك المعجمي، الخطاب السياسي، بوريش جونسون

هذه البحث هو البحث عن دراسة لأنواع التماسك المعجمي الموجود في نص خطابات بوريش جونسون السياسية. تم اختيار نصوص الخطابة السياسية لأن الباحثين يعتبرون أنه في الخطاب السياسي هناك العديد من اللغات المستخدمة عند السياسيين بالأهداف والأغراض المحددة. حيث من السهولة على إيجاد أنواع التماسك المعجمي القائمة على نظرية هاليداي وحسن (1976) التي تعمل كبديل لفهم الخطاب السياسي.

الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث وصفية كمية. يستخدم الباحث هذه الطريقة لوصف مناقشة ونتائج تحليل الخطاب التي تركز على تحليل التماسك المعجمي، أي التكرار، والمرادف، والكلمة الفائقة، والكلمة العامة، والترابط، وتفحص المشكلات التي تعتبر وظيفة التماسك المعجمي، وكيفية استخدام التماسك المعجمي في خطاب بوريش جونسون لتبليغ الرسائل. - بعض الرسائل المتعلقة بالسياق الاجتماعي والسياسي التي يتم وصفها بعد ذلك في التحليل للوصول إلى الخلاصة مع الأهداف الأولى. البيانات المستخدمة في هذه البحث هي ثلاثة نصوص لخطاب بوريش جونسون السياسية في حزب المحافظين في عام 2019

توضح هذه الدراسة النتيجة أنّ هناك أنواع من التماسك المعجمي في نص خطاب بوريش جونسون السياسي. التكرار 36.63٪، المرادفات 6.94٪، الفائق 16.83٪، الكلمات العامة 26.73٪، التجميع 12.87٪. توجد في 101 فقرة. أكثر أنواع التماسك المعجمي شيوعاً كان التكرار بنسبة 36.63٪. هذا شائع جداً لأن هذه النتيجة مناسبة بالنتائج لهاليداي وحسن (1976) اللذان يقولان إن التكرار ظاهرة شائعة تحدث في اللغة الإنجليزية.

يقدم الباحثون اقتراحات للأطراف المتعلقة بهذا البحث. وهم مدرسو اللغة الإنجليزية أو المحاضرون والطلاب الجامعي في قسم اللغة الإنجليزية. يمكنهم استخدام البحث كمواد التعليم أو كالمراجع لمادة التماسك المعجمي وتقديم المعلومات عن كيفية فهم الخطاب السياسي بشكل صحيح ووظائفه المحددة التي يتم مراجعتها من خلال التماسك المعجمي القائم على نظرية هاليداي وحسن (1976). الاقتراح الثاني موجه إلى مزيد من الباحثين. في الواقع، لا يزال من الممكن توسيع هذا البحث مع نصوص أخرى أو بحث الخطاب. فلذلك، ستؤدي البيانات المختلفة إلى المناقشة والخلاصة المختلفة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an essential part of human life that used in their daily life. (Cook, 2003 & Rahardjo, 2018) stated that language is at the heart of social life used by people as a means of communication. According to (Noam Chomsky, 2002), language is a limited or unlimited set of sentences constructed from a series of elements. Someone uses language as a means of communicating specifically to convey their meanings and feelings (Hall, 1968: 158). It can be observed that language is an essential element in community interaction. There are two ways to convey this, namely spoken language and written language. Oral Language is manifested in the form of speaking and communicating between one person and another (Himmelmenn, 1998 in Holton, 2005). At the same time, written language is a language that uses symbols (letters) instead of sounds (Halim, 2018). In this way, written text is different from verbal interactions. To compose the written text, the writer must write a well-written book so that the reader can understand it easily.

A text is anything to conveys a series of meanings for the person who examines it. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) state that book must have a texture to express property into text, this is what distinguishes it from something that is not text. A text will be considered well-created when clauses and sentences are related to each other by expressing the main factors about textuality standards. Every

word, phrase, clause and punishment in the written text must be connected. The sequence of sentences that link will be formed into a unit called the book (Ekoyanantiasih, 2001). However, it is different from analyzing texts. In analyzing text, there are still some problems found. For example, it is difficult for us to understand the meaning of the book if we can not comprehend different words or understand the purpose of the direction of the conversation in a text (Supini et al., 2017). Thus, cohesion can contribute to understanding the contents of a book, and a text cannot be separated from the cohesion (Fadhli, 2015).

Cohesion is a semantic concept that is present in a text by referring to the semantic relationship to determine it as a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4). Cohesion can contribute as a strategy for understanding texts and also for producing good texts so that it makes it easy for readers and listeners to understand (Carty, 2002). According to (Hoey, 1991), cohesion functions as a link between grammar and lexical to give meaning. (Huang, 2000), cohesion is the use of linguistic tools to achieve the logical development of ideas in writing. A cohesive text is made in various ways. In the course of discourse analysis, (Connor, 1996) defines cohesion as the use of explicit linguistic devices to signal the relationship between sentences and parts of the text. Cohesion is divided into two, namely lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). But this research will focus on lexical cohesion.

Lexical cohesion is one way to understand the meaning of a text. By using lexical cohesion to discuss data, the reader will understand well the contents of a book, especially speech as will be addressed by the researcher because it provides

knowledge about the relationship in each vocabulary with the sentence. Lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 274). Thus, in this paper, the points to be analyzed by the author are the types of lexical cohesion used in the political speech of Borish Johnson in conservative party 2019 and the function of lexical cohesion in the text of the speech to make the reader easy to understand what information is conveyed therein. Thus, in this paper, the points to be analyzed by the author are the types of lexical cohesion used in Borish Johnson's political speech in the conservative 2019 party and the lexical cohesion function in the speech text to make the reader quickly understand what information is conveyed in it. Thus, this study uses a lexical analysis of cohesion in speech texts, where it is a written discourse. The greeting book is one of several types of registered address (Ghofar, 2018). Halliday (1985: 44) stated that written speech serves as a symbol used to indicate something spoken. There are two types of lexical cohesion which are distinguished according to the theory of (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). These can be identified through sentences that form a unity in a text or discourse. Namely, reiteration, which includes repetition, superordinate, synonym, and general word and the second is collocation.

Besides the theory used by researchers, journals related to this study are also considered as references. Such as (Afianti, 2016) who discusses the lexical cohesion with the object of an article in a journal by Brian Paltridge entitled What Is a Good Research Project ?. Qualitative is a method used in research and uses the theories of (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) and (Paltridge, 2000). he only focuses

on the type of cohesion which refers to the study of cohesive elements in the text by giving the results of various kinds of lexical cohesion analysis. He also explained that the lexical cohesion is needed in writing a book to make the reader more understanding with what they are reading. Thus, this can be used as an objective of the existence of the research.

Second, (Purnamasari, 2011) also discusses the lexical cohesion in The Jakarta Post Editorial in August 2010. Qualitative method is a method used by researchers to collect and analyze data and draw conclusions. This study is intended to find out the lexical type in a Jakarta post editorial chosen by researchers by random sampling and find out its function. This research is research that has succeeded in inspiring me to become a new study. Still, the difference is the object that is using political speech which contains many specialized techniques with specific functions or goals.

Third, (Ghofar, 2018) discussed lexical cohesion in Sukarno's speech. The author chooses the text of the lesson because he assumes that it is one of the written books. The students must master to analyze the types of lexical cohesion which will then be presented the kind of lexical cohesion that becomes dominant. In this study, he uses a qualitative approach using descriptive methods. Although this study discusses lexical cohesion, some things distinguish this study from other studies, namely examining the types of lexical cohesion that aims to determine pedagogical implications.

Fourth, (Al-inayatul, 2017) analyzed lexical cohesion which is only focused on lexical cohesion, namely repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponymy, hypernymy, meronymy, and holonymy. Then explore the function and proportion of lexical cohesion used in abstract undergraduate theses. The method he uses is a descriptive qualitative method. The primary data are the ten abstracts of the view selected by researchers, especially by undergraduate linguistics students from the English department at Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang by using Halliday and Hasan's theory at 1976.

The last, (Sa'diyah, 2018) analyzed lexical and grammatical cohesion used in the @ 9gag virus video on Instagram by using (Halliday and Hasan's, 1976) theory analyzes. The method used is descriptive qualitative. Researchers used qualitative because this study did not contain numbers but contained language and words. In addition to classifying the types of cohesion that are often used in 9gag virus videos posted on Instagram, researchers also identified the use of cohesive devices that serve to clarify the contents of the video.

From some of the previous studies listed above, a researcher can conclude that previous research is not much different from the research to be examined this time, namely regarding the theory used is the theory of (Halliday and Hasan, 1967), but what distinguishes between the previous and this research is the object used. If other studies more enjoy using articles or videos, here a researcher uses the script of political speeches where researcher assume that Borish Johnson's political speech contains many languages are used by politicians with a particular

purpose and intent so that by lexical cohesion contributions the researcher helps the reader to understand the text of the political speech.

The researcher is interested in the analysis of this speech because this speech is a political speech from the largest party in the United Kingdom, so the researcher considers that in a political speech many languages are used by politicians with a particular purpose and intent are widely used by politicians. (Chilton, 2004: 2) defines politics as a place for power struggles between someone who seeks or maintains their power. Thus, in a political speech, it must have specific aims and objectives which are different from the purposes of other discourses. Every utterance made by politicians has its discourse value because it is a realization of Van Dijk's intention (1997: 12). Through politics, politicians can control people's behaviour and their costs, make decisions and control resources. All of these goals are done through the use of language. Thus, politicians are careful to use their words because they believe that the power of Language can influence one's thoughts (Joseph, 2002: 16).

In this case, the purpose of this study is to inform that Boris Johnson's political speech contains various lexical cohesion, as explained by (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Besides, to report the types of lexical cohesion, the author also tells that from every word contained in the lexical cohesion type. It has a specific purpose and meaning so that it is not just a word that is thrown at Free, which this research will be analyzed based on data and analytical theory. Thus, descriptive qualitative will be used by the researcher to study this research because this study aims to describe the discussion and findings of the Discourse Analysis which

focuses on analyzing lexical cohesion and investigating a problem that is the function of lexical cohesion which is then described in an analysis relating to the data is in the form of words, not statistics. Hence, it relies on the process of inductive reasoning to interpret and structure meaning.

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the researcher would like to write the research questions as below :

1. What types of lexical cohesion are used in the script of Boris Johnson's political speech?
2. What are the functions and proportions of lexical cohesion used in the script of Boris Johnson's political speech?
3. How the lexical cohesion used by Boris Johnson for delivering specific messages related to the social and political context at that moment?

C. The Objective of the Study

Based on the research question, the aims of this study are :

1. To identify the types of lexical cohesion in the script of Boris Johnson's political speech
2. To identify the functions and proportions of lexical cohesion in the script of Boris Johnson's political speech
3. To know how the lexical cohesion is used by Boris Johnson for delivering certain messages related to the social and political context at that moment

D. Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give a contribution to the relate study both theoretical and practically

1. Theoretically

The research is expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies in discourse analysis. Especially for students, lecturers and other readers who can provide information about lexical cohesion types and functions; that contained in the script of Boris johnson's political speech.

2. Practically

The results of this study are expected to be applied by lectures as an additional reference for lexical cohesion material. This study may give helpful information for students about the types and functions of lexical cohesion found. Then, it can be used as a reference for another researcher that will take similar research in cohesion analysis.

E. Scope and Limitation

The researcher considers that the research has a fairly broad scope, so researchers feel the need to draw boundaries based on the background of the study. Thus, this research is significant and not too broad in discussing the problem; this research is limited by

1. Scope

In this study, the researcher will discuss lexical cohesion. As we know, lexical cohesion can be found in several things such as news scripts, song lyrics, movie scripts, video and others. Here, researchers will focus on the lexical cohesion that occurs in Boris Johnson's speech text at the conservative party in 2019.

2. Limitation

In this article, a researcher will not discuss anything other than the lexical cohesion in Boris Johnson's speech text at the conservative party 2019. This study only focuses on the types and functions of lexical cohesion that occur in that speech by using the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976).

F. Definition of Key Term

To avoid problem misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the research findings, the researcher would like to explain and define the key terms are used.

Cohesion: Cohesion is a semantic concept that is present in a text by referring to the semantic relationship to determine it as a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4).

Lexical cohesion: Lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection vocabulary. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 274).

Borish Johnson: The leader of the conservative party

Conservative Party: Center-right political party in the United Kingdom in power since 2010

G. Previous Studies

In this case, a researcher has found 12 studies that have the same topic as this research. Besides that, it also has relevance or supports what will be written by the researcher. So that from 5 journals the authors found the similarities and differences between the previous study and this research in terms of subject, method, theory and finding which is intended to avoid duplication, plagiarism, replication, and guarantee the success and validity of the research conducted (Mohd, 2005). Besides, the researcher also received inspiration to conduct this research. The search results for previous works are as follows:

Adukpo & John (2019) discusses the lexical cohesion in the New Patriotic Party manifesto in Ghana in 2012 which aims to identify the lexical cohesion that dominates and the effects of the lexical cohesion device in the 2012 manifesto of the New Patriotic Party (NPP). The theory used in this study is the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). Qualitative research and textual analytical approaches become the research method in this case. The results of this study showed that repetition becomes the dominant data. In addition to that, the effect of the lexical cohesion device used in the manifesto contributes as an aid to establishing bonds and relationships between lexical items such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in the manifesto. Thus, this research concludes that finding lexical cohesion is a language system that can help carry out an ideological approach to a manifesto in developing coherence, so it does not only help to form complete, coherent units.

Yifan (2017) analyzed the lexical cohesion in the speech of the Queen's Christmas Broadcast by using the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). The

problem formulation is the type of lexical cohesion used in speech and how lexical contribution of cohesion in a discourse. Not much different from other studies, this study concludes that of the five types of lexical cohesion, such as repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation. The most frequent repetition occurs, which can make the focal point of the speech stand out so that the audience can easily understand the contents of a speech. On the other hand, the repetition of certain words or phrases makes the context more closely connected and coherent so that the entire address will be more compact and well organized.

Qudah (2016) analyzed lexical cohesion that existed in the speech of American President Barack Hussein Obama in 2019 when carrying out the inauguration. The method used is a qualitative, explorative, and text-analytic research design conducted by analyzing all speeches and seeking the contribution of texts to the meanings in the text. The problem formulation in this research is to find a lexical cohesion device that dominates discourse and the influence of the use of cohesive lexical devices in text persuasion. So the researchers concluded that President Barak Obama used lexical repetition with all its components, namely partial and total repetition, synonyms, superordinates, common words, and various nuances of impartiality in language use. He closed sentences not only together, but also broadly sold himself and his regime's agenda to stakeholders who felt, on the one hand. The general public, on the other, all included in the scope of persuasion. On the other hand, the researcher explains that President Obama, in his political discourse, has specific intentions. To do this, he uses

correct craft with an address that is tightly articulated, tightly intertwined, rich in cohesive lexical bonds, and other linguistic elements.

Saefudin (2020) describes cohesion in the speech text. It also describes the contribution of cohesion to the rhetorical strategy used. The method used is descriptive qualitative discourse analysis (D.A.) which serves to describe and analyze the relationship between lexical cohesion and rhetoric used. As a result, there were about 399 lexical repetition cohesion devices and 64 collocations used by Clinton, and 576 lexical cohesion devices for repetition and 58 markers of the collocation relationship applied by Trump in the debate. Here, repetition is the most dominant type of lexical cohesion in U.S. presidential debates. The difference in frequency of lexical cohesion devices occurs because candidates have different perspectives in understanding the problems facing their countries such as economic, industrial, investment, legal, labour, tax, trade, and terrorism.

Malah (2015) analyzed lexical cohesion in monological and dialogical discourse in different languages. The researcher will explore cohesion in monological and dialogical discourse in different languages by identifying the type and frequency of lexical relationships used in writing abstracts of Applied Linguistic research articles. Then, examining how lexical bonds are used in writing abstracts of Applied Linguistic research articles contribute to abstract coherence. The method used is quantitative and qualitative. As a result, it was found that repetition (54%) became dominant, collocation (14%), and hyponym (11%). The data also shows that lexical cohesion contributes greatly to the

propositional development of all typical motion structures abstract research articles as a genre are also used in Applied Linguistics.

Mubarak (2015) analyzed lexical cohesion in the Talk Show, where it is downloaded from *youtube*. The aim is to describe the lexical cohesion in a dialogue that is focused by looking at the form of repetition that often occurs in conversation. This study looked at the conference in several events in the way of talk shows taken from *youtube*. Then it was given to the data in the form of dialogue from the speakers and concluded the findings obtained. The method used is descriptive by involving the collection of information (data). While the theory used is Taboada's (2004) theory which explains that the repetition that occurs in this study is the repetition of the same item or repeated. The result, researchers found that the speaker tends to repeat both words, phrases, and sentences, which sometimes the repetition becomes good because it reinforces a thought but also detrimental because the sentence becomes inefficient. Not only that, but the researchers have also summarized various reasons for the speaker to do repetition such as reinforce its delivery.

Rullyanti et al. (2018) analyzed lexical cohesion used by Donald Trump's inauguration speech; The United States will be The First "(2017)". This study discusses the use of lexical cohesion contained in Donald Trump's speech in the inauguration on January 20, 2017. It aims to determine the types of lexical cohesion included in the text and to find out the associative meaning used in the inauguration speech. The method used is descriptive qualitative and uses Halliday and Hasan's theory to determine the type of lexical cohesion contained in the

lesson. Second, the theory used to find out the kind of associative meaning is to use Geoffrey Leech's theory. As a result, the type of lexical cohesion that predominates is repetition, collocation, synonym, and superordinate. Repetition dominates because Donald Trump uses repetition as an affirmation of meaning and adds aesthetic value to the sentence. Thus, it provides essential pressure in the context in which Donald Trump emphasizes to Americans always to be the first country in all aspects of life.

Afzal et al. (2019) analyzed lexical cohesion in selected weekly articles written by Cyril Almeida from the Newspaper Daily English published "The Daily Dawn" using the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). As a result, researchers say that lexical cohesion acts as a way to understand the contents of news articles more easily. Then, not much different from previous studies, namely repetition and collocation was found to be the most frequent cohesive devices, so both of them dominate. In conclusion, this shows that the texts of Cyril Almeida's selected news articles published in The Daily Dawn newspaper which the text of the selected news article is organized and improvised into numbered sentences are cohesive mainly because of lexical cohesion, that is, semantic relations through vocabulary rather than grammar.

Towns et al. (2014) analyzed lexical cohesion in two short film review texts to focus on research objectives using lexical cohesion. Namely, to evaluate the text, criticize the text, summarize the text, and segment the text. The theory used is Hoey's (1991) theory which states that there are six types of lexical cohesion. Such as simple repetition, complex repetition, simple paraphrase,

complex paraphrase, semantic association, and non-lexical repetition. The result, researchers say that lexical cohesion is a simple concept; it can be used for research so that the results get very different between methods and products. The reason is that lexical cohesion is not a single construction. But far more complex problems like the text that has been analyzed in this study by using different objectives as mentioned above. Analyzing lexical cohesion with other goals can produce different results.

Purnamasari (2011) analyzed lexical cohesion in The Jakarta Post Editorial in August 2010. Researchers also use qualitative methods by collecting and analyzing data and drawing conclusions based on data aimed at finding out the lexical type in a selected Jakarta post editorial by the researcher randomly sampling and getting seven editorials and finding out its functions. This research is research that has succeeded in inspiring me to become a new study. Still, the difference is the object that is using political speech which contains many specialized techniques with specific functions or goals. The result of this study is the type of lexical cohesion in the Jakarta newspaper editorial after August 2010. They are general and instant. There are eight functions found in the Jakarta newspaper editorial after August 2010 they are repetition, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, synonyms, equivalents, names and similarities. Numerical data have been found based on functions, namely repetition of 896 words, synonyms of 113 words, 39 words of antonyms, 37 words anonymity, 52 words of hyponym, equivalent of 67 words, naming of 5 words, the similarity of 1 word.

Next is Ghofar(2018), who discusses lexical cohesion in Sukarno's speech because the authors pay attention to written texts, especially speech texts. The author chooses the text of the speech because he assumes that it is one of the written texts that students must master to analyze the types of lexical cohesion. It will be presented to the kind of lexical cohesion, which becomes dominant. In this study, he uses a qualitative approach using descriptive methods. Although this study discusses lexical cohesion, some things that distinguish this study from other studies, namely examining the types of lexical cohesion that aims to determine pedagogical implications. The results of this study are the authors find lexical grammatical; reference (793), substitution (18), an ellipsis (52), and conjunction (239) and The lexical cohesion; repetition (23), superordinate (7), synonym (10), general word (4), and collocation (25).

The last is Al-inayatul(2017) analyzed lexical cohesion that only focused on lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hyponymy, hypernymy, meronymy, and holonymy and then analyzes the function and proportion of lexical cohesion used in abstract undergraduate theses. The method he uses is a descriptive qualitative method. The primary data are ten abstracts of thesis selected by researchers, especially by undergraduate linguistics students from the English department at State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Not much different from other studies that discuss lexical cohesion, the theory used is the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). The result of this study is repetition (82.31%), synonym (4.19%), antonym (3.80%),

hyponymy (6.42%), hypernymy (1.05%), meronymy (1, 57%), and holonymy (4.19%).

From some of the previous studies listed above, researchers can conclude that previous studies are not much different from the research that will be examined this time, in terms of theory most of the same that uses the theory of (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) even the problems analyzed are mostly the same. Analyze the types of lexical cohesion, but some studies focus on two things such as lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion, what distinguishes this study from other studies is the object used. If other studies more enjoy using articles or videos, here researchers use political text speeches where researchers assume that Borish Johnson's political speech contains many rhetorical languages used by politicians. So that by lexical cohesion contributions, the researcher helps the reader to understand the text of political speech.

H. Research Method

This part is going to present the methods used to analyze this research. Furthermore, this research design has clarified several items, such as research instruments, participants, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this study, the method that is used is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research is research that describes or depicts the object of research based on facts that appear or as they are (Nawawi and Martini, 1996: 73). According to Mukhtar (2013: 8) Qualitative descriptive research attempts to

describe all the symptoms or conditions that exist, namely symptoms according to what they were at the time of the study. Descriptive qualitative is used to describe the nature of a situation (Frankle, 2008). The nature of the situation is the lexical cohesion element in this study. This can be proven by the paradigm interpretivism relating to data in the form of words, not statistics so that it depends on the process of inductive reasoning to interpret and structure the meaning that can be derived from data. So, the researcher uses this method to describe discussions and findings of the Discourse Analysis that focuses on analyzing lexical cohesion. Then examine a problem that is the function of lexical cohesion which is then elaborated in an analysis to arrive at conclusions by the initial purpose.

2. Data Source

The data source of this study are sentences taken from the script of Boris Johnson's political speech at Conservative Party 2019. Thesis sources are taken from a news portal called PoliticsHome and BBC News. Data sources are the three texts of Borish Johnson's political speech at the Conservative Party.

The first speech script which lasts seven minutes occurred on July 23, 2019, during the inauguration ceremony to begin his post as the new prime minister, replacing Theresa May, which refers to divisions related to the issue of the planned exit of the U.K. from the European Union. The inauguration was attended by all members of the Conservative Party which number 160,000 members and other ministers such as the minister of finance and the domestic minister.

The second speech script, which lasts about 42 minutes took place on October 2, 2019, at the height of the Tory party conference. This speech still has a relation with the previous Johnson speech, which is talking about determining the future of Britain by breaking away from the European Union.

The third speech script which lasts about 8 minutes took place on December 13, 2019, in an event celebrating the Conservative Party's victory over his election in the British election. In his speech, Prime Minister Boris Johnson said this victory would give him a mandate to "resolve Brexit" and bring Britain out of the European Union next month on January 31 2020.

The three speech scripts above have a relationship that is in the first speech when Borish Johnson was first elected as Prime Minister and delivered his program, in the second speech Borish Johnson proposed his program, in the third speech Borish Johnson was saying that he is ready to realize his plan.

3. Research instruments

The instruments that will help the researcher in analyzing data collection and data analysis are the researcher themselves with the knowledge that has been obtained from articles, book, like "Cohesion in English" by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and journals. That way, the involvement of researchers in collecting, analyzing and producing this data causes qualitative data in this study cannot be collected by measuring statistical processes, questionnaires, or interviews. This researcher has not found other instruments that might be involved in analyzing this study. Besides, qualitatively, data was collected through sufficient experience

and knowledge from researchers like Abdul Ghofar, who discusses lexical cohesion in Sukarno's speech entitled "Only a nation with self-reliance can become a great nation."

4. Datacollection

In collecting the data, the researcher obtained the data from the script of Boris Johnson's speech that collection in the following steps. First, the researcher searched for speech texts from Borish Johnson on the internet, precisely in political home news. Second, the researcher downloaded the manuscript. Third, the researcher knows the types of lexical cohesion contained in the script. The fourth, researchers will classify every kind of lexical cohesion. The fifth, the researcher knows the function of the lexical cohesion. From the data already known, the researcher began to analyze the data.

5. DataAnalysis

Based on the research above, data analysis includes several stages. The first stage is the researcher gets all the data by the requirements. Then the researcher analyzes it to answer the first and second questions. Namely, the collected data that has been identified clarified and categorized according to the types that exist in lexical cohesion. Such as reiteration which includes repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation. Second, after categorizing the types of lexical cohesion, the researcher knows the function of the lexical cohesion. In this case, the researcher will analyze it based on the theory of (Hasan and Halliday 1976).

In the next stage of analysis after knowing the type and function, the researcher will present the percentages of the occurrence of each element of the lexical cohesion to find out what kind of lexical cohesion often appears in Borish Johnson's speech text where the writer will input the percentage data using a table. Then, the authors calculate the total of all data that has been inputted in the table. Results are entered into the percentage of total table usage from all data. Finally, the author explains what the function of lexical cohesion are used in the text and how these types of lexical cohesion are used in Johnson's speech in terms of the social and political aspect.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Discourse

Discourse is the complete language unit expressed verbally (Juez, 2009). It is a way to combine and integrate language, actions, interactions, and ways of thinking, believing, valuing, and using various symbols, tools, and objects to enforce a kind of socially identifiable identity (Gee, 2005, p.21). Halliday and Hasan (1989, p.83) divided the discourse into five levels as follows: context, language, discourse, grammar, and phonology.

In teaching English, discourse is divided into two main categories, namely oral and written. Oral discourse is considered less planned and organized, and

more open to intervention by the recipient. There are several types of oral discourse, such as lessons, lectures, and interviews, which have significant features in common with typically written discourse. Meanwhile, written discourse is considered to be well-organized, more formal, and closed. Then, the discourse is divided into four skills of speaking, listening, writing and reading (Cook, 1989, p.50).

The terms discourse and text are exchanged by stating that discourse can be learned by analogy with a sentence because the sentence has been considered as the highest unit of a grammatical structure that tends to determine how cohesion is expressed (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 8). Sentences are generally written and spoken. This means that discourse can be learned in the form of speaking as the definition mentioned earlier and one can see that the concept of discourse is also able to be realized in the text (Fairclough, 2003, p.3). From the above statement, the researcher concludes that discourse analysis is the study of the use of language used by the oral and written texts of each person in a social context.

B. Discourse analysis

Discourse Analysis is the study of the language used which means how individuals achieve personal, social, and political activities through language (Cook, 1989, p.7) which is an approach to study the relationship of language to contextual background features that pay attention to context, text, and function. Sometimes also defined as the language of study above sentence level, how to combine sentences to create meaning, coherence, and achieve goals (Gee et al., 2012). According to the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1988), discourse analysis is the study of how stretching the language used in communication assumes meaning, purpose, and unity for its users. The quality of coherence, so it is recognized to make a valuable contribution to our understanding of the way language work (Cook, 1998).

This explains that the meaning of a word in the context that analyzes the part of meaning can be explained by information from the social and physical world, and social-psychological variables that affect communication, as well as information from the time and place where words are arranged and give meaning (Peccei, 1999, p.5 & Yule, 1996, p.3). According to (Cook, 1989, p.6), Discourse Analysis has similarities in discourse or language use, and texts, both oral and written that concentrate on how broad a language must be meaningful and united with the user. Finally, a discourse has similarities in function, short speaker terms, and long-term goals in the purpose of speaking in verbal interactions.

The study of discourse analysis relates to how the speaker combines sentences into language units. Discourse is According to (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.1-2), the term discourse and text have the same meaning. Text is the unit of the language used. It is not a grammatical unit, like a clause or sentence, only more significant; it is something different from the sentence in the form of goods. A text is best considered a semantic unit: a unit, not of form but meaning. This is the same as Crystal's statement that the text is a discourse that occurs naturally, spoken, written, or signed discourse that is identified for analysis purposes. (David Nunan, 1993, p.6). Text analysis that aims to be significant in social scientific terms must be connected with theoretical questions. On the other hand, no real understanding of the social effects of discourse is possible without looking carefully at what happens when people speak or write. (T. Van Dijk, 2007).

C. Spoken Language

Spoken language is a natural language of man where words are spoken through the mouth. Most of the human language is spoken language. Speech differs from sign language and written language. From the standpoint of linguistic evolution, what is spoken is before the written language. In linguistics, spoken language reveals many of the essential features of human talks while written language is just a record of the discussions that are "revised " (Umita, 2010). Thus, data linguists for investigation and analysis are largely taken from daily speeches, which they consider authentic. Even from a syntactic standpoint, the spoken language usually has its own set of grammatical patterns, which may sometimes differ significantly from those in the written language of spontaneity.

Spontaneity refers to the nature of the spoken language in which it tends to be sent without careful thinking of content. In borrowing Chafe phrases, the idea tends to be activated "from the top of the head " (Chafe, 1994, p. 43). Because the speakers produce speech from above their heads, their speech tends to be fragmented and chaotic.

That way, spoken language has many different features such as having characteristics such as variations in speed but generally faster than writing language, with loud or quiet movements, these like body language, rhythm stress intonation, and pitch range pauses and phrases (Halliday, 1989, p.31). The most common types of oral language, usually spontaneous, informal, and Interactive (Utami, 2010). (Halliday, 1989, p.31) says that grammatical language is less complicated than written language. This explains that in spoken language, fewer attribute adjectives and more verbs are active than written languages. The spoken text is longer; this means that there is more repetition. According to Ure (1971), the spoken text also has shorter, less complicated words and phrases. They have fewer nominalization, more verb-based phrases, and a more limited vocabulary. The text spoken lexically less dense than their written language has grammatical words that are more proportional than lexical words. Spoken language has more words referring to speakers, more numbers and hedging, and less abstract (Westerlund, 2018).

In sum, the spoken language provides a dynamic look. It defines the universe primarily as a process, coding it not as a structure. In spoken language, there is no phenomenon, they occur. They are seen as something that appears,

changes, moves, enters, and exits. (Halliday, 1985 p. 98). It was viewed more as a desirable skill in itself (the need to articulate, or ' to speech ', to live) than as essential equipment to learn other things "(Halliday, 1985, p. 97).

" In linguistic terms, spoken language is characterized by complex sentence structures with low lexical density (more clauses, but fewer high content words per clause); written language by simple sentence structures with high lexical density (more high content words per clause, but fewer clauses). We could express this even more briefly, though at the cost of distorting it somewhat, by saying that speech has complex sentences with simple words, while writing has complex words in simple sentences". (Halliday, 2007 p.77).

D. Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion and coherence are two essential terms in discourse analysis. Halliday and Hasan (1976) and several other researchers (Van Dijk, 1977) argue that the concept of cohesion is a semantic one and not syntactic. Cohesion can refer to the ways sentences are connected by cohesive devices through which the reader can feel the semantic relationship between sentences. While coherence is the unity of the text in which each sentence or each paragraph in the text together to form the discourse the reader can understand its meaning. The understanding between units in text or speech But it is recognized that coherence has established itself as a critical concept in the analysis of discourse and text (Bublitz, 2011, p.37).

Traditionally, cohesion and coherence are related to the reading process, which then becomes a tool to teach how to write texts (Palmer, 1999). Language consists of forms and meanings so that the relationship between states in the language is called cohesion, and the relationship of importance or semantic

relations is called coherence. The more notable difference is found in the concept. Suppose cohesion is divided into two types, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). On the other hand, the concept of coherence is based on the understanding of the message receiver/reader, assuming that the message delivered is easily understood (Brown & Yule, 1983).

E. Cohesion

Cohesion occurs if the interpretation of the elements in the discourse depends on the performances of other factors. Element one requires the other stuff, in the sense that the component cannot be encoded with good results without the source of that element. When this relationship occurs, a cohesion relationship ensues, and the two aspects which require and which are required are at least potentially summarized in the text.

"The term cohesion has generally been defined by linguists as the connection that results when the interpretation of textual elements depends on other elements in the text" (Renkema 2004, p.49, cited in Hermansyah, 1993; Nunan, 1993; Halliday and Hasan: 1976).

Halliday and Hasan (1976) asserted that cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the relationship of meaning that exists in the text and which defines it as text.

"The concept of cohesion is a semantic one: it refers to the relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another". Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.4)

On the other hand, cohesion also has a function to distinguish text from a collection of unrelated sentences (Janjua, 2015, p.149-151). The text which must have a specific structure depends on the factors which are very different from

what is needed in the design of one sentence. Cohesion is secret words that formally unite in penalties, which capture content-based connections between words that make them produce meaning. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 5)

In short, cohesion studies show that the meaning conveyed by texts is meaning, which is interpreted by speakers and listeners based on their conclusions about the proportional connections that underlie what is said. In this connection, the critical assumption underlying this research is that a text is cohesive and coherent. Cohesion is characterized by (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p.4) in their original work 'Cohesion in English' as a semantic connection that is recognized through the lexico-grammatical grammatical system. This happens when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse depends on other aspects. Each component match presupposes/supposes to create a "cohesive bond". They also argue that "cohesiveness refers to the relationship of meaning that exists in the text, and defines it as text". So cohesion lies in the governing relationship between two elements in the text created by cohesion devices (Mirahayuni, 2010).

Cohesion grammar is a semantic relationship expressed through the grammatical system, whereas lexical cohesion is a semantic relationship expressed through the lexical approach. In other words, grammatical cohesion of semantic relations between elements is characterized by grammatical tools. Grammatical cohesion is divided into four devices: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and their relationship (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.4). Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is divided into two devices: repetition and collocation, where repetition is divided into three devices: repetition, synonyms, and everyday words. Through

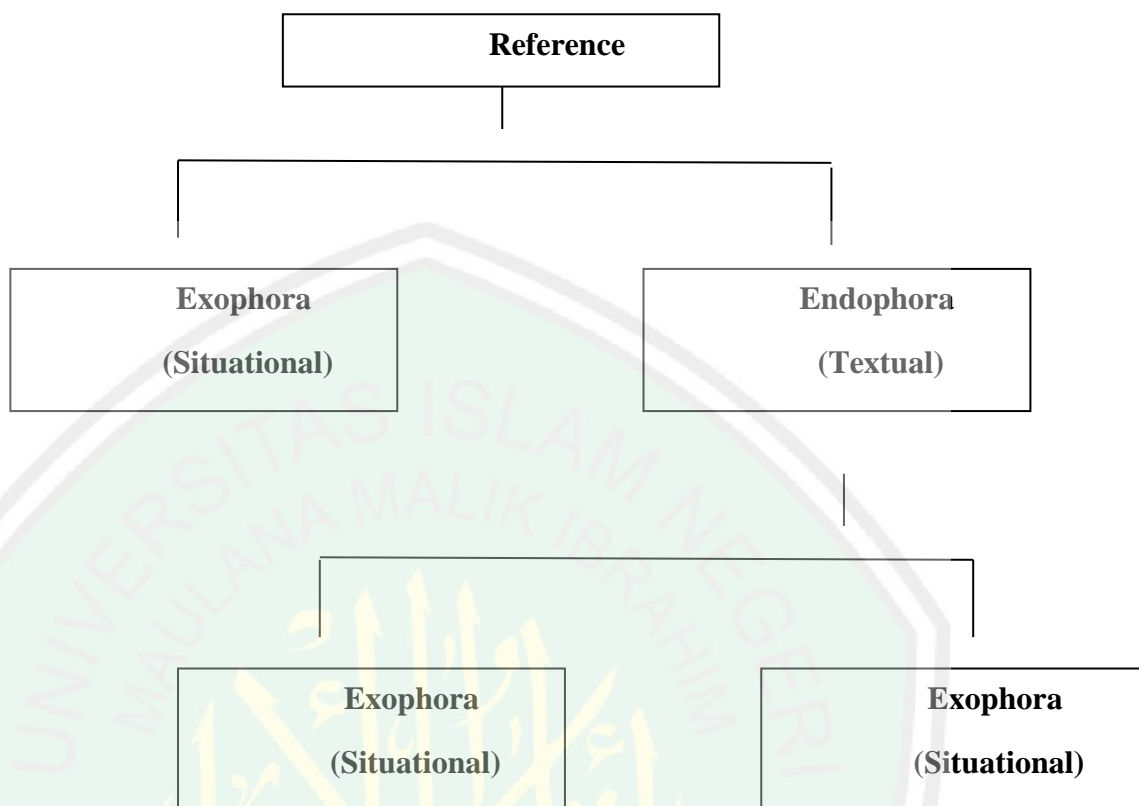
this category, the concept of cohesion by (Halliday and Hasan, 1976) appears as the most comprehensive explanation of the analysis of the relationship between sentences in a text. Therefore, Halliday and Hasan state that cohesion is manifested through bonds where each one of them refers to one example of cohesion and states partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary. That is why cohesion is divided into two devices; there are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.3).

Halliday and Hasan (1975) categorized cohesion into two parts, namely grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is divided into four, namely reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and substitution. In comparison, lexical cohesion is divided into two, namely reiterations and collocation. The two categories of cohesion shared by Halliday and Hasan are created from two unequal elements so that this makes them very different. On the other hand, what distinguishes them is the combination of sentences used, if grammatical cohesion is formed by grammatical aspects, whereas lexical cohesion is formed by lexical components.

1. Grammatical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976) have explained that grammatical cohesion is cohesiveness in the achievement of a sentence that uses semantic element connections by being marked using grammatical tools which are divided into four categories namely Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Conjunction.

a. Reference



(Halliday and Hasan 1976:33)

In an oral or written discourse, there are various elements such as the perpetrators of actions, sufferers, complementary actions, actions performed by the perpetrators, and the place of the stories (Alwi, 1998: 440). This element must often be repeated to clarify the meaning. Therefore, the choice of words and place the words must be correct so that the discourse was not cohesive, but also coherent. In other words, the reference must be apparent. The concern there is a primary purpose to recognize the objectives in the field. So this process does not only require the work of a speaker and a listener.

A reference is a semantic relationship that has the extraordinary nature of certainty or specificity. In principle, this specificity can be resolved well at the time of interaction. It deals with using words or groups of words to designate words or groups of words or other grammatical units (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

Halliday and Hasan have special terms for situational references. They oppose it as Exhopora or Exhoporic reference, and they contrast Endhoporic as a general term of reference in the text. Halliday and Hasan divide reference into two parts, namely endophora (textual) and exophora (situational) (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p.31).

Exophora aims to interact by interpreting references that are outside the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.33). Whereas endophora is a contextual reference that does not contribute to a text but interprets references that are in the text. Endophora consists of two types, namely anaphora and cataphora (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.34).

1). Anaphora is a type of supposition that alludes to some things that happened in the past, it refers to a presupposition that has happened before, regardless of whether it is traces of a sentence or not (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

Example :

"Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson is a compact partner. The first is a detective while the next is a smart doctor".

This sentence contains anaphoric meaning that the word "first" refers to Sherlock Holmes (1st anaphor) as the first person mentioned in the sentence and is the first antecedent. In contrast, the "next" sentence refers to Dr. Watson (2nd anaphor) as the second antecedent).

2). Cataphora refers to the presupposed element

Example :

"She is a rising star in Indonesia, she is the best singer in this era. Let's welcome.

Raisya Adriyana!"

In this sentence, "she" is cataphoric to the presupposed subject "Raisya Adriyana". We need to look forward to the following sentence to reveal what "she".

Besides, Halliday and Hasan divide references into three types, namely personal references or pronominal references, demonstrative references, and comparative references. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.37)

a. Personal Reference

In traditional grammar, there is no common name for this reference category because it belongs to a different class with diverse structural roles. Still, they can represent a single system of a person. A personal reference is indicated by the use of personal nominal (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.37)

Existential	Possessive		
Head		Modifier	
Noun (pronoun)	Determiner		Person :
I , me	Mine	My	Speaker (only)
You	Yours	Your	Other person (s)
We, us	Ours	Our	Speaker and other person (s)
He, him	His	His	Other person, male
She, her	Hers	Her	Other person, female
They, them	Theirs	Their	Other persons; object
It	[its]	Its	Object; passage of the text
One		One's	Generalized person

Table : Halliday and Hasan 1976:38

All of the items above are items from references where they refer to something to determine their function or role in the speech situation through the category of person. This is known as a person where "person" is used in a unique sense that is the first person, second person, or third person, in contact with the singular and plural categories. (Halliday and Hasan 1976)

Example of personal reference:

"I never met her before, My father said that she is the best teacher in Malang. I hope that one day I can study together with Professor Najwa"

From the example above, the words "her" and "she" refer to "Professor Najwa". It is anaphoric because the personal pronouns "her" and "she" refers to the information mentioned in the sentence.

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a type of pronoun that uses the number and distance parameters which are a form of verbal designation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.37)

Semantic category	Selective		Non-Selective
Grammatical Function	Modifier/Head	Adjunct	Modifier
Class	Determiner	Adverb	Determiner
Near	This, these	Here [Now]	
Far	That, those	There, then	
Neutral			The

Demonstrative conditions (adverbs) here, now, there and then usually function as additions to the clause, not as elements but in nominal groups. They do not refer to the location of several people or objects participating in the process, but to a revolution in time or space.

The remaining (nominal) appears as an element in a little group, usually referring to a specific location that is to some entities, people or objects that participate in a process.

Example :

In a bedroom

Daughter : *“Hi Dad, please look at this one.. what do you think about these pants?”*

Father : *“It’s good dear, but I think that’s very short for you, would you try this?”*

The first word: this "above" refers to the pants carried as well as the word "this" in the next sentence. Whereas in the sentence uttered by the father, the word "that" refers to the pants that his daughter brings, and the word this in the last sentence refers to other pants that the other pants are carried by the father.

c. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect references through identity or similarity.

There are two types of general and specific relative references (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.37)

1. General comparative

General comparative will be illustrated through certain adjective classes and adverbs. It is a mere comparison in terms of equality and inequality without

respecting specific properties: where two things may be equal or like each other, similar or different (where 'different' includes both 'not the same' and 'not similar'). (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.77)

There are three types of general comparison :

- a). identity : same, equal, identical, identically
- b). similarity : such, similar, so, similarly, likewise
- c). difference : other, different, else, differently, otherwise

Example :

- a. *"It is the same dog as the one we bought yesterday."*
- b. *"It is a similar dog like the one we bought yesterday."*
- c. *"It is a different dog like the one we bought yesterday."*

The word "same" in the first sentence means the speaker sees the same dog as the one he bought yesterday. In sentence (b) the same word is the same as a sentence (a) which is the dog that he saw was the same as the dog he bought yesterday. Whereas in a sentence (c) the word "different" shows that the dog he saw was different from the dog he bought yesterday.

2. Particular Comparative

Adjectives express particular comparative from adjectives or adverbs; not from a special class but adjectives and adverbs in some comparative form. This indicates that a Particular comparative is expressed with a particular property that

is comparability, meaning a comparison related to quantity or quality. The comparison in terms of quality is stated in two ways: in the epithet element in nominal groups and in addition to the clause. (Halliday dan Hasan, 1976, p.80)

Example :

- a. "There were twice as many people there as last time."
- b. "He is a better man than I am."
- c. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio than are dreamt of in your philosophy" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.82).

For example (a) there is a sentence as many people there as shows how to compare two things. Whereas for example (b) there is the word "better" to function to reach two people. Finally, in a sentence (c) there is the word "more" to compare things that refer to things.

b. Substitution

Halliday and Hasan held to the view of a simple substitution in which expression could simply be replaced by another in the text. Substitution is the process and result of replacing language elements by other elements in larger units to obtain the distinguishing features so that they can explain specific structures. in short, it is a relationship in words and not meaning. (Brown and Yule, 1996, p.200)

The principle of distinguishing references from subtitles is quite clear. In a linguistic system, substitution is the relationship at the level of the lexicogrammar,

the level of grammar and vocabulary, or "form" of linguistics. In sum, substitution is the relationship between linguistic items such as words or phrases. while reference is the relationship between meanings that have links at the semantic level. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.88)

Type of cohesive relation :	Linguistic Level :
Reference	Semantic
Substitutions (Including ellipsis)	Grammatical

While there are three types of Substitutions :

Nominal substitution	• One
	• Ones
	• Same
Verbal substitution	• Do
	• Did
Clausal substitution	• So
	• Not

- a. Nominal substitution is a process of replacement of Nouns with 'one', 'ones', or 'same'.

Example: *"Hi Dude! Let's see, it's good. I would like to buy this one."*

- b. Verbal substitution is a replacement process of verbs with 'do', and 'did' or other auxiliary verbs.

Example: *"Does Najwa drink? – No, But Shania does."*

- c. Clausal substitution is the replacement process of a clause, by 'so' or 'not'. This substitution is aimed at avoiding similar words to be repeated precisely at the next sentence or clause.

Example: "... *If you have seen them so often. Of course, you know what they are. I believe so,* 'Alice replied thoughtfully". (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.181).

c. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is an item removal that has become a common idea that ellipsis is "unspoken." The implication is that in ellipsis, there is no implication that what is not revealed is not to be understood. But on the contrary, 'implies but is understood'. As we have seen so far, language does not function in isolation but language functions as text, in actual usage situations. There is always a way for listeners to interpret sentences rather than those contained in the sentence itself (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.142).

The ellipsis is a matter of structural relations created in a sentence. So there is no relationship between structural and sentence. Therefore, there is no need for additional ideas of cohesion to develop sentences that can hang together. This causes that ellipsis is very important in grammatic cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.143).

There are three types of ellipsis. Those are Nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausula ellipsis.

a. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is an ellipsis that is within the scope of a little group that is a modifier combined with other structures. It consists of several elements, such as numerative, deictic, epithet, classifier, and qualifier (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.147).

For example: *"She does not like me, yet she said nothing."*

b. Verbal ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is ellipsis which is within the scope of the vocal group. It can be said that verbal ellipsis is defined as a structure that does not fully express its systematic features. This definition shows that verbal ellipsis is different from nominal ellipsis. In oral groups, there is only one lexical clause, and that is the verb itself (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.167).

For example: *"Have you been eating a noodle ?- Yes, I have (been eating)"*

c. Clause ellipsis

Ellipsis clause is ellipsis which is within the scope of the clause / s group. It is also the omission of words in sentence clauses (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 196). In English, clauses are considered as expressions of some speech functions such as questions, statements, responses, and others. It has a structure in two parts consisting of capital elements and propositional elements. (Halliday and Hasan,

1976, p.197). Halliday and Hasan also says that the principle of this type of ellipsis has a common characteristic for all kinds of questions (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 211)

For example: *“who was drawing this picture ?- Shasa was”*.

d. Conjunction

Cohesive relations have four types found in the grammar, and the fourth or last type is a conjunction. It's usually a logical or text structure that is presented logically by bringing elements according to the right way. The conjunction is slightly different from other cohesive relationships such as references, substitution, and ellipsis. Conjunction functions more to express specific meanings which presupposes the presence of other components in a discourse. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.226)

Halliday and Hasan (in Brown and Yule, 1983) mentioned that conjunctions have four types, namely; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. These four types have different ways of presenting signal words based on their true meaning. (Halliday and Hasan, p.227)

<p>a. Additive :</p> <p>And, or, furthermore, similarity, in addition.</p>
<p>b. Adversative :</p> <p>However, on the other hand, nevertheless.</p>
<p>c. Causal :</p>

So, consequently, for this reason, it follows from this.

d. Temporal :

Then, after that, an hour later, finally, at last.

a. Additive

Additives are a type of cohesion that appears structurally and is related to one another. It means that additives rely on sentence structures that function to obtain information with the virtue of coordination so that they are bound to structural coordination (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 244).

Example: *“Life is so hard, like a war. The problem will come every time, so don't complain and enjoy your days”*.

b. Adversative

Adversative can be interpreted linguistically as 'contrary to an expectation' where the expectation comes from the process of a communication or the content of what is said experienced by the speaker or listener. But this hope can come from a text or a speaker or listener (Halliday and Hasan 1976, p.250).

Example: *“Arabic debate is challenging, however not all of the students in this school can do it well”*.

c. Causal

Causal is one of the causes and consequences (Nunan, 1993, p.27). This shows that one clause is capable of acting as a cause, and the rest is a consequence. Causal is very difficult to present because it must involve the interpretation of even causal relations, including results, reasons, goals to form cohesive chains (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.256).

Example: *"Yesterday I was sick so that I couldn't come to the school."*

d. Temporal

Temporal is one of the types of cohesion related to time which is a time sequence. He will occur in the text relating to the time of an event mentioned therein.

Example: *"Mix cappuccino with whole tea and strawberry syrup, then pour the mixture into a large glass".*

2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is one of the five types of cohesion, and has a contribution to meaning in a text provided by the continuity of lexical meaning and is made by different groups of related words, depending on the purpose in the sentence in a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). It does not deal with semantic grammar because it refers to cohesive effects by non-grammatical elements or the selection of vocabulary.

Lexical cohesion is the effect of cohesiveness achieved for vocabulary selection which refers to the selective play of vocabulary in regulating a

relationship in a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.274). The linguistic theory of lexical cohesion was first presented by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in their classic *Cohesion in English*. They classify lexical cohesion into two groups, namely reiteration and collocation.

1	Reiteration	
	A	The same word (Repetition)
	B	Synonym
	C	Superordinate
	D	General word
2	Collocation	

a. Reiteration

Repetition is a form of lexical cohesion involving the repetition of lexical items which has the function of repeating previous articles, (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.278) either in identical or slightly modified or changed forms, and this is the basis for the creation of cohesive bonds between items (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.279).

1) Repetition

Repetition is when a word or phrase is repeated in a sentence used or the act of repeating something more than once whose function is to draw attention to an idea (Ma'wa, 2010, p.2) and to emphasize that words are the focus of conversation (Kushartini, 2005, p.98).

Repetition is also often used in speech, as a rhetorical tool to bring attention to an idea in writing, repetition can occur at many levels: with individual letters and sounds, single words, phrases or even ideas. Repetition can be a problem in writing if it leads to tedious work, but it can also be an effective poetic or rhetorical strategy for reinforcing messages (Paltridge, 2000, p.134).

Example :

Theme Song from Mr. Ed, television show

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in several tales,

And every tale condemns me for a villain".

Repetition of the words that occur in the sentence above is "tongue" which appears in the first sentence and then repeated in the second sentence.

2) Synonym

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or is almost the same as another word or phrase in the same language which is a standard lexical cohesive device with derivative words that have a mutual attachment so that they become hypnotic events. It can be in the form of adjective, nouns, and adverbs (Kreidler, 2002, p.96).

Synonym refers to cohesion between words that have the same meaning or almost the same purpose. These words are combined in the same text because they

have the same or similar logical concepts. They complement each other; it means not only acting as a ligament of the text but also helping to increase expressive force (Yifan, 2017).

Example :

[a] *"Michele Caught a snake underneath a table."*

[b] *"The serpent was found by Michelle under the table."*

Snack and serpent are the same.

3) Superordinate

Superordinate is a word or phrase whose meaning is included in other more general words or phrases. It is not limited to objects but can be identified in many different areas of the lexicon.

The specific terms are included in the referent of a superordinate term (Geoffrey, 1983, p.197) is usually in the form of words, but can also be a phrase or sentence whose meaning is considered to be part and importance of other expressions (Murtadho, 2019). It contains a logical relationship to entailment, it means that if we have said the hyponym, then we can imagine the name of the group and if we have mentioned the name of the group, then we must be able to mention the superordinate (Palmer, 1983, p.78)

Example :

COLOR

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Blue	Grey	Yellow	Orange	Pink
Black				

This set of unmarked color terms: blue, grey, yellow, orange, pink, and black. What they have in common is that they refer to colours. We say that the terms blue, grey, yellow, orange, pink, and black are hyponyms of the term colour. It means that blue is a kind of color, grey is a kind of color, yellow is a kind of color, orange is a kind of color, pink is a kind of color and black also is a kind of color. They are specific colours and color is the general term for them. Here it means that colour is superordinate.

4) General Word

The final form of lexical cohesion which we will discuss here is a general word. Common words are very common tenses used by using cohesive power. They are at the border between lexical and substitute items. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.280).

On the other hand, the general word is a higher level than a higher one: it is an umbrella that can cover almost everything. This can be general nouns, such as in 'things', 'goods', 'places', 'people', 'women', and 'men', or common verbs as in 'do' and 'coincidence' (Cutting, 2008, p.12).

Example: “*A boy climbing the **old elm**. **That old** thing is not very safe*”.

The general word contained in the sentence above is old (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.280).

b. Collocation

The second type of lexical cohesion is collocation. Collocation is one type of lexical cohesion which is considered to be the most challenging part. We can find the effects of a cohesive manifest through collocation. The point is that collocation contains lexical items that are related or related to each other with other lexical items but are still in one context so that they have a textual purpose. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.285). Unlike the cohesive lexical devices mentioned above, collocation is a cohesive device of text-bound relations, that is, some items tend to occur in the same semantic environment. When we talk about several topics in the text, individual words tend to co-occur to complement each other while others can not occur. Because of their semantic relations, there is no doubt that they contributed to the creation of texts (Yifan, 2017).

Collocation is analyzed through lexical relationships (lexical item relationships) or the lexical environment. The lexical environment of any item includes not only words which in some way or other related to it but also all other words in the hearing section. In other terms, collocation is analyzed by connecting one lexical item with another person or lexical environment or lexical relationship, which can consist of two or more words (Nunan, 1993, p.29).

Example :

*“Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds It was baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing—
Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before the king?
The king was in the counting-house
Counting out his money,
The queen was in the parlor
Eating bread and honey,
The maid was in the garden
Hanging out the clothes.
Along came a blackbird
And snipped off her nose”.*

The collocation happens between King...queen, parlour...garden, dish...eat, rye...bread

F. Speech

Speech is a commercial activity that is usually performed by a person who gives speeches and statements about an important event/event that is worthy of

discussion so that it is made with public speaking activities by using clear sentences and done at certain times. (Mark and Wooder, 2007). This is understood as a face-to-face conversation between people who have an interest and are present for communication purposes. Speeches are divided into several categories, such as informative speeches, persuasive speeches, and memorable event speeches (Teig, 2011, p.2).

The purpose of giving speeches is also various kinds such as to entertain, to share information, Speeches often contain information conveyed to the listener. The information can be ideas, ideas, or other things that are considered necessary by the speaker. Second is to Influence the Listener, another purpose for people to make speeches is to influence the listener. People who make speeches convey ideas in a way that inspires people to be influenced. Affected here can mean both positive and negative. Third, is to Entertaining the audience. In addition to these two things, speeches can also aim to please others' speeches make other people happy and satisfied with what is delivered by the speaker. (Campion, 2003: 1). However, the purpose of a speech depends on what the speaker wants to convey. Even though the usual assumption about the meaning of speech is to share messages, advice, thoughts, and views through public speeches.

Speech has several characteristics that distinguish it from other communication processes, such as having a clear purpose for conveying ideas, ideas, or other things in public. Second, the content of the speech delivered by specific topics that are currently or will take place. Third, providing speeches using language that is easily understood by the listeners. Fourth, the method of

delivering speeches is adjusted to the audience or listeners. Fifth, the content of the speech must be explicit, objective, contain the truth, and not cause conflict. Finally, the speech uses clear articulation, intonation, and volume. That way, the goals or desires of the speaker can be conveyed and the listener can receive messages to the fullest.

Therefore, several methods that can be used to deliver speeches such as the Manuscript Method, the Memorized Method, the Extemporaneous Method, and the Impromptu Method (Nikitina, 2011, p.18-22). In the manuscript method, the speaker writes word for word, and his speech is delivered from the podium, this serves to avoid the forgetfulness of the speaker towards the contents of the speech. Second, the memorized method, the speaker memorizes every word from the speech prepared beforehand so that the message can be delivered neatly. Third, in the intuitive approach, the speaker has the speech using an outline to store ideas. While in an impromptu manner, the speaker delivers the speech spontaneously without shape and preparation, but this method is generally used for the speaker who is accustomed to giving a speech, so he is not defeated in delivering a message.

G. Political Speech

Political speech is an activity of public speaking or speeches to express their opinions or provide an overview of matters relating to political matters such as speeches in Parliamentary debates on a controversial bill. Speech will make an argument or oppose something that we might do (or might not do) and will show how it will make the future better (or worse) even for something we disagree.

That something will be an action that in principle, can be implemented (or stopped). On the other hand, this is because politics is seen as cooperation, as practices and institutions owned by a society to resolve conflicts of interest over money, influence, freedom, and the like (Chilton, 2003, p.1). Possible to sign an agreement, hold an election; raise taxes, or make something illegal. In essence, political speech involves decisions about the possibility of action being debated and debated as well as about things that people might not agree with. although political speeches do not always succeed because of the truth. Still, perhaps the problem presents a valid argument (Beard, 2000, p.18).

In contrast to speeches in general, the speaker in a political speech is someone who has a connection or someone who is involved in the political world such as the leader of a community, party, council, government, and country. Political speech has a strong influence, especially on nature at the centre of language politics activities as the only medium of communication. Political language is described as political discourse. Van Dijk (1997) described political discourse as a leading way of conducting politics. The actor or the author identifies the political discourse; who is a politician. Atkinson and Heritage (1984), Van Dijk (1985) and Boden and Zimmerman (1991) agree that political discourse should be seen as a form of political action and as part of a political process if understood from the perspective that discourse is a form of social action and interaction. The aspects of political communication include speeches delivered by politicians, writings from politicians, election campaigns, parliamentary debates, political interviews, etc. Political speeches range from

campaigns, manifestos, speeches to general meetings, other election messages, inaugural speeches, victory speeches, Independence Day speeches, May Day speeches, and many other speeches depending on the situation. Political discourse has become a popular concept, especially in the field of discourse analysis (Supriyadi, 2015).

The characteristics of a political speech include the promotion of representation using broad representational features. One of the most common features of political speeches is that it is the skills of speaking persuasively that are far more important than a personally held belief in the topic under debate. In competitions, for instance, debating teams are given a proposition and are told which side they must argue. They are judged on their rhetorical skills, and their ability to speak persuasively, rather than the honesty of their views (Naji, 2017). This becomes a real need for political speakers to inspire their speech with evidence, authority and truth, and a process that we should carry out (Chilton, 2003, p. 23). (Chilton, 2003, p. 4) quotes (Miller, 1991, p. 390), who said that the political process usually involves communication that is used to influence and convince others where each individual tries to influence the trust and expectations of others and bargains. This thinking leads to the need to explain how the use of language can produce effects of authority, legitimacy, consensus, and so on, which are recognized as intrinsic to politics.

Besides, (Chilton, 2003, p.8) also explains that political parties and government agents employ publicists of various types to design and monitor words and expressions and in this way to respond to potential challenges or

challenges. Hence, their job is not just to control access to information. The terms 'spin', 'spin on' and 'spin doctor' are terms that reflect public confidence in the existence and importance of discourse management by hired rhetoric. This provides evidence of how politicians pay attention to word choice and language use in speeches delivered.

The purpose of political speech is also slightly different from a speech in general. Political speech is a lot of flowery languages that is widely used by politicians like when prospective leaders deliver their speeches and policies in front of the community both verbally and nonverbally so that people perceive the ideas as logical according to them (Ardiansyah, 2017). (Gärdenfors 2002, p.5) states that an eloquent leader can describe impressive goals and convince supporters to make radical sacrifices, even though visionary goals are very uncertain. Chilton (2004, p.2) defines politics as a place for power struggles between people who seek or maintain their power. Thus, in a political speech, it certainly has specific aims and objectives that are different from the purposes of other discourses. Every speech made by politicians has a value of discourse because it is a realization of Van Dijk's intentions (1997, p.12). Through politics, politicians can control people's behaviour and costs, make decisions, and control resources. All of these goals are carried out through the use of language, so politicians are careful about using their words because they believe that the power of language can influence one's thoughts (Joseph, 2002, p.16). Ayeomoni and Akinkuolere (2012, p.462) explain that "language has become a powerful tool in the hands of political leaders; they manipulate tools according to their goals".

Because politics is basically about fighting for power, only through such a language can it be achieved, so politicians make language the most potent weapon.

H. Conservative Party

The Conservative Party is a party founded in 1834 formed to meet the demands of new political parties to represent the interests and needs of the urban working class and aim to expand franchising. The Conservative Party has won sixteen of sudden twenty-eight elections in the years between 1881 and 1990. Under various electoral systems, their share of votes rarely dropped below 40 per cent, making it the most successful political party in the modern era (Green, 1995). As such, the party had an essential role in the golden age of the United Kingdom under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli, so the party significantly increased voters with the Reform Act of 1867 and dominated in the 19th century. The Conservative Party was also known as the Unionist Party in the early 20th century. In 1909, the Conservative Party changed its name to the Conservative and Unionist Party and in May 1912 officially joined the Liberal Unionists. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020)

Achieving success is inseparable from the struggle and long journey, not always at the top, this party also experienced obstacles in achieving extraordinary progress so that it can be as it is now under the leadership of Borish Johnson. The party went into depression in 1930 for pursuing protective tariffs and low taxes for years (Webb, 2020). But they returned to power in 1951; party oversaw a

boom in the economy and national welfare that continued to increase throughout the 1950s. The party stumbled in the 1960s and 1970s, but in 1975 Margaret Thatcher became the leader and turned it into a monetarist economic program (Norton, 2020). After his election victory in 1979, his government became famous for its free-market approach to the problem and privatization of public utilities. Here, the Conservatives experienced a high point, with Thatcher leading the Conservatives to two more massive electoral victories in 1983 and 1987 (BBC News, 2019).

However, towards the end of the 1980s, Thatcher, who was increasingly unpopular in parliamentary parties and his reluctance to change policies, was considered to lose the election, causing him to be overthrown in 1990 and replaced by John Major. The latter won an unexpected election victory in 1992. The government, The major, suffered a political blow when the Sterling Pound was forced out of the Exchange Rate Mechanism later that year, which lost much of its reputation to the party due to sound financial management. Although the country's economy recovered in the mid-1990s, an effective opposition campaign by the Labor Party caused a crushing defeat in 1997. The party returned to the government in the coalition under David Cameron after the 2010 general election. In the 2015 general election, the Conservatives won the majority and saw Cameron returned to power for a second term. The 2017 general election saw the Conservatives lose their majority and form a trust and bidding agreement with the Democratic Unionist Party. Under Boris Johnson's leadership, the Conservatives

were able to regain their prevalence during the 2019 general election, the largest since Thatcher (Webb, 2020)

In sum, today, the conservative party is still referred to as the dominant party because it is a successful party in the Western World. This is because the Conservative Party is a member of the International Democratic Union and the European Conservative and Reformist alliance and joins the European Conservative and Reformist parliamentary groups in the European Union. The party's supporters are also middle-class groups from rural areas of England. They include those who have different views of the European Union, including the European and pro-European wing. The task of the party is to adopt liberal economic policies — leaning towards a free market economy, limiting state regulation, and pursuing privatization — even though in the past, it also supported protectionism. The party includes a British unionist, opposing the reunification of Ireland, the independence of Wales and Scotland. In the past, it also helped the maintenance of the British Empire. In social policy, the party has historically taken a more conservative social approach, even though it has shrunk over the past few decades. In foreign policy it is more inclined to a robust military capability, supporting British participation in NATO.

a. The ideology in the Conservative Party

Conservative party ideologies generally adopt liberal economic policies - leaning toward free-market economies, limiting state regulation, and pursuing privatization. The party has shaped the party's social and welfare policy formula

during the 20th century, has had a significant influence on the conservative party's policy development by shaping the party's policy agenda since 1997. The Swain, the party, included British unification, against Irish reunification, Welsh, and Scottish independence. Moreover, in the past, this party also supported the maintenance of the British Empire. This party also includes those who have different views on the EU, among them the Eroseptis and European pro wings. In that way, although the party has shrunk over the past few decades, historically the party has taken a more socially conservative approach. As such, the party has three ideologies: conservatism, British Unionism, and economic liberalism (Shaykutdinov, 2011).

Conservatism is restoring its commitment to the ideals of order, both secular and religious, expanding imperialism, strengthening the monarchy, and a more generous vision of the welfare state that is contrary to punishment, so that the party is called a truly democratic British party and devoted itself to the interests of the entire populace. Unionism in Britain, meanwhile, was a political ideology that supported the ongoing unity between England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland as a sovereign state, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. Those who support the Union are referred to as "Unisonic ". Meanwhile, economic liberalism is a political and economic philosophy associated with a free market and personal ownership of capital assets (Garnett, 2020).

In this respect, the ideology brought by Borish Johnson is to embrace "modern social liberalism", which combines economic and social liberalism by adopting a more libertarian perspective. Johnson's biographer and friend Andrew

Gimson said that Johnson was a true liberal, his liberal attitude about issues such as social policy, immigration, and free trade has also been noted in 2019 (BBC, 2020).

b. The conservative party under the reign of primer minister Borish Johnson

The result showed throughout the campaign; no other Tory candidate could defeat him. The Conservative party won 364 votes compared to 203 votes from the Labour Party. The Scottish Nationalist Party won the third position with 48 seats, the Liberal Democrats 11 seats, the 8-seat DUP party, and the 7-seat SF party. The acquisition of 364 seats at the same time made the Conservative Party a majority because of the 326 seats parliamentary majority Threshold (CNN, 2019). This suggests that Johnson's support of the Conservative Party was clear. However, not to be separated from it, this will bring this change to the future of conservatism in English politics.

The Conservative party has undergone renewed and re-establishment many times since the democratic system emerged. The traditional conservatism, the One Nation conservatism, and the liberal conservatism are just three traditions that have played an essential role in the British government. Gamble (2009) says that liberal conservatism is fueled by ' market liberalism as the dominant public philosophy '. During the recent Conservative Party leadership elections, the candidates were allowed to articulate their understanding of conservatism in the context of contemporary political debate, particularly around Brexit, the economy,

the future of social policy, and the future of Britain's global role. It is interesting to note in their response that the majority of candidates demonstrate significant ideological unity in their arguments, often embracing the central pillar of free-market Liberalism (Crines, 2019).

Conservative tendencies of liberal markets freely reflected in the composition of party memberships. In a YouGov article (2019) was said that the recent Conservative party members were asked to categorize their conservatism conception along with a widely defined description. When asked which categories they think are best suited to apply, members describe themselves as Thatcherite (56 per cent); Conservative free market (43 per cent); Traditionalists (31 per cent); One Nation (30 per cent); Liberal-Conservative (25 per cent); Modernizer (20 per cent); Cameron (13 per cent); None (6 per cent); Not sure (3 per cent). Most members of the Conservative Party tend to prefer the free market Thatcherism rather than the Modernization wing that is tried to be proposed by candidates such as Rory Stewart (Crines, 2019).

Thus, Boris Johnson emphasized greater control of immigration. The leadership runners consciously tried to respond to one of the main arguments used to justify the vote for the British to leave the European Union. Besides, Johnson also expressed himself as a strong union member, because he wanted to ' make sure that Britain was getting the right credit for the achievement of British policy, not just government and delegated assemblies ' and that he wanted to ' put a dedicated person in Number 10 to ensure that all policies promote the trade unions (Sylvester, 2020).

Johnson's winning leadership allowed him to renew conservatism in the context of Brexit and economic reforms. As an issue that has dominated the British political debate since June 2016, Brexit will inevitably be the most prominent in the minds of voters. Polls indicate that the public would punish the new Prime minister if Johnson went for a general election before Brexit was delivered. However, it is still unclear how leaving the European Union will address the issue of the Liberal Democrats who bounce back as the permanent party. With Brexit and Johnson rising to the premiership, the UK's conservatism faces a moment of ideological shifts. Johnson has promised to defeat the Labour Party of Jeremy Corbyn. But this requires more than just personality and confidence (Fridler et al., 2019). In the 2017 general election, the Conservative Party seemed satisfied with defeating socialism while forgetting Thatcher's warning that "you may have to fight more than once to win it". Satisfaction on the right-and the assumption that capitalism is a force that cannot be defeated-gives the ideas are leaning to a more radical left to evolve into a position where they now present a significant electoral challenge for the Conservatives. To defeat Corbyn in the ballot box, the conservative-led Boris will need to resell new capitalism to voters who have forgotten why it deserves to be preserved. Indeed, Labor Corbyn manages to paint conservatives under may as detached and elitist (Flood, 2011). Consequently, conservatives need to subvert this and justify conservatism as the most profitable economic and social system for the 2020's year.

Looking to the future, it's worth considering how Johnson will reform post-Brexit economic, social, and international policies. Johnson also complained that "I'm conservative, I think, it's been too long to fail to talk about the free market economic agenda, and we're failing to be positive about it". This argument seems to be designed to facilitate a trade agreement with the United States soon after Brexit. In terms of broader international policy, Johnson's administration will likely seek to establish a closer economic relationship with the broader Commonwealth and Anglosphere. The goal of this more intimate relationship is to facilitate a more economically liberal relationship with these countries as a means of 'reviving' international free trade after resolving Brexit issues (Crines, 2019).

In sum, Boris Johnson finds himself in a position to redefine many of the assumptions that have outlined British politics since the end of the new Labour period. As the Conservative Party's leader, he had the opportunity to forge a new form of conservatism different from cameronism in his policy agenda. Johnson's selection of leading free trade Brexiter in his first cabinet showed that he wanted to develop closer relations with the United States, the Commonwealth, and the Anglosphere (Crines, 2019). The shift towards more economic liberal ideas will match the broader typology of conservatism (Norton, 1981).

c. The Brexit process under the reign of primer minister Borish Johnson

Brexit stands for "Britain " and "exit," i.e. separating the UK from the European Union by converting it into a relationship with blocks on trade, security, and migration. This has been a conservative party leadership plan since 2013,

namely David Cameron (Pruitt, 2017). Since its inception, it has been a debate in the European Community of nations that it held a referendum and election to his people to separate themselves with the European Union. The referendum began with the promise of Prime Minister David Cameron in February 2016 that Britain would hold a referendum-related "whether the British would settle as a member of the European Union," or "whether the UK would break away from his membership in the European Union" the referendum that originally targeted at 2017 became earlier and would be held on June 23 2016 (Munzilin, 2017). This is that the Eurosceptic group won a British referendum on the English Mosi to exit the European Union. These results have been echoing the condition of the world's politics, especially in Europe. Even David Cameron himself did not think that his election was successful, thus deciding the British out of the European Union (Susanto, 2016). The Euroskeptical group's victory in the UK in a referendum on the status of UK membership in the European Union in 2016 was an actual event for the UK's termination. It was born after the renegotiation of British relations with the European Union in Brussel in April 2015 while this referendum decision emerged from the British parliamentary vote after a long debate regarding this referendum BILL, which supports the creation of this BILL amounted to 544 people while refusing to amount 53 people (BBC, 2015).

However, in June 2016 the former British prime minister, David Cameron, had officially ended his political career, declaring a retreat from Parliament. The decision was stated in a few weeks after the vote stated that the British no longer wanted to join the EU group, or so-called the Brexit referendum. This was

regarded as surprising as he had previously stated that he would continue to accomplish his assignment until the election of 2020. Cameron wants the British state to remain in the European Union before. Cameron admitted that his resignation was backed by reason not wanting to be "distraction" in the issue, which is related to the outcome of the Brexit referendum, which states that 52 per cent of British citizens chose not to join the European Union anymore, wanting the country to be under new leadership. Cameron's resignation submission was submitted to the British Prime Minister Theresa May (Mustafa, 2016).

On July 13 2016, Theresa May officially succeeded David Cameron as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, where the automatic, Theresa May continued the UK's exit mission from the European Union (BBC, 2016). Regarding Brexit, British Prime Minister Theresa May finally succumbed to the intense political pressures of her failure to secure British withdrawal from the European Union. He announced his resignation in an emotional speech to the country. He stood at a podium at Downing Street; May said he was very sorry that he could not give Brexit, a problem that led him to power in 2016 and which depleted his premiership in three years since then. May said he would withdraw as leader of the Conservative Party on June 7, but would remain as prime minister until a successor was chosen. The process will be resolved by the end of July. In his speech, May said he had done all he could to convince Members of Parliament (MP) to support a rejection Brexit deal three times, but admitted that he had failed (Pruitt, 2017).

Boris Johnson's leadership began on July 23, 2019, when Johnson accepted Queen Elizabeth II's invitation, upon his prerogative, to form a government. It followed the resignation of Theresa May, who resigned as British prime minister and Conservative Party leader after repeatedly rejecting parliamentary withdrawal agreements. With the election he was the leader of the Conservative Party then indirectly he also had to continue the Brexit deal. He vowed to bring the British out of the block on October 31, with or without agreement. But opposition lawmakers and rebels in his party controlled the Brexit process and moved on to block Brexit and the Prime Minister's efforts to accelerate out (Owen et al., 2020). This was following the Borish Johnson statement in his first speech when elected as chairman of the Conservative Party on July 23 2019.

Six months later, the political paralysis of Brexit has ended, and the immediate departure of Britain from the European Union is now almost inevitable. From the ash defeat the European conservative elections, the party has been altered, the opposition defeated, and the prime minister seems to be ruling at least five years – if not anymore. Seen from the critical events in the six months since Johnson entered Downing Street, which was when Johnson was elected UK PM in July 2019, in the first state speech at Downing Street 10, he reminded him of his primary mission, Brexit. It can be seen that worse and set the UK on a firm path to the exit from the EU. With this, Johnson signalled a new push to bring Britain out of the European Union on October 31 — "No or no ", "Whatever

happened ", "do or Die " — and pointed the leading Brexiteers to a vital position in his new cabinet (Sanford, 2020).

Johnson's plans got messy. Despite successfully securing agreements with the European Union, the Parliament slowed down their pace. The evaluation in Parliament could return the Brexit negotiations to the starting point. Johnson's cabinet had introduced the contents of the Withdrawal Agreement Bill (WAB) a.k.a. Brexit deal legislation to colleagues at the Palace of Westminster on October 21 2019. However, the desire was disappeared. Lower council chairman John Bercow rejected the proposal. He already said not when Johnson's cabinet proposed a similar thing in the October 2019 trial. However, the new law ordered Johnson to write to Mr. Tusk on October 19 requesting an extension of Article 50 to January 31, 2020, if no agreement was reached at that time, or if there is no agreement to correct the date to exit without agreement. (Duff, 2019). The bill was to implement this new agreement through its first parliamentary obstacle but was suspended by Johnson himself when lawmakers refused a three-day government quick schedule to complete. Many feel a lot more time is needed to examine the steps that will determine the British relationship with Europe for years to come. In the absence of parliamentary approval for a renegotiating deal on October 19, Johnson was required under Benn's law to request a three-month delay from the European Union. The wait was done by Boris Johnson's promise, which was repeated many times, that Britain would leave the European Union on October 31. However, on October 29, the President of the European Council Donald Tusk confirmed that the EU has officially adopted the latest extension of

the UK membership until January 31 2020. The British can go early if the divorce agreement is renegotiated ratified.

Finally, on January 31, the British considered his choice: several versions of the Johnson Treaty, i.e. a second election or referendum. On Tuesday, the proceeds said that lawmakers voted to hold elections on December 12. Those who have the right to choose are British, Irish, and Commonwealth citizens who are over 18 years old and live in the United Kingdom. As a result, a total of 17.4 million votes, or 51.9 per cent of respondents voted out of the European Union, and 16.1 million votes or 48.1 per cent chose to remain in Europe (BBC, 2020). With no hesitation, Johnson immediately asserted that Britain would be out of the European Union on January 31 2020. In his speech on December 13, Johnson confirmed that Brexit was scheduled on time on January 31, no word if, however, and perhaps. The Conservative Party has an absolute mandate to realize the English divorce of the European Union (EU) immediately. Conservatives got 364 seats from 326 seats that needed to be a majority vote selector. Johnson's victories were encouraged by residents to keep their country in the Brexit process. The ongoing divorce process from the EU makes the future of England uncertain (Lawless et al., 2019).

In the end, Johnson completed his promise. The Brexit act, called the Withdrawal Agreement Bill (WAB), is the one that passes the parliamentary vote. That is, no matter what happens, the UK government is going to take a decisive stance to exit the European Union (EU). WAB escaped after obtaining support from 358 members of the lower tribunal. At the same time, the vote refused to

reach 243. The approval of a la Johnson Brexit proposal makes the UK will not negotiate extra-time negotiations with the EU. The event also became a feat for Johnson. As known, his predecessor, Theresa May, failed to pass the Brexit Act. WAB is a divorce proposal from the European Union of Johnson that will determine the fate of Britain in the Future (BBC, 2020).

I. Biography of Borish Johnson

1. Political Biography of Borish Johnson

Boris Johnson is one of the most well-known politicians in the UK. This leading conservative politician is trusted to hold the highest position in the conservative party as a party leader. The experiences and achievements that have brought him great success in the politician's world like becoming Prime Minister to get Britain out of the EU with or without agreement. He served as Mayor of London for two periods 2008-2016, overseeing the 2012 London Olympics. He also served as the main actor in the 2016 "Vote Leave" campaign at the European Union referendum, then became Foreign Minister and later became Prime Minister. His eccentricity in his life and his hard-line Brexit attitude of having polarized opinions also made him a famous figure.

a. The early life of Boris Johnson

Borish Johnson's full name is Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson, nicknamed Johnson. Men born on June 19, 1964, is a descendant of Turkey and a former member of the European Parliament. Johnson has studied classical sciences at various prestigious universities such as at Eton, Balliol College, and Oxford University.

Borish Johnson admitted that he had never joined the middle party, but he could become a favourite candidate for the social democrat party. During Johnson's education at Oxford, he was a member of a drinking club called "Bullingdon club" which was associated with "Hooray Henry". He also managed to leave an impression at Oxford as an administrator of the University in political and public life. The media also called it "Buzzer" along with a quote from his saying "A wise man who plays stupid to win."

After completing his education at Oxford, Johnson became a management consultant for a week who then resigned. Then in 1987, he continued his career by jumping into journalism in the Times, but then the Times's editor decided to fire Johnson because he created the historian Collin Lucas's quote.

Shortly after that, he moved to the Telegraph by being appointed to cover European problems in Brussels. The achievements he achieved in the Telegraph also impressed people by writing humorous, eurosceptic articles that were welcomed by readers. But like ordinary workers, he has also been criticized by fellow journalists for writing untruth and is considered to be fabricating stories to discredit the European Commission. However, these articles have a substantial

impact on British politics, increasing tensions within the Conservative Party, and raising the profile of Euro-skepticism.

Over time, he was hired as a spectator editor in 1999 because of his attractive profile, but this caused a lot of controversies. Many other editors criticized being "too sentimental" for nature to respond to the assassination of British hostage Ken Bigley, which caused a riot in Liverpool. However, after this happened, Johnson was asked to go to Liverpool by Michael Howard, the leader of his party to apologize for his behavior. Inevitably Johnson had to go to Liverpool even though he faced a cold reaction.

b. Boris Johnson as MP

Borish Johnson was elected as an MP in Hanley on the Thames in 2001 to replace Michael Heseltine. Shortly after that, Johnson was appointed as minister in the arts in 2004. But he resigned in November 2004 because of being accused of having an affair with Patronella Wyatt. But this did not stop his career; he was appointed as minister of education in 2005. While working as the minister of education, there were allegations of extramarital affairs outside of marriage. Still, Johnson's leader David Cameron considered that this could not be used as an excuse to dismiss him. In 2015, he was elected as a member of Parliament for Uxbridge and South Ruislip.

c. Boris Johnson and Mayor of London

Boris Johnson resigned from his position as education secretary in July 2007 so that he would be free to vote as a Conservative candidate for the Mayor of London. Ken Livingstone who was successfully defeated by Johnson. As Mayor of London, Boris Johnson often criticizes his party, even falsifying a robust political identity such as diverting limits on housing benefits. in criticizing his politics, Johnson said:

“[I am] free-market, tolerant, broadly libertarian (though perhaps not ultra-libertarian), inclined to see the merit of traditions, anti-regulation, pro-immigrant, pro-standing on your own two feet, pro-alcohol, pro-hunting, pro-motorist and ready to defend to the death the right of Glenn Hoddle to believe in reincarnation.”

How did Boris Johnson become Mayor of London?

- Developed a high media profile through appearances on TV
- Ability to turn gaffes into public relations successes.
- An appeal to young people across traditional party boundaries.
- Gave the impression of charismatic and unique personality, an increasing rarity in modern politics.
- It was partly a backlash against the Labour government in 2007, but primarily because of Johnson's profile. It is rare for Conservatives to do well in London.
- Ken Livingstone had his high public profile after eight years in the job, but there was some desire for a change.

d. Boris Johnson and Cycling

Besides being well-known in the world of politics, Boris Johnson is also famous for his hobby, namely cycling. In this connection, Johnson, who is currently serving as the mayor of London, implemented his idea to provide bicycle rental in London named "Boris Bike".

He has written many articles about injustice in bicycle theft because he has a lot of stolen bikes. For example, he writes, for instance, he notes that having a motorcycle stole people usually respond by criticizing the cyclist for not taking sufficient precautions or buying a bike that is too flash. He admits that he has fantasized over leaving dummy bikes as bait for thieves and then setting the Navy Seals on to the criminals.

e. Boris Johnson and Have I got News for You.

Boris Johnson first appeared on I Have Got News for You, whose performance was considered so attractive that he would be invited to return in subsequent episodes and also be a host twice. Boris Johnson has successfully catapulted his name by raising his profile outside the political class along with his comedy personnel named "Upper-Class Twit". The event lasted 30 minutes which was added to the time for the question session. Merton and Hislop unfortunately, called Johnson "Wodehousian", and agreed that "every time he uses it it will get better".

Some of his quotes from the show include:

"We're moving irresistibly towards a conclusion."

"Badgers badgers badger badgers."

"There may be a reason I can't think of, but the problem with that reason is that I can't think of it now."

"I think I was once given cocaine, but I sneezed, so it didn't go up to my nose. It may have been icing sugar."

"I could not fail to disagree with you less."

- Boris Johnson, Have I Got News for You -

f. Boris Johnson and the London Olympics

In 2012 Johnson held full responsibility for the 2012 London Olympics so that the event took place successfully. At the end of the London Olimpiada event, Johnson said:

"But I suppose there are two emotions – one is some sadness that it is all over because it's been an amazing experience, but also a great relief because there is no doubt it has been a prodigious exertion by London and by Londoners."

g. Boris Johnson and EU Referendum

Borish Johnson announced that he would support the "Vote Leave" campaign in February 2016. He decided to keep this party because he considered that this was a decision that had a vast impact rather than having to support a "permanent" PM campaign. Johnson wrote two articles about his decision on the benefits of the single market by supporting leave and supporting to stay because this was a difficult decision, so he needed help to consider both. However, other critics think that this shows Johnson's insincerity in supporting the "Vote Leave" campaign, but some also support and think it can help develop a political career.

On June 23, just before Rafrendum, Johnson declared "British Independence Day" on a TV debate in the hope that Britain would choose to leave the EU with a 48-52% majority. After the results came out, Johnson was expected to take the lead because he was the most active figure among party activists after David Cameron resigned. But many people assume that Johnson will not be able and hold to lead this party so that nominally, Theresa May was chosen as the party leader. Although there are differences with Theresa May, she appoints Johnson as Secretary of State. Boris Johnson then resigned critically towards Theresa May's direction.

In the summer of 2019, Johnson won the contest of becoming prime minister for the Conservative Party. With his confidence to carry out the commitment that will make Britain separate from the European Union on October 31, 2019. He said, "I would rather die in the ditches than have to ask for an extension of Brexit". However, Johnson lost his voice in Parliament as many as

six people. Johnson also again lost his vote in the initial election when Parliament passed a law on preventing Britain from secession with the European Union.

2019 election.

Borish Johnson was elected Prime Minister in November 2019 by obtaining 43% of the votes from the Conservative Party with a large majority. Johnson benefited from the unpopularity of Labor leader Jeremy Corbyn who was seen as far left. Despite its large majority, its popularity rating is 22. A reflection of divisive politics and its legacy for saying lies or misleading statements.

h. Johnson's Life of London

Boris Johnson has managed to write several books about Ancient Rome, Winston Churchill, and the best selling accounts of London history.

J. Historical context's of Borish Johnson speeches

1. Historical background of speech 1 (July 23 2019)

Boris Johnson is the British prime minister who was successfully elected. In his speech, he said that he would complete Brexit at the end of October and unite the country. In his correct speech on July 23, 2019, the conservative party said that Johnson would meet Brexit on October 31 and "unite the country", a statement referring to the divisions related to the issue of Britain's exit from the European Union.

"We will realize repeated promises from Parliament to the people, that we will leave the European Union on October 31. We do not wish anymore. We will negotiate a new agreement, an agreement that is more favourable for Britain," Johnson said.

He immediately formed a cabinet. Two Asian politicians, Sajid Javid and Priti Patel, were each appointed as finance minister and interior minister. Previously he met Queen Elizabeth July 24 2019, which marks he was officially designated as prime minister. Some protesters who tried to block the vehicle that took him to complete the queen at Buckingham Palace were pulled aside by police.

Boris Johnson was elected as the new prime minister not through general elections, with widespread participation. He was elected only by 160,000 members of his political party. So how do so few people choose a country leader, whereas 46.8 million registered voters in the last general election? The answer lies in the British political system. The people who determine the election are only citizens who pay £ 25 or Rp436,000 each year to join the Conservative Party.

He defeated Foreign Minister Jeremy Hunt in a vote among members of the Conservative Party by winning 92,153 votes while Hunt reached 46,656. The former mayor of London will take over the post of Theresa May on July 24, 2019. In opening her speech, Johnson also praised TheresaMay by saying "it is an award to serve in the cabinet (May)." Even so, Johnson had also been a foreign minister under May but stepped down last year. Still, May resigned because his proposal

related to Brexit - Britain's exit from the European Union - was repeatedly rejected by Parliament. BBC News (July 23 2019).

Former leader of the Conservative Party, William Hague in writing in the Daily Telegraph newspaper, warned Johnson that he was facing the most significant challenges of the new prime minister since Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister during the second world war since 1940-1945. He urged Johnson to become a unifying figure expected to prevent the United Kingdom from breaking up.

"Dear Boris, the entire Conservative Party estimates that you will become prime minister. Congratulations. You bring hope, even those who did not vote for you, that you will obtain the country and party together and succeed. But you face the most severe challenge to enter No. 10 (British Prime Minister's office, 10 Downing Street, London) since Churchill," Hague writes.

Johnson himself has promised to address the Brexit issue with or without an agreement by the end of October. Some ministers, including the Minister of Finance, Philip Hammond, said they would step down in protest if Johnson won, one of the indications that there was a split within the Conservative Party.

In 2008, he was elected mayor of London to replace Ken Livingstone of the Labor Party. He became mayor until 2016, the most extended period he has ever served as a leader. As the mayor of London, he was widely discussed because of his achievements in reducing crime, improving housing, and transportation. Johnson also supports the authority of the police to search citizens

to deal with crime. He said at the time that he would continue to guarantee an increase in some police personnel despite central government budget cuts.

When becoming mayor, Johnson visited Jakarta and stated that he wanted to follow the steps of the car-free day in the capital every Sunday. He said at the time, "Will ask the London Transportation unit to consider this idea (car-free day)." He boked with President Joko Widodo and stated, "Sensational, huh? I am very impressed with the popularity of car-free day on Sunday." The next political journey was to be appointed foreign minister by the then-new prime minister, Theresa May in 2016.

His position as foreign minister was considered in recognition of his role as one of the central figures in the British campaign to leave the European Union. He became one of the prominent figures in the Brexit movement in the referendum in 2016, a problem that caused Theresa May to resign. During the confusion over how to formulate the Brexit agreement, Johnson continued to stress that Britain must leave the European Union on October 31, with or without a contract.

2. Historical background of speech 2 (2 Oktober 2019)

Come what may. The phrase came out of the mouth of Conservative politicians, both at parliamentary sessions and party conferences. They insist they want to leave the European Union on October 31 2019, no matter what. On October 2, Boris Johnson gave his speech at the summit of the Tory conference (Conservative politicians). Johnson's speech was considered necessary because,

after that, he would speak with European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker via telephone. The contents of their conversation will reportedly determine the future of Britain.

"We will listen to English words and ask lots of questions. After that, we will tell the results of the talks to the European Parliament and member states (European Union), "European Commission Spokesman Mina Andreeva told Agence France-Presse.

British media have reported on the incident. They say this is the Johnson regime's final proposal. If the European Union still does not accept, no-deal (Brexit without agreement) is the choice. "This is not the result we want. But, we are ready, "said Johnson, according to The Guardian. Before talking to Juncker, Carrie Symonds's lover tested the feasibility of his proposal. The rumours, he had come to the Chair of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), Arlene Foster. The party with strong support in Northern Ireland agreed with the proposal offered.

The big reason that made DUP nod its head was that the contents of the agreement were similar to Theresa May's proposal. What distinguishes, Johnson provides a definite time limit when Britain is free from all EU ties. He gave time for the Stormont Assembly, the Irish Parliament, until 2025 to determine their border policies.

"We will respect the Good Friday agreement. But, I'm sure there will be no checks on the Northern Ireland border, "Borish Johnson said.

Foster himself declined to comment on Johnson's proposal. However, he gave a positive signal. He stated the DUP continued to coordinate with the Conservatives to find the best solution. "I just hope we can get an agreement that can be accepted by the European Union or the United Kingdom," he said. On the other hand, the European Union camp has been troubled. Irish Deputy Prime Minister Simon Coveney said he had not seen the proposal details. However, he said, the essence reported by the media was not enough to satisfy member countries in Western Europe. "We think that the EU and UK agreements do not only depend on the border on the island of Ireland," he stressed.

On the same day as the conference, Parliament was still busy holding a question session for the prime minister. Only, the prime minister was represented by Foreign Minister Dominic Raab, while Labor Chairperson Jeremy Corbyn was represented by Diane Abbot. The session was more focused on undermining Johnson's attitude. As reported, the British Parliament has passed regulations so that the government seeks an extension of time if the British proposal is again rejected. Supposedly, the motion avoided them from the possibility of Brexit without agreement.

Jullie Eliot, MP from the Labor Faction, said that the no-deal would hurt a negative impact on the country. "My constituents who support leaving the European Union are afraid of no deal," he said.

The proposal is referred to as Two Borders for Four Years. The content of Borish Johnson's proposal is to determine the transition period as the initial

agreement, namely until December 31 2020, on January 1 2021, the United Kingdom left all structures and institutions of the European Union, including customs unions, the Government of the State of Northern Ireland also came out in 2021. However, their customs rules and standards will be in harmony with the European Union's customs union until 2025; two borders posts could emerge. Customs posts between the State of Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom and checks between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

3. Historical background of speech 3 (December 13 2019)

British Election won by Conservative Party, Boris Johnson: "New mandate to resolve Brexit."

Prime Minister Boris Johnson won the general election on Friday (13/12). This will bring Britain out of the European Union (Brexit) immediately. Johnson will end the political paralysis in Britain in the past three years on January 31. For Johnson who has been carrying the jargon "Get Brexit Done", the election victory is justification. Especially after he continued to get manoeuvres by the anti-Brexit in his first months in office as Prime Minister.

He also said that by leaving the European Union, Britain would reunite and take control of the law, borders, money, trade, immigration system and give the democratic mandate to the people. The pound currency also surged and

became one of the most significant one-day increases in the last two decades. Nearly half a century since Britain joined the European Union; Johnson must now reach a new international trade agreement and maintain London as the top global financial capital while keeping Britain united. The last goal looked quite challenging, especially with Scotland who chose a nationalist party because they wanted an independence referendum.

"Boris Johnson might have the mandate to bring Britain out of the European Union. But he does not have the license to get Scotland out of the European Union," said Scotland's first minister, Nicola Sturgeon.

Meanwhile, Labor leader Jeremy Corbyn said the defeat was "a very disappointing night", and he would not fight in the upcoming election. The loss of the Labor Party was the worst since 1935. BBC estimates show the Conservative Party will get 364 seats in Parliament, Labor Party 203 seats, SNP 48 seats, Liberal Democrats 12 seats, while the Brexit Party does not get any seats.

This shows that this time is the most significant victory since the victory of Margaret Thatcher. Johnson said he was given "a powerful new mandate to resolve Brexit". He said he would work "day and night" to repay voter confidence after he led the Conservatives to victory in "historic" elections. The Conservative Party will get the most massive majority seat in Westminster since Margaret Thatcher's victory in the 1987 election.

When Johnson first moved to Downing Street in July, after replacing Theresa May as leader of the Conservative party, critics pointed out that only

160,000 party members voted for the position. But when the vote was announced on Friday morning, the Conservative Party won their most immense majority at Westminster since 1987. In the victory speech, Johnson told activists "we succeeded", and that was a "new dawn" for the country - echoing comments that made Tony Blair when he won power in 1997.

In connection with this, the Voters gave a new mandate to Boris Johnson. Speaking in London, Johnson said this victory was a mandate to bring Britain out of the European Union next month.

"We will complete Brexit on time on January 31, there is no if, nothing but, there is no possibility".

Johnson also said: *"It appears that this One Nation's Conservative government has been given a strong new mandate to resolve Brexit"*. Boris Johnson further said this victory had "destroyed obstacles" in Parliament over Brexit and ended the "miserable threat" of other referendums in Europe.

In essence, the three speeches above are data analyzed using lexical cohesion to determine the type and function. They have an interrelated relationship. All three were used as data researchers wanted to find out how lexical cohesion contributed to the three speeches. Speech with the same context, the same speaker but in a different event. Does one of the lexical types of cohesion dominate in the same speech, or do they have other portions? This will be known for finding and discussion.

BAB III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the findings of the analysis based on the research problem formulation and theoretical framework found in Borish Johnson's political speech scripts in the Conservative Party in 2019, a total of three speech scripts. Then researchers further discussed the problem of discovery.

A. Findings

The data below shows that the researcher managed to find the elements of lexical repetition, synonymy, superordinate, general word, and collocation. Each type of lexical cohesion is explained through several samples.

In the analysis coded Data 1 which means the first speech script and so on.

Whereas data containing cohesion devices are marked in bold, striped, and italic letters.

1. Repetition

In paragraphs, repetition can be found several times to determine and find research objects.

1. Data 1

a. Data 1 (Paragraph 1)

***“Thank you very much** , good morning ,, Everybody **thank you.** **Thank you** carol. Everybody’s okay **thank you very much.** **Thank you** sir, **thank you** charles, **thank you very much** brandon for a **fantastic, fantastic** well organized campaign. I think it did a lot of credit as as Brandon has just said to our party, to our values and to I our ideals but I want*

to begin by thanking my opponent, Jeremy. An absolutely formidable campaigner, and a great leader and a great politician. Jeremy, in the course of 20 hustings or hustling style events, it was more than 3000 miles by the way, it was more like 7000 miles we did criss-crossing the country, you've been friendly, you've been good natured, you have been a fount of excellent ideas, all of which I propose to steal forthwith".

Context

In this paragraph, Boris Johnson greeted all the audiences that were present like the speakers in general then expressed respect, and thanks to Charles and Jeremy that they were party members. While Jeremy was someone who had been a rival to Johnson in the election of a Conservative party leader, therefore, he praised Jeremy as a form of appreciation.

Analysis

In this quote, the words "Thank you and Thank you Very Much" are repeated seven times. The repetition of the words "Thank you and Thank you Very Much" is used to express gratitude and empathy to all those present at the Conservative Party and addressed to some special people.

Secondly, the word "Fantastic" is repeated once. The word "Fantastic" is used to praise Brandon for his well-organized campaign. Third, the word "Great" is also repeated once. This word is used to refer to campaigners.

b. Data 1 (Paragraph 2)

"Above all I want to thank our outgoing leader, Theresa May, for her extraordinary service to this party and this country. It was a privilege to serve in her cabinet and to see the passion and determination that she brought to the many causes that are her legacy, from equal pay for men and women to tackling the problems of mental health and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. Thank you, Theresa. Thank you. And I want to thankall of you, all of you here today, and obviously everybody in the

Conservative Party. For your hard work, for your campaigning, for your public spirit and obviously for the extraordinary honour and privilege which you have just conferred on me”.

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson offers a sense of acceptance to Theresa May, in which she is the former chairman of the Conservative Party who resigns because she thinks she is unable to realize the Brexit ideals. Then Borish Johnson was the elected candidate to succeed Theresa May. So Johnson also said that he was very grateful to all the members who had chosen Johnson by voting 92,153 by defeating Hunt with a vote of 46,656. So, he feels that this is a pride and accomplishment (BBC, 2019)

Analysis

In the paragraph above, the word "Thank or Thank you" is repeated three times, the first is addressed to Theresa May, the second is addressed to the audience. While the phrase "All of you" also occurs as much as one-time repetition used as an emphasis

c. Data 1 (Paragraph 3)

“And I know that there will be people around the place who will question the wisdom of your decision, and they may even be some people here who still wonder quite what they have done. And I would just point out to you that nobody, no one person, no one party has a monopoly of wisdom, but if you look at the history of the last 200 years of this party's existence, you will see it is we Conservatives that have had the best insights, I think, into human nature, and the best insights in how to manage the jostling sets of instincts in the human heart”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson confirms that there will be accountability for choosing Johnson as a substitute for May. Then Johnson insists that no one has succeeded

in realizing this back party's dream. The way we know that the party has had a big name since 200 years ago that has the best insight. The party had a role of repenting during the British Golden Age under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli and the 19th-century leadership (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020)

Analysis

In the above quote, the word "people" has been repeated once, the word "No one" has been repeated once and the word "human" has also been repeated once.

d. Data 1 (Paragraph 4 and 5)

“And time and again, it is to us that the people of this country have turned to get that balance right, between the instincts to own your own house, to earn and spend your own money, to look after your own family. Good instincts, proper instincts, nobleinstincts. And the equally nobleinstinct to share and to give everyone a fair chance in life. To look after the poorest and the neediest, and to build a great society. And on the whole, in the last 200 years, it is we Conservatives who have understood best how to encourage those instincts to work together in harmony, to promote the good of the whole country”.

“And today, at this pivotal moment in our history, we again have to reconcile two sets of instincts, two noblesets of instincts, between the deep desire for friendship and free trade and mutual support in security and defense between Britain and our European partners, and the simultaneous desire, equally deep and heartfelt, for democratic self-government in this country”.

Context

In these two paragraphs, Johnson explains how the party first could enrich its people in economics as the market did not for example. Although the party had been depressed in 1930 for pursuing protective tariffs and Sell taxes for many years (Webb, 2020). But the national economy and well-being regained its success and continued to increase throughout the 1950's year (Norton, 2020). So here Johnson as chairman delivered his hopes to still be able to enrich his people by trading not, supporting each other in security, and ranks.

Analysis

Seven repetitions have occurred in the word "instinct" which became this word from both paragraphs, twice in the word "own", the word "noble" has been repeated twice. While the phrase "To look after" has been repeated once.

e. Data 1 (Paragraph 6)

"And of course, there are some people who say they are irreconcilable and that is just can't be done. And indeed, I read in my Financial Times this morning, devoted reader that I am, seriously, it is a great British brand. I read in my Financial Times this morning that no incoming leader has ever faced such a daunting set of circumstances, it said".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson says that he had never read that a leader has never succeeded in completing the problem as Johnson is currently coming out of Brexit. As already explained, the time when Cameron and May's leadership did not succeed in making the British out of the European Union.

Analysis

Repetition does not only occur in a word but also occurs in phrases, clauses or sentences such as "I read in my Financial Times" which experience repetitions as much as one time which serves as a food.

f. Data 1 (Paragraph 7 dan 8)

"Well, I look at you this morning and I asked myself, do you look daunted? Do you feel daunted? I don't think you look remotely daunted to me. And I think we know we can do it, and that the people of this country are trusting in us to do it, and we know that we will do it. And we know the mantra of the campaign that has just gone by unless you have forgotten it. You probably have... it delivers Brexit, unite the country and defeat Jeremy Corbyn. And that is what we are going to do".

"I know some WAG has already pointed out that deliver, unite and defeat was not the perfect acronym for an election campaign since unfortunately it spells DUD, but they forgot the final E my friends, E for energising".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explained that as the failures that Cameron and May had experienced for Brexit, here Johnson assured that the Conservative party was able to do this task. He also had ambitions to defeat Jeremy Corbyn in the English general election. The Conservative Party won 364 votes against 203 votes from the Labour Party, Jeremy Corbyn. The acquisition of 364 seats at the same time made the Conservative Party as a majority because of the 326 seats parliamentary majority threshold. Conservative victories increasingly superimposed Boris Johnson's campaign to settle a Brexit dispute that would leave the European Union on 31 January (CNN, 2019).

Analysis

Paragraphs 7 and 8 only found repetition only happening once in the word "Daunted" which was used to emphasize Borish's question to the audience.

g. Data 1 (Paragraph 9 and 10)

"I say to all the doubters, dude, we are going to energize the country. We are going to get Brexit done on October 31st, we are going to take advantage of all the opportunities it is going to bring in in a new spirit of can-do, and we are once again going to believe in ourselves and what we can achieve".

"And like some slumbering giant, we are going to rise and ping off the guy ropes of self-doubt and negativity. With better education, better infrastructure, more police, fantastic full-fiber broadband sprouting in every household, we are going to unite this amazing country and we are going to take it forward".

Context

Here Johnson re-assured the audiences that they could complete Brexit on October 31st. With Johnson as the chairman of the party, he had to have a great ambition for the party he led.

Analysis

The sentence "We are going to" has been repeated five times in this paragraph. This serves as an explanation of the contribution of Johnson who has served as a leader.

h. Data 1 (Paragraph 11)

*"I **thank you all very much** for the incredible honour you have just done me. I will work flat-out from now on with my team, which I will build I hope in the next few days, to repay your confidence. But in the meantime, the campaign is over, and the work begins. **Thank you all very much**".*

Context

Here Johnson re-assured the audiences that they could complete Brexit on October 31st. With Johnson as the chairman of the party, he had to have a great ambition for the party he led. Besides, he did not forget to convey gratitude and requests to cooperate. This is an effective communication application. n according to James William, in (Suranto, 2011:80), were five effective communication law that is REACH (Respect, Empathy, Audible, Clarity, Humble), Which means to snatch or reach.

Analysis

In the paragraph above the sentence that is repeated is "Thankyou all very much" which occurs once. Judging from the sentence before and after, this repetition is used as an expression of Johnson's appreciation of the audience.

2. Data 2

a. Data 2 (Paragraph 2)

"I have been prime minister for only seventy days but I have seen so many things that give cause for hope: hospitals that are finally getting the investment to match the devotion of the staff; schools where standards of reading are rising through the use of synthetic phonics; police colleges where idealistic young men and women are enrolling in large numbers to fight crime across the country; shipyards in Scotland that are building superb modern type 26 frigates for sale around the world; and every one of those high wage high skill jobs in shipbuilding is a testament to the benefits of belonging to the United Kingdom the most successful political partnership in history which we will protect and we will defend against those who would wantonly destroy it".

Context

In this section, Johnson explains how English is successful. This is not apart from the history of England which has been successful in the economic field. English Became the first nation to spearheaded the industrial revolution and the present Still occupy an important position in the world. In its history, the British Nations that find most important discoveries. Among the inventions by the British are steam engines, penicillin, jet engines, radar, the radio, TV, and important discoveries in the energy field are nuclear discoveries (Grolier Incorporated, 2000). It is very necessary to be conveyed by Johnson to convince audiences that his duties will be well executed. Moreover, in addition to being the chairman of the party, he also served as a prime minister who is responsible for supervising the operation of Civil service and government agencies (Watts, 2003).

Analysis

One repetition has been found in the quote above namely the word "high" which is only repeated once. It is not an emphasis on words but only as an adjective to describe different objects between the first object and the second object.

b. Data 2 (Paragraph 3)

“And I say to Ruth Davidson as well: thank you for everything you did for the cause of Conservatism and unionism in Scotland and Ruth, we will honour your legacy too and I am proud of the role this government is playing in every one of those investments and they are only possible because It was this Conservative government that tackled the debt and the deficit left by the last Labour government. It was because we cleared up the wreckage they left behind that we now have record employment wages rising the fastest for 10 years and we have record Foreign Direct Investment of £1.3 trillion and so many reasons to be confident about our country and its direction and yet we are like a world class athlete with a pebble in our shoe, there is one part of the British system that seems to be on the blink”.

Context

Here Johnson is responsible for Ruth Davidson for everything she has done for conservatism and unity in Scotland. He helped settle the Labour Party's debts which the leader of the party had served as the Perdana menteri. In the debate of two Prime Minister English candidates, about the budget to Brexit, Johnson said the Labour Party always ended their tenure with the economic crisis (Viva, 2020).

Analysis

In the above quote, there are two repetitions in the word "because" once and the word "Government" also once. They are common words that are commonly used.

c. Data 2 (Paragraph 4)

“If parliament were a laptop, then the screen would be showing the pizza wheel of doom. If parliament were a school, Ofsted would be shutting it down. If parliament were a reality TV show the whole lot of us would have been voted out of the jungle by now. But

at least we could have watched the speaker being forced to eat a kangaroo testicle. And the sad truth is that voters have more say over I'm a celebrity than they do over this House of Commons. Which refuses to deliver Brexit, refuses to do anything constructive and refuses to have an election just at the moment when voters are desperate for us to focus on their priorities”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys that not everyone agrees with Brexit. During the reign of Theresa May, Brexit declined with a vote of 432 lawmakers refused and 202 agreed (BBC, 2019). It is unclear whether the parliament wanted to cancel the 2016 referendum, wanting the British to split from the European Union. So it is unclear how Brexit continued. Therefore, Johnson insists that the people who reject Brexit need special attention so that Brexit is realized soon.

Analysis

In the above quote, several repetitions have been found, namely four times. It is found in the word "If Parliament" twice and twice also in the word "refuses" which is a repetition to explain the same thing but in a different context.

d. Data 2 (Paragraph 5)

“We are continuing to chew the supermasticated subject of Brexit when what people want, what leavers want, what remainers want, what the whole world wants – is to be calmly and sensibly done with the subject, and to move on. And that is why we are coming out of the EU on October 31, come what may. Conference, let's get Brexit done”

“We can we must and we will, even though things have not been made easier by the surrender bill. We will work for a deal with our EU friends; but whatever happens we must come out by the end of October. Let's get this thing done – and then let's get ready to make our case to the country against the fratricidal anti-semitic Marxists who were in Brighton last week. Last week Jeremy Corbyn had a number of damaging and retrograde ideas in his speech: he wants a 4 day week – which would slash the wages of people on low incomes. He wants to ban private schools and expropriate their property. Even though it would cost the taxpayer seven billion to educate the kids. He wants to stamp out excellence in schools by banning Ofsted. The inspectors who ensure that schools are safe for our children”.

Context

Here Johnson shows his ambition that he must soon complete Brexit in October due to concerns about the speech delivered by Jeremy Corbyn. If Johnson's overtaken party wins, the UK will certainly leave the EU. Those who do not want to split must choose the Labour Party. However, Corbyn is not the preferred choice of British citizens. He will form the most Ultrakiri government throughout British history (BBC, 2019). Therefore, in the election later Johnson assured that the Conservative Party must win so that the future of the United Kingdom can be realized properly.

Analysis

Seventeen repetitions have been found in this quote. For example, the word "Subject" is repeated once, the word "want" is repeated six times with the function as a repetition to explain the subject. Meanwhile, the word "coming out" is repeated once, the word "October" is repeated once, the word "Let's" is found twice, the word "Done" is repeated once, the word "last" once, the word " week "twice and finally the word" schools "is repeated twice.

e. Data 2 (Paragraph 6)

“But he had one good idea: he had a whole paragraph repeating what he has said every week for the last three years. He wants an election now – or that is what he was going to say, poor fellow. The only trouble is that the paragraph was censored by John McDonnell or possibly Keir Starmer. So we have the astonishing spectacle of the leader of the opposition being prevented by his colleagues from engaging in his constitutional function which is to try to remove me from office and in this age of creative litigation I am surprised that no one has yet sued him for breach of contract, though it now appears that the SNP may yet try to bundle him towards the throne, like some Konstantin Chernenko figure. Reluctantly propelled to office in a Kremlin coup, so that they get on with their program for total national discord, turning the whole of 2020 – which should be a great year for this country – into the chaos and cacophony of two more

referendums, a second referendum on Scottish independence, even though the people of Scotland were promised that the 2014 vote would be a once in a generation decision; and a second referendum on the EU? Can you imagine?. Another 3 years of this? But that is the Corbyn agenda – stay in the EU beyond October 31, and paying a billion pounds a month for the privilege, followed by years of uncertainty for business and everyone else As for the Lib Dems, their idea of serving the national interest was to write to Jean-Claude Juncker urging him NOT to give this country a better deal. While the leader has called for a second referendum. While pledging to campaign against the result. It's time to respect the trades descriptions act and take the word democrat out of the liberal democrats. My friends, I am afraid that after three and a half years people are beginning to feel that they are being taken for fools. They are beginning to suspect that there are forces in this country that simply don't want Brexit delivered at all and if they turn out to be right in that suspicion then I believe there will be grave consequences for trust in democracy”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys that Corbyn has delivered the same message repeatedly. This is the same as Van Dijk's (1997:12) says that Every utterance made by politicians has its discourse value because it is a realization of their intention. It was reviewed from the background of Corbyn as a politician. On the other hand, Johnson also mentions the lack of Corbyn. This was often done by a politician against his rival.

Analysis

In the above quote, the repetition occurs eight times. In the word "idea" there is a one-time repetition which is a common word. In "Paragraph" it is repeated twice the number of words that are commonly used. While in the word "office" occurs one time with the same function. Whereas the words "referendum" and "beginning" repeat as much as two with a function as an explanation of the object being discussed. On the other hand, the word "democrats" also has been repeated once.

f. Data 2 (Paragraph 7 and 8)

“Let’s get Brexit done on October 31. Let’s get it done because of the opportunities that Brexit will bring not just to take back control of our money and our borders and our laws to regulate differently and better, and to take our place as a proud and independent global campaigner for free trade. Let’s get it done because delay is so pointless and expensive. Let’s get it done because we need to build our positive new partnership with the EU because it cannot be stressed too much that this is not an anti-European party and it is not an anti-European country. We love Europe. We are European but after 45 years of really dramatic constitutional change we must have a new relationship with the EU a positive and confident partnership- and we can do it”.

“Today in Brussels we are tabling what I believe are constructive and reasonable proposals which provide a compromise for both sides. We will under no circumstances have checks at or near the border in Northern Ireland. We will respect the peace process and the Good Friday agreement, and by a process of renewable democratic consent by the executive and assembly of Northern Ireland, we will go further and protect the existing regulatory arrangements for farmers and other businesses on both sides of the border, and at the same time we will allow the UK – whole and entire – to withdraw from the EU, with control of our own trade policy from the start, and to protect the union and yes this is a compromise by the UK and I hope very much that our friends understand that and compromise in their turn because if we fail to get an agreement because of what is essentially a technical discussion of the exact nature of future customs checks”.

Context

In this paragraph Johnson explains his purpose from Brexit, not to separate himself but to make the UK better in the future. He also describes his proposal which contains the definition of transition times such as initial agreement. According to the plan, all UK will leave the EU on 31 October with the original transitional period still valid until 31 December 2020. On the day of new Brexit 1 January 2021, the United Kingdom will leave all EU institutions and structures including the customs union, which allows unfriktion trade with all Member States and all regulations on goods and food. This also means the British came out of the judicial structure including European courts, security, and defense Arrangements (O'carrol, 2019).

Analysis

In the quote above contained in paragraphs seven and eight, there are several repetitions of words made by the speaker such as the word "Let's" twice, "get" twice, "Brexit" once, and "Done" twice. They are repeatedly carried out to emphasize sentences that indicate a leader's ambition towards the problems experienced by Brexit. While the word "Compromise" is just a commonly used noun, this is done twice.

g. Data 2 (Paragraph 9)

"When that technology is improving the whole time. Then let us be in no doubt that the alternative is no deal that is not an outcome we want. It is not an outcome we seek at all but let me tell you this conference it is an outcome for which we are ready. Are we ready?. Are we determined to resolve this?"

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson reassured by asking the question that whether or not the members were encouraged to cooperate for Brexit.

Analysis

Three repetitions of words have been found in the quote above. For example, the word "Outcome" is repeated twice which is a noun to highlight the intent of what is being spoken by the speaker. While the word "Ready" is repeated once to ask what preparedness has been prepared.

h. Data 2 (Paragraph 10)

"Let's get Brexit done" on October 31 because we must get on and deliver on all the priorities of the people, to answer the cry of those 17.4 m who voted for, because it is only by delivering Brexit that we can address that feeling in so many parts of the country that

they were being left behind, ignored and that their towns were not only suffering from a lack of love and investment. But their views had somehow become unfashionable or unmentionable and let's get Brexit done for those millions who may have voted remain but are first and foremost democrats. And accept the result of the referendum, and when I say that I want us to work together, now, to bring this country together. You are entitled to ask yourselves about my core principles and the ideals that drive me and are going to drive me as your prime minister”.

Context

In this section, Johnson reaffirmed his ambition to complete Brexit, which was done solely to meet Brexit priorities. Johnson's background as the head of his party forced him to complete a program that had been compiled since several years ago under the leadership of David Cameron and Theresa May but failed. Secondly, Johnson completed Brexit because Britain could take control of the laws, borders, money, trade, immigration systems, and mandated democracy to the people. It relates to Johnson's ideology that Boris Johnson is adhered to "modern social liberalism", which combines economic and social liberalism by adopting a more libertarian perspective (BBC, 2020).

Analysis

In this quote, the words "Let's", "get", and "Done" are repeated once to emphasize the ambition that the speaker wants to carry out. Meanwhile, the word "Brexit" is repeated twice as a noun to indicate the object in question. Whereas "Drive" is repeated once as an ordinary repetition.

i. Data 2 (Paragraph 11)

***"I am going** to follow the example of my friend. **I am going to** quote that supreme authority in **my family** – **my mother** (and by the way for keen students of the divisions in **my family** you might know that I have kept the ace up my sleeve – **my mother** voted leave) and **my mother** taught me to believe strongly in the **equal** importance, the **equal** dignity, the **equal** worth of every human being on the planet and that may sound banal but it is not and there is one institution that sums up that idea. The NHS is holy to the people of this country because of the simple beauty of its principle that it doesn't matter who you are or where you come from but when you are sick the whole country figuratively gathers at your beside, and does everything it can to make you well again. And everybody pays to ensure that you have the best doctors and the best nurses and the most effective treatments known to medical science and after 70 years the results are – on the whole –amazing. When I was a kid the word cancer was a death knell and heart attack was a terrifying thought. Well, we are slowly defeating the legions of disease This country has seen the fastest falls in breast cancer in Europe. But we have so much more to do".*

Context

In this sentence, Johnson uses language rhetoric as always used by politicians. He explained how English should be in prioritizing people's welfare, especially in the health field. Here the party under Johnson leadership started his role. The Conservative Party has formed a formulation of social and welfare policies of the party during the 20th century which was a major influence on the development of the Conservative Party's policy to form the agenda of the party policy since 1997, particularly the field of social policy and Welfare (Shaykutdinov, 2011).

Analysis

The repetition of the word "I am going to" in the sentence above, which is repeated once is useful for the introduction of the sentence to state what will be done by the speaker. On the other hand, the word "My mother" is repeated twice and "My family" once as an emphasis object in the direction of the conversation. Meanwhile, the word "equal" is repeated twice as an adjective to describe the subject.

j. Data 2 (Paragraph 12)

“On Monday I went to the north Manchester general hospital, and I saw the incredible work they are doing with reconstructive maxillo-facial surgery, on people who only a decade ago would have been permanently disfigured by their trauma and for whom hope and confidence is so important. I talked to the patients and every one of them was bursting with praise for the staff and their energy and devotion. But conference that fantastic hospital was built in 1876. To serve the workhouse. And we were walking down long narrow nightingale wards that were designed by the pioneer of nursing and as one of the managers told me that asking those professionals to work in that environment is like asking a premiership footballer to play on a ploughed field and so I was proud to tell them under this government we will rebuild that hospital. So that we are not only recruiting more doctors and nurses, and training them, But in the next 10 years we will build 40 new hospitals”.

Context

In this section, Johnson explains his experience when he sees the ugliness of the North Manchester General Hospital, which has been built since 1876. The year shows how old the building was. As a leader who is obliged to hold people's welfare, Johnson is thinking about fixing the building. Under his promise when speaking to the Conservative Party "we will build hospitals, building schools, colleges. But we will also rebuild the greener and build a more beautiful English" (Nugroho, 2020).

Analysis

In the above quote, the word "Hospital" is repeated twice as an emphasis and reminder about the outline object being discussed.

k. Data 2 (Paragraph 13)

“In the biggest investment in hospital infrastructure for a generation. Because after 70 years of the existence of the NHS, 44 of them under a Conservative government. It is time for us to

say loud and clear. We are the party of the NHS and I claim that title because it is our one nation conservatism that has delivered and will deliver the economic growth that makes those investments possible, and it is we Conservatives who will solve the problem of social care and end the injustice that means people have to sell their home to pay for their old age and if you ask me how we are going to do it, how we are going to grow the UK economy, I will tell you that it is by raising the productivity of the whole of the UK, not with socialism, not with deranged and ruinous plans borrowed from the playbook of Bolivarian revolutionary Venezuela. But by creating the economic platform for dynamic free market, capitalism”.

Context

In this paragraph is still entirely discussing the vision of the Conservative party to health. Conservative is the first to declare support for universal health care, i.e. in 1945. In 2010, they had introduced the Health and Social Care Act, which was the largest reform NHS has ever undertaken (Politicsourcenet, 2012).

Analysis

The word "Conservative" is repeated twice to indicate that they are conservative who lives in the country of conservatism.

1. Data 2 (Paragraph 15)

“We will make sure that the police have the legal powers and the political backing to use stop and search because it may be controversial but believe me that when a young man is going equipped with a bladed weapon. There is nothing kinder or more loving or more life-saving you can do than ask him to turn out his pockets. And yes, when people are found guilty of serious sexual or violent offences, we will make sure that they serve the sentence they should – if only for the protection of the public, but we will also do everything we can to stop people becoming criminals with rehabilitation, education in prisons, so that they are not just academies for crime and we are investing in youth clubs and better FE training, to give young people the best possible antidote to the criminal instinct the prospect of a good job and indeed the best way to level up and to expand opportunity is to give every kid in the country a superb education so that is why we are levelling up education funding across the country. So that every child has the chance to express their talents and that’s why we are investing in transport from northern powerhouse rail, to a huge new agenda of road improvements. And yes I admit I am a bit of a busnut. I confess that I like to make and paint inexact models of buses, with happy passengers inside, but it is not just because i am a busnut that we want to expand bus transport with clean, green buses and contactless payment by card or phone, a good bus service can make all the difference to your job”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explains what he is going to do for England such as stopping people from being criminals with rehabilitation, education in prison, etc. It relates to the vision of the Conservative party which will transform the UK into a better future by updating everything such as in the fields of economics, education, etc.

Analysis

From the above quote, the words "Education" and "Country" repeat only once but it serves to reiterate goals in the same context and scope. Meanwhile, the word "Bus" repeated to emphasize the object of the direction of the conversation.

m. Data 2 (Paragraph 16)

"To your life, to your ability to get to the doctor, to the liveability of your town or your village and to your ability to stay there and have a family there and start a business there, and it is for exactly the same reason to increase connectivity and liveability that we are putting in gigabit broadband spreading across the country like tendrils of superinformative vermicelli, because that is the way to unite the country, to spread opportunity, to bring the country together, and there is another vital effect with the right infrastructure and education and technology. You increase the productivity of the whole UK economy if the streets are safe, and if the transport links are there, and if there are good broadband connections. You enable new housing to go ahead on brownfield sites that were never considered viable before. We enable young people to get a foot on the housing ladder and we enable people to live near the good jobs and above all – with safe streets and affordable housing and fantastic wifi – we give business the confidence to invest and to grow that is the virtuous circle, that is the balance and the symmetry at the heart of our one nation project and there are so many ways in which we are pulling ahead".

Context

This paragraph continues the explanation of the preceding paragraphs with the same core, which is the English-related Perokonimian which will be further improved by Borish Johnson along with the Conservative party.

Analysis

The word "Ability" contained in the above quote has been repeated twice to explain the same context but with different intentions. Meanwhile, the word "Housing" has also been repeated once to emphasize the investment that will be given by the speaker as a leader.

n. Data 2 (Paragraph 17)

"London has overtaken New York as the number one city for investment in fintech firms and that is before we have even delivered Crossrail which was on time and budget when I left and isn't it time we had a Mayor who is focused on the job – which is why I am backing Shaun Bailey. Here in Manchester we are seeing extraordinary growth in genomics, with a flood of inward investment from banking and insurance to IT and that is before we have delivered northern powerhouse rail. In the west midlands, we are seeing a 21st-century industrial revolution in battery technology one in five of the electric cars sold in Europe is now made in the UK and that is before we have begun Andy Street's vision of a West Midlands metro with infrastructure education and technology we will drive up the productivity of this country and bring it together".

Context

This paragraph continues the explanation of the preceding paragraphs with the same nucleus, which is the subject of the English to improve productivity. Johnson took the example of the Western Midlands where they saw the 21st-century Industrial revolution in battery technology, one of five electric cars sold in Europe now made in the UK to showcase the British prowess.

Analysis

In the above quote only found one repetition that occurs in the word "West Midlands" to explain a vision that was built by the West Midlands.

o. Data 2 (Paragraph 18)

"I do not for one moment doubt the patriotism of people on all sides of this Brexit argument but I am fed up with being told that our country can't do something. When I believe passionately that it can. Thanks to British technology there is a place in Oxfordshire that could soon be the hottest place in the solar system. The tokamak fusion reactor in Culham and if you go there you will learn that this country has a global lead in fusion research and that they are on the verge of creating commercially viable miniature fusion reactors for sale around the world delivering virtually unlimited zero-carbon power. Now I know they have been on the verge for some time, it is a pretty spacious kind of verge, but remember it was only a few years ago when people were saying that solar power would never work in cloudy old Britain and that wind turbines would not pull the skin off a rice pudding. Well there are some days when wind and solar are delivering more than half our energy needs".

Context

This contains Johnson's explanation of global excellence in his country. However, as a leader, Johnson pointed out that he was disappointed by what was a statement about his country. So he proves with what has happened and achieved. It relates to the party's vision that it will make the future of England better.

Analysis

In the above quote, the word "Verge" has been repeated twice. It is a figure of speech to explain the context.

p. Data 2 (Paragraph 19)

"We can do it, we can beat the sceptics. We are already using gene therapy to cure blindness this country leads the way in satellite technology and we are building two space ports, one in Sutherland and one in Newquay soon we will be sending missions to the heavens geostationary satellites. Conference can you think of anyone who could trial the next mission. Can you think which communist cosmonaut to coax into the cockpit? and let's get Brexit done on October 31, not just because we have such an immense agenda to take this country forward but because Brexit is an opportunity in itself. We will take back control of our fisheries and the extraordinary marine wealth of Scotland and it is one of the many bizarre features of the SNP that in spite of being called names like Salmond and Sturgeon they are committed to handing back those fish to the control of the EU. We want to turbo-charge the Scottish fishing sector; they would allow Brussels to charge for our turbot".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys several things to convince audiences to believe in the validity of views through the use of highly carefully and persuasive language. Johnson used this way to convey his views, one of them using a positive campaign done by glorifying him, the second by convincing his audience of the program he would perform. This way was seen in Borish Johnson's speech in which he said that he would realize his vision of the party's visions conservative the subject of free trade.

Analysis

the repetition contained in this quote is "Can you think" which serves as an emphasis.

q. Data 2 (Paragraph 21)

"A country that is open, outward-looking, global in mindset and insisting on free trade a high wage, low tax, high skill, high productivity economy – with incomes rising fastest for those who are lowest paid. A country where we level up and unify the entire United Kingdom through better education, better infrastructure, and technology. A country where provided you obey the law and do no harm to others you can live your life and love whomsoever you choose. A country that leads the world with clean green technology and in reducing greenhouse gases that cause climate change. A country that is happy and confident about its future that is the vision for the country we love and when the opposition finally screws their courage to the sticking point and agree to have an election when the chlorinated chickens waddle from the hencoop where they are hiding that is the vision of the country that we will put to the people and the choice is clear".

Context

This paragraph is still related to the previous paragraph of Johnson conveying his Audiencenya for the program he will perform. This kind of way is seen in Borish Johnson's speech.

Analysis

Several repetitions have been found above, such as the word "Country" four times. It has the intention to emphasize an object of conversation. While the word "High" is repeated twice as an explanation of the subject with the same context.

r. Data 2 (Paragraph 22)

"We put up wages – with the biggest expansion of the living wage for a generation; Corbyn would put up taxes for everyone. We back our superb armed forces around the world; Corbyn has said he wants them disbanded. We want an Australian-style points-based system for immigration; Corbyn says he doesn't even believe in immigration controls. If Jeremy Corbyn were allowed into Downing Street. He would whack up your taxes, he would foul up the economy. He would rip up the alliance between Britain and the USA, and he would break up the UK. We cannot allow it to happen, but it is worse than that. It has become clear that he is determined now to frustrate Brexit. What do we want and need? Do we want more dither and delay?. Do we want to spend another billion pounds a month that could be going on the NHS?"

Context

In this paragraph it is explained that Corbyn was one of the people who did not want Brexit, he was from the Labour Party. Meanwhile, Johnson and Conservative party's desire to settle for Brexit is for the purpose of rescuing the British economy, not wanting to keep up with EU regulations regarding the British economy. This happens because earlier Britain also felt reluctant entry into Europe because the UK with Its great history is the country independent, in all areas, even the country's founder of the Industrial Revolution have an influence on the system world economy. British powers exceeding German and French rule

(now the rival). Success in time then be the shadows of the Society English that he will again stand himself even conquered the world by Brexit as a first step (Kultsum et al, 2018).

Analysis

In this quote, there is a repetition that occurs three times in "He would" which is used as a keyword that is repeated to indicate the subject of what is being spoken by the speaker.

s. Data 2 (Paragraph 23)

"Let's get Brexit done and let's finally believe in ourselves and what we can do. This country has long been a pioneer. We inaugurated the steam age, the atomic age, the age of the genome. We led the way in a parliamentary democracy, in female emancipation and when the whole world had succumbed to a different fashion, this country and this party pioneered ideas of free markets and privatization that spread across the planet. Every one of them was controversial, every one of them was difficult but we have always had the courage to be original, to do things differently, and now we are about to take another giant step to do something no one thought we could do to reboot our politics, to relaunch ourselves into the world and to dedicate ourselves again to that simple proposition that we are here to serve the democratic will of the British people and if we do that with optimism and confidence then I tell you we will not go wrong. Let's get on with sensible moderate one nation but tax-cutting Tory government and figuratively if not literally let us send Jeremy Corbyn into orbit where he belongs. Let's get Brexit done. Let's bring our country together".

Context

It's still an explanation with the previous paragraph that Britain has been a pioneer since first, therefore, Johnson explained it. It is regarded as the Johnson technique to convince that by completing Brexit will bring the English belief that Britain has the ability to enrich its economy by completing Brexit as a first step. This is often a leader to convince his audience to follow what he wants.

Analysis

The word "Let 's is repeated four times and" Get "is repeated twice. They have the meaning of emphasis to show an ambition that is wanted by the speaker. Meanwhile, the word "age" repeats twice as only a noun.

3. Data 3

a. Data 3 (Paragraph 1)

"Good morning, everybody - well, we did it - we pulled it off, didn't we?"

"We broke the deadlock, we ended the gridlock, we smashed the roadblock and in this glorious, glorious pre-breakfast moment, before new dawn rises on a new day and a new government, I want first of all to pay tribute to good colleagues who lost their seats through no fault of their own in the election just gone by. And of course, I want to congratulate absolutely everybody involved in securing the biggest Conservative majority since the 1980s. Literally, literally - as I look around - literally before many of you were born. And with this mandate and this majority, we will, at last, be able to do what?"

Context

In this section, Borish Johnson reveals her success in winning the UK elections on 13 December. This is a mandate to bring the British out of the European Union. (Sanford, 2020) explained that the Prime Minister seems to be ruling at least five years. It also shows that this was the biggest win since Margaret Thatcher's win, who had also served as the chairman of the Conservative Party in 1975 for four years and won the British elections three times so that it was also able to slow down the party name (Albertson, 2019).

Analysis

In this quote, the word "Glorious" is repeated once to show the emphasis on the wonder of the moment being held. However, the word "new" occurs twice as many times with the same intention. Meanwhile, the word "Literally" has also been repeated twice which is intended to emphasize the word because it is still in the same context.

b. Data 3 (Paragraph 2)

"You've been paying attention. Because this election means that getting Brexit done is now the irrefutable, irresistible, unarguable decision of the British people. And with this election, I think we've put an end to all those miserable threats of a second referendum. And I say respectfully, I say respectfully to our stentorian friend in the blue 12-star hat, 'That's it, time to put a sock in the megaphone and give everybody some peace'".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that Brexit decisions cannot be rejected, however, this has been a joint decision, especially the position of Johnson already occupying the authority to govern any program he wants to realize. From this, it can be judged that social factors such as position carry a major influence in the political realm.

Analysis

The repetition that occurs in the above quote is only in the sentence "I say Respectfully" as much as two one that serves as a tribute but experiences emphasis so that the sentence is more memorable.

c. Data 3 (Paragraph 3)

"I have a message to all those who voted for us yesterday, especially those who voted for us Conservatives, one-nation Conservatives for the first time. You may only have lent us your vote and you may not think of yourself as a natural Tory. And as I think I said 11 years ago to the people of London when I was elected in what was thought of as a Labour city, your hand may have quivered over the ballot paper before you put your cross in the Conservative box and you may intend to return to Labour next time round. And if that is the case, I am humbled that you have put your trust in me, and that you have put your trust in us. And I, and we, will never take your support for granted".

Context

In this section, it contains about how Johnson assured his audiences that choosing him as prime Minister was the truth because he would realize the whole task according to what the British wanted. This suggests that Johnson can pay attention to and understand things that are uncertain to others. This makes perception and politics always connected to perception. People sometimes have a bad perception of someone who is thought to just put a waffle out of action. So, in this speech, Boris Johnson closed it with sentences that could change public perception (Schmitt, 2015). The intention of what Johnson has said about nonsense and wasting time for three years is the leaders of the Conservative Party in resolving Brexit.

Analysis

In the above quote, several repetitions have been found that occurs in the sentence "Who voted for us" which happened once, in the word "Labor" there was a repetition once and in the sentence "You have put your trust" also experienced a repetition once. They are not just an emphasis on words or sentences but just ordinary repetitions to explain the same context.

d. Data 3 (Paragraph 4)

"I will make it my mission to work night and day, flat out, to prove you right in voting for me this time, and to earn your support in the future. And I say to you that in this election your voice has been heard and about time too. Because we politicians have squandered the last three years, three and a half years, in squabbles about Brexit - we've even been arguing about arguing, and about the tone of our arguments. And I will put an end to all that nonsense, and we will get Brexit done on time by the 31st of January, no ifs, no buts, no maybes".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson reassured that he had to complete Brexit at 31 January. Initially, Brexit will be settled on October 31st, but to obtain approval, it must involve a unanimous vote from 27 EU Member States. Thus it took a long time to make all the states agree with Johnson's decision. Meanwhile, after the entire member agrees to take the postponement steps, 27 countries will hold a meeting again in Brussels to confirm the agreement. From that delay, the EU members hoped that the British could further rethink the decision to make Brexit (Gatra, 2019). However, Johnson remained at his discretion that he demanded that the final Brexit be resolved on 31 January. Given Johnson's position as party chairman and Prime Minister so that he could be more freely in holding power.

Analysis

In the above quote, lexical repetition occurs three times. The word "time" occurs once which is a compound kate. The word "Brexit" is also just a noun that occurs once. Finally, the word "arguing" also occurs once.

e. Data 3 (Paragraph 7)

“Colossal new investments in infrastructure, in science, using our incredible technological advantages to make this country the cleanest, greenest on earth with the most far-reaching environmental program. And you the people of this country voted to be carbon neutral in this election. You voted to be carbon neutral by 2050 and we will do it. You also voted to be Corbyn neutral by Christmas by the way and we'll do that too. You voted for all these things and it is now this government, this people's government, it's our solemn duty to deliver on each and every one of those commitments and it is a great and heavy responsibility, a sacred trust for me, for every newly elected Conservative MP, for everyone in this room and everyone in this party. And I repeat that in winning this election we have won votes and the trust of people who have never voted Conservative before and people have always voted for other parties. Those people want to change. We cannot, must not, must not, let them down. And in delivering the change we must change too”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that when he succeeded in becoming prime Minister Conservative, then the more automatic people who supported his ideological than not so he ensured that Whosoever chose himself they were prepared with the ideology brought by Johnson especially doing things related to the way and purpose of the Brexit settlement.

Analysis

Seventeen repetitions have been found in this quote like the word "people" which occurs four times, it is not the emphasis of the word but only the general word. In the word "voted" there is a repetition of six times to emphasize the events carried out by the audience. In the word "Carbon neutral" two repetitions occur which are considered regular repetitions in the same context. Whereas the word "government" is repeated once. While the word "Everyone" happens once. In the word "change", there are two repetitions and the last is one repetition in "must not".

f. Data 3 (Paragraph 8)

"We must recognize the incredible reality that we now speak as a one-nation Conservative Party literally for everyone from Woking to Workington, from Kensington I'm proud to say to Clwyd South, from Surrey Heath to Sedgefield, from Wimbledon to Wolverhampton. And as the nation hands us this historic mandate we must rise to the challenge and the level of expectations. And Parliament must change so that we in Parliament are working for you the British people. And that is what we will now do, isn't it? That is what we will now do. Let's go out, let's go out and get on with it. Let's unite this country, let's spread opportunity to every corner of the UK, with a superb education, superb infrastructure, and technology. Let's get Brexit done. But first, my friends, let's get breakfast done".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson reassured the audience that they were able to accomplish what they wanted. In an indirect, here Johnson influenced her audience to support her mission to segregate with the European Union. With an implied sentence, Johnson's sentence here contains the implied word that he requires all of his audiences to support him completing Brexit.

Analysis

In the above quote, it repeats six times as in the word "Parliament" once, the sentence "Let's go out" has been repeated once, the word "Let 's three times and the word" superb "once. They are all an emphasis that shows the ambition of a leader.

2. Synonymy

1. Data 1

a. Data 1 (Paragraph 1)

*“Thank you very much , good morning ,, Everybody thankyou. Thank you carol. Everybody’s okay thank you very much. Thank you sir, thank you charles, thank you very much brandon for a fantastic, fantastic well organized campaign. I think it did a lot of credit as as Brandon has just said to our party, to our values and to I our ideals but I want to begin by thanking my opponent, Jeremy. An absolutely **formidable** campaigner, and a **great** leader and a great politician. Jeremy, in the course of 20 hustings or hustling style events, it was more than 3000 miles by the way, it was more like 7000 miles we did criss-crossing the country, you've been friendly, you've been good natured, you have been a fount of excellent ideas, all of which I propose to steal forthwith”.*

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson greeted all the audiences that were present like the speakers in general then expressed respect, and thanks to Charles and Jeremy that they were party members. While Jeremy was someone who had been a rival to Johnson in the election of a Conservative party leader, therefore, he praised Jeremy as a form of appreciation.

Analysis

In the above quote, synonyms occur in the use of the words "Formidable" and "Great" which they occur in one sentence to give a definition of one's abilities or provide a description of the same essence.

b. Data 1 (Paragraph 3)

*“And I know that there will be people around the place who will question the wisdom of your decision, and they may even be some people here who still wonder quite what they have done. And I would just point out to you that **nobody, no one person, no one** party has a monopoly of wisdom, but if you look at the history of the last 200 years of this party's existence, you will see it is we Conservatives that have had the best insights, I think, into human nature, and the best insights in how to manage the jostling sets of instincts in the human heart”.*

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson confirms that there will be accountability for choosing Johnson as a substitute for May. Then Johnson insists that no one has succeeded in realizing this back party's dream. The way we know that the party has had a big name since 200 years ago that has the best insight. The party had a role of repenting during the British Golden Age under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli and the 19th-century leadership (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020)

Analysis

In this quote, synonyms can be obtained in the same sentence which is actually to show an emphasis on the intended purpose of showing the audience the absence of someone who has a monopoly of wisdom in politics. This is indicated in the synonyms of "Nobody", "No one person" and "No one".

2. Data 2

c. Data 2 (Paragraph 1)

"It's great to be here in Manchester at the best attended conference for years and I know that some of you may have been mildly peppered with abuse on the way in but are you abashed? are you downcast?. Of course not. We are conservatives and we get on with serving the people and speaking of service I should begin by paying tribute to my predecessor Theresa, I know the whole of conference remains full of gratitude to you, and to Philip May, for your patience and your forbearance, and yes, we will continue with the work of tackling domestic violence and modern slavery and building on your legacy".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson opened his speech with an expression of gratitude to Theresa May who had also served as the chairman of the Conservative party. Secondly, he thanked Philip May who was a British banker and Conservative Party activist. Both have a high service to the party. They are conservative

activists who since the 1970s have devoted a lot of time to the voluntary side of the party which is generally without a mark of merit, and to this day it does a lot more things than can be expected when someone considers their other commitments (Gimson, 2019).

Analysis

In this quote, the word synonym has happened in the same sentence which is the word "Patience" and the word "Forbearance". They also have the same function which is to describe or give character to the subject being discussed or Philip May. This is used to show appreciation or a compliment on the subject.

d. Data 2 (Paragraph 8)

“Today in Brussels we are tabling what I believe are constructive and reasonable proposals which provide a compromise for both sides. We will under no circumstances have checks at or near the border in Northern Ireland. We will respect the peace process and the Good Friday agreement, and by a process of renewable democratic consent by the executive and assembly of Northern Ireland, we will go further and protect the existing regulatory arrangements for farmers and other businesses on both sides of the border, and at the same time we will allow the UK – whole and entire – to withdraw from the EU, with control of our own trade policy from the start, and to protect the union and yes this is a compromise by the UK and I hope very much that our friends understand that and compromise in their turn because if we fail to get an agreement because of what is essentially a technical discussion of the exact nature of future customs checks”.

Context

In this paragraph Johnson explains his purpose from Brexit, not to separate himself but to make the UK better in the future. He also describes his proposal which contains the definition of transition times such as initial agreement. According to the plan, all UK will leave the EU on 31 October with the original

transitional period still valid until 31 December 2020. On the day of new Brexit 1 January 2021, the United Kingdom will leave all EU institutions and structures including the customs union, which allows unfriktion trade with all Member States and all regulations on goods and food. This also means the British came out of the judicial structure including European courts, security, and defense Arrangements (O'carrol, 2019).

Analysis

The words "Whole" and "Entire" in the above quote are synonyms that occur in the same sentence. Actually, their function is a repetition for word emphasis as an explanation of the previous sentence.

e. Data 2 (Paragraph 13)

"In the biggest investment in hospital infrastructure for a generation. Because after 70 years of the existence of the NHS, 44 of them under a Conservative government. It is time for us to say loud and clear. We are the party of the NHS and I claim that title because it is our one nation conservatism that has delivered and will deliver the economic growth that makes those investments possible, and it is we Conservatives who will solve the problem of social care and end the injustice that means people have to sell their home to pay for their old age and if you ask me how we are going to do it, how we are going to grow the UK economy, I will tell you that it is by raising the productivity of the whole of the UK, not with socialism, not with deranged and ruinous plans borrowed from the playbook of Bolivarian revolutionary Venezuela. But by creating the economic platform for dynamic free market, capitalism".

Context

In this paragraph is still entirely discussing the vision of the Conservative party to health. Conservative is the first to declare support for universal health care, i.e. in 1945. In 2010, they had introduced the Health and Social Care Act, which was the

largest reform NHS has ever undertaken (Politicsourcenet, 2012). In this section, Borish Johnson reveals her success in winning the UK elections on 13 December. This is a mandate to bring the British out of the European Union. (Sanford, 2020) explained that the Prime Minister seems to be ruling at least five years. It also shows that this was the biggest win since Margaret Thatcher's win, who had also served as the chairman of the Conservative Party in 1975 for four years and won the British elections three times so that it was also able to slow down the party name (Albertson, 2019).

Analysis

In the above quote, I found the word synonym that occurs in one sentence with the function as a word to characterize the next word. The synonym is the words "Deranged" and "Ruinous".

3. Data 3

f. Data 3 (Paragraph 1)

"Good morning, everybody - well, we did it - we pulled it off, didn't we?. We broke the deadlock, we ended the gridlock, we smashed the roadblock and in this glorious, glorious pre-breakfast moment, before a new dawn rises on a new day and a new government, I want first of all to pay tribute to good colleagues who lost their seats through no fault of their own in the election just gone by. And of course I want to congratulate absolutely everybody involved in securing the biggest Conservative majority since the 1980s. Literally, literally - as I look around - literally before many of you were born and with this mandate and this majority, we will, at last, be able to do what?"

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that Brexit decisions cannot be rejected, however, this has been a joint decision, especially the position of Johnson already occupying the authority to govern any program he wants to realize. From this, it

can be judged that social factors such as position carry a major influence in the political realm.

Analysis

In the above quote the synonym occurs in the use of "We did it" and "We pulled it off " which occurs in one sentence to indicate success.

g. Data 3 (Paragraph 2)

"You've been paying attention. Because this election means that getting Brexit done is now the irrefutable, irresistible, unarguable decision of the British people and with this election, I think we've put an end to all those miserable threats of a second referendum and I say respectfully, I say respectfully to our stentorian friend in the blue 12-star hat, 'That's it, time to put a sock in the megaphone and give everybody some peace'".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that Brexit decisions cannot be rejected, however, this has been a joint decision, especially the position of Johnson already occupying the authority to govern any program he wants to realize. From this, it can be judged that social factors such as position carry a major influence in the political realm.

Analysis

The words "Irrefutable" and "Unarguable" are synonyms that occur in one sentence in the above quote. They are adjectives of people's decisions.

3. Superordinate

1. Data 1

a. Data 1 (Paragraph 2)

“Above all I want to thank our outgoing leader, Theresa May, for her extraordinary service to this party and this country. It was a privilege to serve in her cabinet and to see the passion and determination that she brought to the many causes that are her legacy, from equal pay for men and women to tackling the problems of mental health and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. Thank you, Theresa. Thank you. and I want to thank all of you, all of you here today, and obviously everybody in the Conservative Party. For your hard work, for your campaigning, for your public spirit, and obviously for the extraordinary honor and privilege which you have just conferred on me”.

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson offers a sense of acceptance to Theresa May, in which she is the former chairman of the Conservative Party who resigns because she thinks she is unable to realize the Brexit ideals. Then Borish Johnson was the elected candidate to succeed Theresa May. So Johnson also said that he was very grateful to all the members who had chosen Johnson by voting 92,153 by defeating Hunt with a vote of 46,656. So, he feels that this is a pride and accomplishment (BBC, 2019)

Analysis

In this quote, the use of superordinate occurs in the use of the words "male" and "female" which appear in one sentence. They are hyponymy of "sex" but have become superordinate because the sexes of men and women are less specific. in the speech, it was not explained the age of men and women could be children or adults.

b. Data 1 (Paragraph 3)

“And I know that there will be people around the place who will question the wisdom of your decision, and they may even be some people here who still wonder quite what they have done. And I would just point out to you that nobody, no one person, no one party has a monopoly of wisdom, but if you look at the history of the last 200 years of this party's

existence, you will see it is we Conservatives that have had the best insights, I think, into human nature, and the best insights in how to manage the jostling sets of instincts in the human heart”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson confirms that there will be accountability for choosing Johnson as a substitute for May. Then Johnson insists that no one has succeeded in realizing this back party's dream. The way we know that the party has had a big name since 200 years ago that has the best insight. The party had a role of repenting during the British Golden Age under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli and the 19th-century leadership (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020)

Analysis

The word superordinate in the above quotation occurs repeatedly, namely the word "Human" which is the superordinate of "Male" and "female"

c. Data 1 (Paragraph 5)

“And today, at this pivotal moment in our history, we again have to reconcile two sets of instincts, two noble sets of instincts, between the deep desire for friendship and free trade and mutual support in security and defence between Britain and our European partners, and the simultaneous desire, equally deep and heartfelt, for democratic self-government in this country”.

Context

In these paragraphs, Johnson explains how the party first could enrich its people in economics as the market did not for example. Although the party had been depressed in 1930 for pursuing protective TARIFFS and Sell taxes for many years (Webb, 2020). But the national economy and well-being regained its success and continued to increase throughout the 1950's year (Norton, 2020). So here Johnson

as chairman delivered his hopes to still be able to enrich his people by trading not, supporting each other in security, and ranks.

Analysis

In the quote above, "Country" in the sentence above is superordinate from all the countries in this wor. Such as "America, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore". Etc.

d. Data 1 (Paragraph 9)

"I say to all the doubters, dude, we are going to energize the country. We are going to get Brexit done on October 31st, we are going to take advantage of all the opportunities it is going to bring in in a new spirit of can-do, and we are once again going to believe in ourselves and what we can achieve".

Context

Here Johnson re-assured the audiences that they could complete Brexit on October 31st. With Johnson as the chairman of the party, he had to have a great ambition for the party he led.

Analysis

In this quote, superordinate is found in the word "October" which is superordinate to the "date". It means that in a month of october there are 31 of dates or 31 days.

Second, "Country" in the sentence contained in the quote is superordinate from all the countries in this wor. Such as "America, Japan, Imdonesia, Singapore". Etc.

e. Data 1 (paragraph 10)

"And like some slumbering giant, we are going to rise and ping off the guy ropes of self-doubt and negativity. With better education, better infrastructure, more police, fantastic

full-fiber broadband sprouting in every household, we are going to unite this amazing country and we are going to take it forward”.

Context

Here Johnson re-assured the audiences that they could complete Brexit on October 31st. With Johnson as the chairman of the party, he had to have a great ambition for the party he led.

Analysis

"Country" in the sentence contained in the quote is superordinate from all the countries in this wor. Such as "America, Japan, Imdonesia, Singapore”. Etc.

Data 2

f. Data 2 (Paragraph 2, 3, 5 and 6)

“I have been prime minister for only seventy days but I have seen so many things that give cause for hope: hospitals that are finally getting the investment to match the devotion of the staff; schools where standards of reading are rising through the use of synthetic phonics; police colleges where idealistic young men and women are enrolling in large numbers to fight crime across the country; shipyards in Scotland that are building superb modern type 26 frigates for sale around the world; and every one of those high wage high skill jobs in shipbuilding is a testament to the benefits of belonging to the United Kingdom the most successful political partnership in history which we will protect and we will defend against those who would wantonly destroy it”

“And I say to Ruth Davidson as well: thank you for everything you did for the cause of Conservatism and unionism in Scotland and Ruth, we will honor your legacy too and I am proud of the role this government is playing in every one of those investments and they are only possible because It was this Conservative government that tackled the debt and the deficit left by the last Labour government. It was because we cleared up the wreckage they left behind that we now have record employment wages rising the fastest for 10 years and we have record Foreign Direct Investment of £1.3 trillion and so many reasons to be confident about our country and its direction and yet we are like a world class athlete with a pebble in our shoe, there is one part of the British system that seems to be on the blink”

“We are continuing to chew the supermasticated subject of Brexit when what people want, what leavers want, what remainers want, what the whole world wants – is to be calmly and sensibly done with the subject, and to move on. And that is why we are coming out of the EU on October 31, come what may. Conference, let’s get Brexit done. We can we must and we will, even though things have not been made easier by the surrender bill.

We will work for a deal with our EU friends; but whatever happens we must come out by the end of October. Let's get this thing done – and then let's get ready to make our case to the country against the fratricidal anti-semitic Marxists who were in Brighton last week. Last week Jeremy Corbyn had a number of damaging and retrograde ideas in his speech: he wants a 4 day week – which would slash the wages of people on low incomes. He wants to ban private schools and expropriate their property. Even though it would cost the taxpayer seven billion to educate the kids. He wants to stamp out excellence inschools by banning Ofsted. The inspectors who ensure that schools are safe for our children”

“But he had one good idea: he had a whole paragraph repeating what he has said every week for the last three years. He wants an election now – or that is what he was going to say, poor fellow. The only trouble is that the paragraph was censored by John McDonnell or possibly Keir Starmer. So we have the astonishing spectacle of the leader of the opposition being prevented by his colleagues from engaging in his constitutional function which is to try to remove me from office and in this age of creative litigation I am surprised that no one has yet sued him for breach of contract, though it now appears that the SNP may yet try to bundle him towards the throne, like some Konstantin Chernenko figure. Reluctantly propelled to office in a Kremlin coup, so that they get on with their programme for total national discord, turning the whole of 2020 – which should be a great year for this country – into the chaos and cacophony of two more referendums, a second referendum on Scottish independence, even though the people of Scotland were promised that the 2014 vote would be a once in a generation decision; and a second referendum on the EU? Can you imagine?. Another 3 years of this? But that is the Corbyn agenda – stay in the EU beyond October 31, and paying a billion pounds a month for the privilege, followed by years of uncertainty for business and everyone else As for the Lib Dems, their idea of serving the national interest was to write to Jean-Claude Juncker urging him NOT to give this country a better deal. While the leader has called for a second referendum. While pledging to campaign against the result. It's time to respect the trades descriptions act and take the word democrat out of the liberal democrats. My friends, I am afraid that after three and a half years people are beginning to feel that they are being taken for fools. They are beginning to suspect that there are forces in this country that simply don't want brexit delivered at all and if they turn out to be right in that suspicion then I believe there will be grave consequences for trust in democracy”

Context

In those paragraph, Borish Johnson offers a sense of acceptance to Theresa May, in which she is the former chairman of the Conservative Party who resigns because she thinks she is unable to realize the Brexit ideals. Then Borish Johnson was the elected candidate to succeed Theresa May. So Johnson also said that he was very grateful to all the members who had chosen Johnson by voting 92,153 by defeating Hunt with a vote of 46,656. So, he feels that this is a pride and accomplishment (BBC, 2019). Then, Johnson confirms that there will be

accountability for choosing Johnson as a substitute for May. Then Johnson insists that no one has succeeded in realizing this back party's dream. The way we know that the party has had a big name since 200 years ago that has the best insight. The party had a role of repenting during the British Golden Age under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli and the 19th-century leadership (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020). While, in paragraph 5 Johnson says that he had never read that a leader has never succeeded in completing the problem as Johnson is currently coming out of Brexit. As already explained, the time when Cameron and May's leadership did not succeed in making the British out of the European Union. Then, Johnson explained that as the failures that Cameron and May had experienced for Brexit, here Johnson assured that the Conservative party was able to do this task. He also had ambitions to defeat Jeremy Corbyn in the English general election. The Conservative Party won 364 votes against 203 votes from the Labour Party, Jeremy Corbyn. The acquisition of 364 seats at the same time made the Conservative Party as a majority because of the 326 seats parliamentary majority threshold. Conservative victories increasingly superimposed Boris Johnson's campaign to settle a Brexit dispute that would leave the European Union on 31 January (CNN, 2019).

Analysis

In the above quotation, five superordinates have been found that occur in different sentences. For example, in the words the words "male" and "female" which appear in one sentence. They are hyponymy of "sex" but have become superordinate because the sexes of men and women are less specific. in the speech, it was not

explained the age of men and women could be children or adults. Besides, the words "Hospital", "Office" which are pronounced repeatedly are also superordinate of places such as Hospital, "IGD,UGD,etc". While, office, "Virtual office, Service office, etc". On the other hand, the word "October" which is superordinate to the "date". It means that in a month of october there are 31 of dates or 31 days. The latter is the superordinate word "Scotland" from "State" for example "Edinburgh, motherwell, etc". The last is the word "Years" which has reached 2020 so far.

g. Data 2 (Paragraph 8)

"Today in Brussels we are tabling what I believe are constructive and reasonable proposals which provide a compromise for both sides. We will under no circumstances have checks at or near the border in Northern Ireland. We will respect the peace process and the Good Friday agreement, and by a process of renewable democratic consent by the executive and assembly of Northern Ireland, we will go further and protect the existing regulatory arrangements for farmers and other businesses on both sides of the border, and at the same time we will allow the UK –entire – to withdraw from the EU, with control of our trade policy from the start, and to protect the union and yes this is a compromise by the UK and I hope very much that our friends understand that and compromise in their turns because if we fail to get an agreement because of what is essentially a technical discussion of the exact nature of future customs checks"

Context

Here Johnson explains that he has submitted proposals to Brussels. The Proposal aims to prevent the construction of the border physical wall between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (EU members). Johnson's proposal approval or rejection was decided in a meeting of EU member State leaders in Brussels on October 17-18. If approved, this proposal will be discussed by the British Parliament (Aughstein, 2019)

Analysis

In this quote, the word superordinate is found in the words "EU", "Ireland" and "UK" which are superordinates which they are the name of a country with several cities in it.

h. Data 2 (Paragraph 11)

"I am going to follow the example of my friend. I am going to quote that supreme authority in my family – my mother (and by the way for keen students of the divisions in my family you might know that I have kept the ace up my sleeve – my mother voted leave) and my mother taught me to believe strongly in the equal importance, the equal dignity, the equal worth of every human being on the planet and that may sound banal but it is not and there is one institution that sums up that idea. The NHS is holy to the people of this country because of the simple beauty of its principle that it doesn't matter who you are or where you come from but when you are sick the whole country figuratively gathers at your bedside and does everything it can to make you well again. And everybody pays to ensure that you have the best doctors and the best nurses and the most effective treatments known to medical science and after 70 years the results are – on the whole – amazing. When I was a kid the word cancer was a death knell and heart attack was a terrifying thought. Well, we are slowly defeating the legions of disease. This country has seen the fastest falls in breast cancer in Europe. But we have so much more to do"

Context

In this sentence, Johnson uses language rhetoric as always used by politicians. He explained how English should be in prioritizing people's welfare, especially in the health field. Here the party under Johnson leadership started his role. The Conservative Party has formed a formulation of social and welfare policies of the party during the 20th century which was a major influence on the development of the Conservative Party's policy to form the agenda of the party policy since 1997, particularly the field of social policy and Welfare (Shaykutdinov, 2011).

Analysis

In this quote, a superordinate word "Family" has been found that has been repeated twice. It is the superordinate because the word "Family" is the highest

level which has members like "Father, Mother, and Child". In addition, there are also superordinate words "Doctor" because actually there are many types of doctors such as "Surgeons, dentists, pediatricians, etc". On the other hand, the word "sick" is also the superordinate the word "sick" is also superordinate because there are many types of diseases such as "toothache, cancer pain, etc". Next, the word "Europe" is superordinate which it is the name of a country with several cities in it. The last, the word "Country" in the sentence contained in the quote is superordinate from all the countries in this wor. Such as "Malaysia, Thailand, etc".

i. Data 2 (Paragraph 12)

"On Monday I went to the north Manchester general hospital, and I saw the incredible work they are doing with reconstructive maxillofacial surgery, on people who only a decade ago would have been permanently disfigured by their trauma and for whom hope and confidence are so important. I talked to the patients and every one of them was bursting with praise for the staff and their energy and devotion. But conference that fantastic hospital was built in 1876. To serve the workhouse. And we were walking down long narrow nightingale wards that were designed by the pioneer of nursing and as one of the managers told me that asking those professionals to work in that environment is like asking a premiership footballer to play on a plowed field and so I was proud to tell them under this government we will rebuild that hospital. So that we are not only recruiting more doctors and nurses, and training them, But in the next 10 years we will build 40 new hospitals"

Context

In this section, Johnson explains his experience when he sees the ugliness of the North Manchester General Hospital, which has been built since 1876. The year shows how old the building was. As a leader who is obliged to hold people's welfare, Johnson is thinking about fixing the building. Under his promise when speaking to the Conservative Party "we will build hospitals, building schools,

colleges. But we will also rebuild the greener and build a more beautiful English
 "(Nugroho, 2020).

Analysis

The quote above has a superordinate which is not much different from the previous paragraphs namely the word "Hospital". The words "Hospital", "Office" which are pronounced repeatedly are also superordinate of places such as Hospital, "public hospital, maternity hospital, etc".

j. Data 2 (Paragraph 15 and 16)

"We will make sure that the police have the legal powers and the political backing to use stop and search because it may be controversial but believe me that when a young man is going equipped with a bladed weapon. There is nothing kinder or more loving or more life-saving you can do than ask him to turn out his pockets. And yes, when people are found guilty of serious sexual or violent offenses, we will make sure that they serve the sentence they should – if only for the protection of the public, but we will also do everything we can to stop people becoming criminals with rehabilitation, education in prisons, so that they are not just academies for crime and we are investing in youth clubs and better FE training, to give young people the best possible antidote to the criminal instinct the prospect of a good job and indeed the best way to level up and to expand opportunity is to give every kid in the country a superb education so that is why we are leveling up education funding across the country. So that every child has the chance to express their talents and that's why we are investing in transport from northern powerhouse rail, to a huge new agenda of road improvements. And yes I admit I am a bit of a bus nut. I confess that I like to make and paint inexact models of buses, with happy passengers inside, but it is not just because I am a bus nut that we want to expand bus transport with clean, green buses and contactless payment by card or phone, good bus service can make all the difference to your job".

"To your life, to your ability to get to the doctor, to the liveability of your town or your village and to your ability to stay there and have a family there and start a business there, and it is for the same reason to increase connectivity and liveability that we are putting in gigabit broadband spreading across the country like tendrils of super-informative vermicelli, because that is the way to unite the country, to spread opportunity, to bring the country together, and there is another vital effect with the right infrastructure and education and technology".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explains what he is going to do for England such as stopping people from being criminals with rehabilitation, education in prison, etc. It relates to the vision of the Conservative party which will transform the UK into a better future by updating everything such as in the fields of economics, education, etc. Then, continues the explanation of the preceding paragraphs with the same core, which is the English-related the economic which will be further improved by Borish Johnson along with the Conservative party.

Analysis

Not much different from the previous paragraph, the word superordinate is found in the word "Men", but also in the word "Country" which is repeated repeatedly, there is also the word "Family" which is the top unit, and the word "doctor" which also has many types . There is more to the word "Job" which is superordinate because there are many types of jobs such as "Police, army, doctor, etc". there is also a superordinate sentence "transport", a type of "transport" such as "bus, car, motorcycle, etc". the last is the superordinate of the word "technology" it has many types such as "information technology, transportation technology, etc".

k. Data 2 (Paragraph 20)

"We will be able to allow UK businesses to have bigger tax breaks for investment in capital, we can do free ports and enterprize zones, we can ban the shipment of live animals and yes, we will have those free trade deals, we already have some astonishing exportsjust in the last few months I have seen an Isle of Wight ship-builder that exports vast leisure catamarans to Mexico. We export Jason Donovan CDs to NorthKorea, we exported Nigel Farage to America – though he seems to have come back and across the world there are countries that are yearning to engage with uswhere we have old friendships and burgeoning new partnershipsand that is the vision for Britain".

Context

Analysis

In this quote, the words "UK", "Korea", and "America" are the superordinate because they have several cities in it. While, the word "animal" is also superordinate because there are many types of animals such as "lion, tiger, cat, etc".

1. Data 2 (Paragraph 21)

"A country that is open, outward-looking, global in mindset and insisting on free trade a high wage, low tax, high skill, high productivity economy – with incomes rising fastest for those who are lowest paid. A country where we level up and unify the entire United Kingdom through better education, better infrastructure, and technology. A country where provided you obey the law and do no harm to others you can live your life and love whomsoever you choose. A country that leads the world with clean green technology and in reducing greenhouse gases that cause climate change. A country that is happy and confident about its future that is the vision for the country we love and when the opposition finally screws their courage to the sticking point and agree to have an election when the chlorinated chickens waddle from the hencoop where they are hiding that is the vision of the country that we will put to the people and the choice is clear"

Context

This paragraph is still related to the previous paragraph of Johnson conveying his Audiences for the program he will perform. This kind of way is seen in Boris Johnson's speech.

Analysis

In the above quote, two superordinates found in the word "technology" and the word "Country" which is done repeatedly.

2. Data 3

m. Data 3 (Paragraph 5)

“Leaving the European Union as one United Kingdom, taking back control of our laws, borders, money, our trade, immigration system, delivering on the democratic mandate of the people. And, at the same time, this one-nation Conservative government will massively increase our investment in the NHS, the health service that represents the very best of our country, with a single, beautiful idea that whoever we are - rich, poor, young, old - the NHS is there for us when we are sick, and every day that service performs miracles. And that is why the NHS is this one-nation Conservative Government's top priority. And so we will deliver 50,000 more nurses, and 50 million more GP surgery appointments and how many new hospitals?”

Context

In this Paragraph, Johnson explained that service as promised in the objective of Brexit did not look old or young and poor or wealthy. All will get service. In fact, the main principle of the NHS is that the service must be thorough, universal, and free all the time. Each NHS branch has a full range of comprehensive healthcare services, all for free all the time for the British population, except for dental and eye care (Gov.uk, 2015).

Analysis

The above quote has two superordinate found in the words "country" and "hospital".

4. General Word

1. Data 1

a. Data 1 (Paragraph 1)

“Thank you very much , good morning ,, Everybody thank you. Thank you carol. Everybody's okay thank you very much. Thank you sir, thank you charles, thank you very much brandon for a fantastic, fantastic well organized campaign. I think it did a lot of credit as as Brandon has just said to our party, to our values and to I our ideals but I

want to begin by thanking my opponent, Jeremy. An absolutely formidable campaigner, and a great leader and a great politician. Jeremy, in the course of 20 hustings or hustling style events, it was more than 3000 miles by the way, it was more like 7000 miles we did criss-crossing the country, you've been friendly, you've been good natured, you have been a fount of excellent ideas, all of which I propose to steal forthwith".

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson greeted all the audiences that were present like the speakers in general then expressed respect and thanks to Charles and Jeremy that they were party members. While Jeremy was someone who had been a rival to Johnson in the election of a Conservative party leader, therefore, he praised Jeremy as a form of appreciation.

Analysis

In the above quote, there are two general words found like the word "Everybody". It is a general word because it does not explain in detail, what is meant by the speaker is a woman or a man, so he only uses the word "Everybody". Second, namely the word "sir", although the word sir refers to a man, he does not indicate that a person is old or young. So that both are considered as general words.

b. Data 1 (Paragraph 2)

"Above all I want to thank our outgoing leader, Theresa May, for her extraordinary service to this party and this country. It was a privilege to serve in her cabinet and to see the passion and determination that she brought to the many causes that are her legacy, from equal pay for men and women to tackling the problems of mental health and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. Thank you, Theresa. Thank you. And I want to thank all of you, all of you here today, and obviously everybody in the Conservative Party. For your hard work, for your campaigning, for your public spirit and obviously for the extraordinary honour and privilege which you have just conferred on me".

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson offers a sense of acceptance to Theresa May, in which she is the former chairman of the Conservative Party who resigns because

she thinks she is unable to realize the Brexit ideals. Then Boris Johnson was the elected candidate to succeed Theresa May. So Johnson also said that he was very grateful to all the members who had chosen Johnson by voting 92,153 by defeating Hunt with a vote of 46,656. So, he feels that this is a pride and accomplishment (BBC, 2019)

Analysis

In the quote above, there are five words are general words. For example, the words "Man" and "Woman". They are considered old words because in context the sentence is not explained in detail regarding the age of "Man" or "Woman". Second, there is a general word on "All of You" which is done repeatedly, which is twice that is considered as an emphasis. Here, we focus on the word "You" which is also not explained that "You" refers to who, adults, children, men or women, there is absolutely no explanation about this word. Finally, the word "Everybody" has the same function as the previous paragraph.

c. Data 1 (Paragraph 3 and 4)

“And I know that there will be people around the place who will question the wisdom of your decision, and they may even be some people here who still wonder quite what they have done. And I would just point out to you that nobody, no one person, no one party has a monopoly of wisdom, but if you look at the history of the last 200 years of this party's existence, you will see it is we Conservatives that have had the best insights, I think, into human nature, and the best insights in how to manage the jostling sets of instincts in the human heart”.

“And time and again, it is to us that the people of this country have turned to get that balance right, between the instincts to own your own house, to earn and spend your own money, to look after your own family. Good instincts, proper instincts, noble instincts. And the equally noble instinct to share and to give everyone a fair chance in life. To look after the poorest and the neediest, and to build a great society. And on the whole, in the last 200 years, it is we Conservatives who have understood best how to encourage those instincts to work together in harmony, to promote the good of the whole country”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson confirms that there will be accountability for choosing Johnson as a substitute for May. Then Johnson insists that no one has succeeded in realizing this back party's dream. The way we know that the party has had a big name since 200 years ago that has the best insight. The party had a role of repenting during the British Golden Age under the leadership of Benjamin Disraeli and the 19th-century leadership (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020). Then, Johnson explains how the party first could enrich its people in economics as the market did not for example. Although the party had been depressed in 1930 for pursuing protective TARIFFS and Sell taxes for many years (Webb, 2020)

Analysis

In paragraphs 3 and 4 there is a general word equation in the word "People" which functions as a noun without a more specific explanation. Meanwhile, "Nobody", "No one Person, and" "No one " is also general words in which they are a form of a synonym that functions as an emphasis in sentences. In it, there is no more complete explanation about someone who is considered "Nothing". Finally, the word "Human" is repeated once. In this case, the explanation is almost the same as the use of the words "People" and "Everybody".

d. Data 1 (Paragraph 6 and 7)

“And of course, there are some people who say they are irreconcilable and that is just can't be done. And indeed, I read in my Financial Times this morning, devoted reader that I am, seriously, it is a great British brand. I read in my Financial Times this morning that no incoming leader has ever faced such a daunting set of circumstances, it said”.

“Well, I look at you this morning and I asked myself, do you look daunted? Do you feel daunted? I don't think you look remotely daunted to me. And I think we know we can do it, and that the people of this country are trusting in us to do it, and we know that we will do it. And we know the mantra of the campaign that has just gone by unless you have forgotten it. You probably have... it delivers Brexit, unite the country and defeat Jeremy Corbyn. And that is what we are going to do”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson says that he had never read that a leader has never succeeded in completing the problem as Johnson is currently coming out of Brexit. As already explained, the time when Cameron and May's leadership did not succeed in making the British out of the European Union. Then, Johnson explained that as the failures that Cameron and May had experienced for Brexit, here Johnson assured that the Conservative party was able to do this task. He also had ambitions to defeat Jeremy Corbyn in the English general election. The Conservative Party won 364 votes against 203 votes from the Labour Party, Jeremy Corbyn. The acquisition of 364 seats at the same time made the Conservative Party as a majority because of the 326 seats parliamentary majority threshold. Conservative victories increasingly superimposed Boris Johnson's campaign to settle a Brexit dispute that would leave the European Union on 31 January (CNN, 2019).

Analysis

In paragraphs 7 and 8 there are similarities in the use of common words, which are found in the word "People" whose explanation is the same as the previous paragraph. Meanwhile, the word "Country" is also a general word that is a noun. In the sentence above, there is no mention as to what country is meant. Because

actually, just mentioning the word "State" can have many perspectives because in the world there are many countries.

2. Data 2

e. Data 2 (Paragraph 1)

"It's great to be here in Manchester at the best attended conference for years and I know that some of you may have been mildly peppered with abuse on the way in but are you abashed? are you downcast?. Of course not. We are conservatives and we get on with serving the people and speaking of service I should begin by paying tribute to my predecessor Theresa, I know the whole of conference remains full of gratitude to you, and to Philip May, for your patience and your forbearance, and yes, we will continue with the work of tackling domestic violence and modern slavery and building on your legacy".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson opened his speech with an expression of gratitude to Theresa May who had also served as the chairman of the Conservative party. Secondly, he thanked Philip May who was a British banker and Conservative Party activist. Both have a high service to the party. They are conservative activists who since the 1970s have devoted a lot of time to the voluntary side of the party which is generally without a mark of merit, and to this day it does a lot more things than can be expected when someone considers their other commitments (Gimson, 2019).

Analysis

In the paragraph above only found one common word that is used is the word "People". In fact, general words in general can be interpreted as superordinate at the highest level. The word "People" in the above sentence is not explained specifically, he is male, female, old or young.

f. Data 2 (Paragraph 2)

"I have been prime minister for only seventy days but I have seen so many things that give cause for hope: hospitals that are finally getting the investment to match the devotion of the staff; schools where standards of reading are rising through the use of synthetic phonics; police colleges where idealistic youngmen and women are enrolling in large numbers to fight crime across the country; shipyards in Scotland that are building superb modern type 26 frigates for sale around the world; and every one of those high wage high skill jobs in shipbuilding is a testament to the benefits of belonging to the United Kingdom the most successful political partnership in history which we will protect and we will defend against those who would wantonly destroy it".

Context

In this section, Johnson explains how English is successful. This is not apart from the history of England which has been successful in the economic field. English Became the first nation to spearheaded the industrial revolution and the present Still occupy an important position in the world. In its history, the British Nations that find most important discoveries. Among the inventions by the British are steam engines, penicillin, jet engines, radar, the radio, TV, and important discoveries in the energy field are nuclear discoveries (Grolier Incorporated, 2000). It is very necessary to be conveyed by Johnson to convince audiences that his duties will be well executed. Moreover, in addition to being the chairman of the party, he also served as a prime minister who is responsible for supervising the operation of Civil service and government agencies (Watts, 2003).

Analysis

In the above quote, the word "Things" is a general word. Meanwhile, the word "Young" is also a general word in which the specifications are not mentioned. Likewise the words "Men" and "Women". They are plural nouns but there is no explanation regarding the age of "Men" or "Women".

g. Data 2 (Paragraph 3)

*“And I say to Ruth Davidson as well: thank you for **everything** you **did** for the cause of Conservatism and unionism in Scotland and Ruth, we will honor your legacy too and I am proud of the role this government is playing in every one of those investments and they are only possible because It was this Conservative government that tackled the debt and the deficit left by the last Labour government. It was because we cleared up the wreckage they left behind that we now have record employment wages rising the fastest for 10 years and we have record Foreign Direct Investment of £1.3 trillion and so many reasons to be confident about our country and its direction and yet we are as a world-class athlete with a pebble in our shoe, there is one part of the British system that seems to be on the blink”.*

Context

Here Johnson is responsible for Ruth Davidson for everything she has done for conservatism and unity in Scotland. He helped settle the Labour Party's debts which the leader of the party had served as the Perdana minister. In the debate of two Prime Minister English candidates, about the budget to Brexit, Johnson said the Labour Party always ended their tenure with the economic crisis (Viva, 2020).

Analysis

In paragraph 5 there is only one common word that is used "Everything" which is a pronoun to refer to the word "Did" which is also a common word.

h. Data 2 (Paragraph 4)

“If parliament were a laptop, then the screen would be showing the pizza wheel of doom. If parliament were a school, Ofsted would be shutting it down. If parliament were a reality TV show the whole lot of us would have been voted out of the jungle by now. But at least we could have watched the speaker being forced to eat a kangaroo testicle. And the sad truth is that voters have more say over I’m a celebrity than they do over this House of Commons. Which refuses to deliver Brexit, refuses to doanything constructive, and refuses to have an election just at the moment when voters are desperate for us to focus on their priorities”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys that not everyone agrees with Brexit. During the reign of Theresa May, Brexit declined with a vote of 432 lawmakers refused and 202 agreed (BBC, 2019). It is unclear whether the parliament wanted to cancel the 2016 referendum, wanting the British to split from the European Union. So it is unclear how Brexit continued. Therefore, Johnson insists that the people who reject Brexit need special attention so that Brexit is realized soon.

Analysis

In the paragraph above, the general word "Do" is the same as the general word "Did" in the previous paragraph. Meanwhile, "Anything" is a common word that also describes the word "Do".

i. Data 2 (Paragraph 5 and 6)

"We are continuing to chew the supermasticated subject of Brexit when what people want, what leavers want, what remainers want, what the whole world wants – is to be calmly and sensibly done with the subject, and to move on. And that is why we are coming out of the EU on October 31, come what may. Conference, let's get Brexit done. We can we must and we will, even though things have not been made easier by the surrender bill. We will work for a deal with our EU friends; but whatever happens we must come out by the end of October. Let's get this thing done – and then let's get ready to make our case to the country against the fratricidal anti-semitic Marxists who were in Brighton last week. Last week Jeremy Corbyn had a number of damaging and retrograde ideas in his speech: he wants a 4 day week – which would slash the wages of people on low incomes. He wants to ban private schools and expropriate their property. Even though it would cost the taxpayer seven billion to educate the kids. He wants to stamp out excellence in schools by banning Ofsted. The inspectors who ensure that schools are safe for our children".

"But he had one good idea: he had a whole paragraph repeating what he has said every week for the last three years. He wants an election now – or that is what he was going to say, poor fellow. The only trouble is that the paragraph was censored by John McDonnell or possibly Keir Starmer. So we have the astonishing spectacle of the leader of the opposition being prevented by his colleagues from engaging in his constitutional function which is to try to remove me from office and in this age of creative litigation I am surprised that no one has yet sued him for breach of contract, though it now appears that the SNP may yet try to bundle him towards the throne, like some Konstantin Chernenko figure. Reluctantly propelled to office in a Kremlin coup, so that they get on with their programme for total national discord, turning the whole of 2020 – which should be a great year for this country – into the chaos and cacophony of two more referendums, a

second referendum on Scottish independence, even though the people of Scotland were promised that the 2014 vote would be a once in a generation decision; and a second referendum on the EU? Can you imagine?. Another 3 years of this? But that is the Corbyn agenda – stay in the EU beyond October 31, and paying a billion pounds a month for the privilege, followed by years of uncertainty for business and everyone else As for the Lib Dems, their idea of serving the national interest was to write to Jean-Claude Juncker urging him NOT to give this country a better deal. While the leader has called for a second referendum. While pledging to campaign against the result. It's time to respect the trades descriptions act and take the word democrat out of the liberal democrats. My friends, I am afraid that after three and a half years people are beginning to feel that they are being taken for fools. They are beginning to suspect that there are forces in this country that simply don't want brexit delivered at all and if they turn out to be right in that suspicion then I believe there will be grave consequences for trust in democracy”

Context

Here Johnson shows his ambition that he must soon complete Brexit in October due to concerns about the speech delivered by Jeremy Corbyn. If Johnson's overtaken party wins, the UK will certainly leave the EU. Those who do not want to split must choose the Labour Party. However, Corbyn is not the preferred choice of British citizens. He will form the most Ultrakiri government throughout British history (BBC, 2019). Therefore, in the election later Johnson assured that the Conservative Party must win so that the future of the United Kingdom can be realized properly. Then, Johnson conveys that Corbyn has delivered the same message repeatedly. This is the same as Van Dijk's (1997:12) says that Every utterance made by politicians has its discourse value because it is a realization of their intention. It was reviewed from the background of Corbyn as a politician. On the other hand, Johnson also mentions the lack of Corbyn. This was often done by a politician against his rival.

Analysis

In both paragraphs, there are common words that are often mentioned that refer to the word "People". He is called a common word because there is no detailed explanation about this. "People" can be used for men, women, young and old alike. Second, the word "Thing" is also common. Finally, the two synonymous words, the words "Kid" and "child" are also common words where there is no age specification in this word.

j. Data 2 (Paragraph 7)

*“Let’s get Brexit done on October 31. Let’s get it done because of the opportunities that Brexit will bring not just to take back control of our money and our borders and our laws to regulate differently and better, and to take our **place** as a proud and independent global campaigner for free trade. Let’s get it done because delay is so pointless and expensive. Let’s get it done because we need to build our positive new partnership with the EU because it cannot be stressed too much that this is not an anti-European party and it is not an anti-European country. We love Europe. We are European but after 45 years of really dramatic constitutional change we must have a new relationship with the EU a positive and confident partnership- and we can do it”*

Context

In this paragraph Johnson explains his purpose from Brexit, not to separate himself but to make the UK better in the future. He also describes his proposal which contains the definition of transition times such as initial agreement. According to the plan, all UK will leave the EU on 31 October with the original transitional period still valid until 31 December 2020. On the day of new Brexit 1 January 2021, the United Kingdom will leave all EU institutions and structures including the customs union, which allows unfriktion trade with all Member States and all regulations on goods and food. This also means the British came out of the judicial structure including European courts, security, and defense Arrangements (O'carrol, 2019).

Analysis

In paragraph seven, the word "place" is a general word.

k. Data 2 (Paragraph 11 and 12 and 13)

"I am going to follow the example of my friend. I am going to quote that supreme authority in my family – my mother (and by the way for keen students of the divisions in my family you might know that I have kept the ace up my sleeve – my mother voted leave) and my mother taught me to believe strongly in the equal importance, the equal dignity, the equal worth of every human being on the planet and that may sound banal but it is not and there is one institution that sums up that idea. The NHS is holy to the people of this country because of the simple beauty of its principle that it doesn't matter who you are or where you come from but when you are sick the whole country figuratively gathers at your beside, and does everything it can to make you well again. And everybody pays to ensure that you have the best doctors and the best nurses and the most effective treatments known to medical science and after 70 years the results are – on the whole – amazing. When I was a kid the word cancer was a death knell and heart attack was a terrifying thought. Well, we are slowly defeating the legions of disease. This country has seen the fastest falls in breast cancer in Europe. But we have so much more to do".

"On Monday I went to the north Manchester general hospital, and I saw the incredible work they are doing with reconstructive maxillo-facial surgery, on people who only a decade ago would have been permanently disfigured by their trauma and for whom hope and confidence is so important. I talked to the patients and every one of them was bursting with praise for the staff and their energy and devotion. But conference that fantastic hospital was built in 1876. To serve the workhouse. And we were walking down long narrow nightingale wards that were designed by the pioneer of nursing and as one of the managers told me that asking those professionals to work in that environment is like asking a premiership footballer to play on a ploughed field and so I was proud to tell them under this government we will totally rebuild that hospital. So that we are not only recruiting more doctors and nurses, and training them, But in the next 10 years we will build 40 new hospitals".

"In the biggest investment in hospital infrastructure for a generation. Because after 70 years of the existence of the NHS, 44 of them under a Conservative government. It is time for us to say loud and clear. We are the party of the NHS and I claim that title because it is our one nation conservatism that has delivered and will deliver the economic growth that makes those investments possible, and it is we Conservatives who will solve the problem of social care and end the injustice that means people have to sell their home to pay for their old age and if you ask me how we are going to do it, how we are going to grow the UK economy, I will tell you that it is by raising the productivity of the whole of the UK, not with socialism, not with deranged and ruinous plans borrowed from the playbook of Bolivarian revolutionary Venezuela. But by creating the economic platform for dynamic free market, capitalism".

Context

In this sentence, Johnson uses language rhetoric as always used by politicians. He explained how English should be in prioritizing people's welfare, especially in the

health field. Here the party under Johnson leadership started his role. The Conservative Party has formed a formulation of social and welfare policies of the party during the 20th century which was a major influence on the development of the Conservative Party's policy to form the agenda of the party policy since 1997, particularly the field of social policy and Welfare (Shaykutdinov, 2011). Next, Johnson explains his experience when he sees the ugliness of the North Manchester General Hospital, which has been built since 1876. The year shows how old the building was. As a leader who is obliged to hold people's welfare, Johnson is thinking about fixing the building. Under his promise when speaking to the Conservative Party "we will build hospitals, building schools, colleges. But we will also rebuild the greener and build a more beautiful English "(Nugroho, 2020). While, Conservative is the first to declare support for universal health care, i.e. in 1945. In 2010, they had introduced the Health and Social Care Act, which was the largest reform NHS has ever undertaken (Politicsourcenet, 2012).

Analysis

There are three paragraphs above that have the same general word which is found in the word "Everything" which can refer to any word. Meanwhile, the words "Everybody", "People" and "Everyone" can refer to anyone (Human). Finally, the words "Kid" and "old" can also refer to anyone but at a specified age.

1. Data 2 (Pharagraph 14, 15, 16, 18 and 21)

"We are the party of the NHS precisely because we are the party of capitalism not because we shun it, or despise it and we understand the vital symmetry at the heart of the modern British economy between a dynamic enterprise culture and great public services.

And I have seen this formula in action. Now who comes from London? Who lives there?, No disgrace in that – I used to be mayor there. And it is one of the many astonishing things about our nation's capital that it is the most productive region in the whole of Europe, because in 1863 this country led the world in putting trains in tunnels, among other breakthroughs and yet there are many other regions of the country that are far less productive and that represents not just an injustice but a massive opportunity. I believe that talent and genius and initiative and chutzpah are evenly distributed across the whole UK but it is also clear that opportunity is not evenly distributed and it is the job of this one nation conservative govt, to unlock talent in every corner of the UK because that is the right thing to do in itself and because that is the way to release the economic potential of the whole country and the first thing we must do in spreading opportunity is to insist on the equal safety of the public wherever you live to make your streets safer and that is why we are recruiting 20,000 new police officers and that is why we are committing now to rolling up the evil county lines drugs gangs that predate on young kids and send them to die in the streets to feed the cocaine habits of the bourgeoisie”.

“We will make sure that the police have the legal powers and the political backing to use stop and search because it may be controversial but believe me that when a young man is going equipped with a bladed weapon. There is nothing kinder or more loving or more life-saving you can do than ask him to turn out his pockets. And yes, when people are found guilty of serious sexual or violent offences, we will make sure that they serve the sentence they should – if only for the protection of the public, but we will also do everything we can to stop people becoming criminals with rehabilitation, education in prisons, so that they are not just academies for crime and we are investing in youth clubs and better FE training, to give young people the best possible antidote to the criminal instinct the prospect of a good job and indeed the best way to level up and to expand opportunity is to give every kid in the country a superb education so that is why we are levelling up education funding across the country. So that every child has the chance to express their talents and that's why we are investing in transport from northern powerhouse rail, to a huge new agenda of road improvements. And yes I admit I am a bit of a bus nut. I confess that I like to make and paint inexact models of buses, with happy passengers inside, but it is not just because i am a bus nut that we want to expand bus transport with clean, green buses and contactless payment by card or phone, a good bus service can make all the difference to your job”.

“To your life, to your ability to get to the doctor, to the liveability of your town or your village and to your ability to stay there and have a family there and start a business there, and it is for exactly the same reason to increase connectivity and liveability that we are putting in gigabit broadband spreading across the country like tendrils of superinformative vermicelli, because that is the way to unite the country, to spread opportunity, to bring the country together, and there is another vital effect with the right infrastructure and education and technology. You increase the productivity of the whole UK economy if the streets are safe, and if the transport links are there, and if there are good broadband connections. You enable new housing to go ahead on brownfield sites that were never considered viable before . We enable young people to get a foot on the housing ladder and we enable people to live near the good jobs and above all – with safe streets and affordable housing and fantastic wifi – we give business the confidence to invest and to grow that is the virtuous circle, that is the balance and the symmetry at the heart of our one nation project and there are so many ways in which we are pulling ahead”.

“I do not for one moment doubt the patriotism of people on all sides of this Brexit argument but I am fed up with being told that our country can't do something. When I believe passionately that it can. Thanks to British technology there is a place in Oxfordshire that could soon be the hottest place in the solar system. The tokamak fusion

reactor in Culham and if you go there you will learn that this country has a global lead in fusion research and that they are on the verge of creating commercially viable miniature fusion reactors for sale around the world delivering virtually unlimited zero-carbon power. Now I know they have been on the verge for some time, it is a pretty spacious kind of verge, but remember it was only a few years ago when people were saying that solar power would never work in cloudy old Britain and that wind turbines would not pull the skin off a rice pudding. Well there are some days when wind and solar are delivering more than half our energy needs”.

“A country that is open, outward-looking, global in mindset and insisting on free trade, a high wage, low tax, high skill, high productivity economy – with incomes rising fastest for those who are lowest paid. A country where we level up and unify the entire United Kingdom through better education, better infrastructure and technology. A country where provided you obey the law and do no harm to others you can live your life and love whomsoever you choose. A country that leads the world with clean green technology and in reducing greenhouse gases that cause climate change. A country that is happy and confident about its future that is the vision for the country we love and when the opposition finally screw their courage to the sticking point and agree to have an election when the chlorinated chickens waddle from the hen coop where they are hiding that is the vision of the country that we will put to the people and the choice is clear”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explains what he is going to do for England such as stopping people from being criminals with rehabilitation, education in prison, etc.

It relates to the vision of the Conservative party which will transform the UK into a better future by updating everything such as in the fields of economics, education, etc. Then, Johnson took the example of the Western Midlands where they saw the 21st-century Industrial revolution in battery technology, one of five electric cars sold in Europe now made in the UK to showcase the British prowess.

In the paragraph 18, Johnson conveys several things to convince audiences to believe in the validity of views through the use of highly carefully and persuasive language. Johnson used this way to convey his views, one of them using a positive campaign done by glorifying him, the second by convincing his audience of the program he would perform. This way was seen in Boris Johnson's speech in which he said that he would realize his vision of the party's visions conservative

the subject of free trade. While, in paragraph 21 is still related to the previous paragraph of Johnson conveying his Audience for the program he will perform. This kind of way is seen in Boris Johnson's speech.

Analysis

the three paragraphs above have the same general word and are often mentioned in the word "young" to refer to someone who is considered "Young" and "Old" to someone who is considered "Old" according to age perception. Second, the word "people" can refer to anyone. Third, common words that are synonymous namely the words "Kid" and "Child". Fourth, the word "Do" refers to the word "Everything". Fifth, namely the word "Everything" and "something" to explain the previous words namely "Do", and "Thing" which can refer to anything. Finally, the word "place" can refer to anywhere.

m. Data 2 (Paragraph 23)

*“Let’s get Brexit done and let’s finally believe in ourselves and what we can do. This country has long been a pioneer. We inaugurated the steam age, the atomic age, the age of the genome. We led the way in parliamentary democracy, in female emancipation and when the whole world had succumbed to a different fashion, this country and this party pioneered ideas of free markets and privatisation that spread across the planet. **Every one** of them was controversial, **every one** of them was difficult but we have always had the courage to be original, to do things differently, and now we are about to take another giant step to do **something** no one thought we could do to reboot our politics, to relaunch ourselves into the world and to dedicate ourselves again to that simple proposition that we are here to serve the democratic will of the British **people** and if we do that with optimism and confidence then I tell you we will not go wrong. Let’s get on with sensible moderate one nation but tax-cutting Tory government and figuratively if not literally let us send Jeremy Corbyn into orbit where he belongs. Let’s get Brexit done. Let’s bring our country together”.*

Context

It's still an explanation with the previous paragraph that Britain has been a pioneer since first, therefore, Johnson explained it. It is regarded as the Johnson technique

to convince that by completing Brexit will bring the English belief that Britain has the ability to enrich its economy by completing Brexit as a first step. This is often a leader to convince his audience to follow what he wants.

Analysis

In the above quote, there are four common words namely the word "Everyone" which is repeated twice, the word "Something" and the word "People" which are commonly used as the previous paragraphs.

3. Data 3

n. Data 3 (Paragraph 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7)

"Good morning, everybody - well, we did it - we pulled it off, didn't we?"

"We broke the deadlock, we ended the gridlock, we smashed the roadblock and in this glorious, glorious pre-breakfast moment, before a new dawn rises on a new day and a new government, I want first of all to pay tribute to good colleagues who lost their seats through no fault of their own in the election just gone by. And of course I want to congratulate absolutely everybody involved in securing the biggest Conservative majority since the 1980s. Literally, literally - as I look around - literally before many of you were born. And with this mandate and this majority, we will, at last, be able to do what?"

"You've been paying attention. Because this election means that getting Brexit done is now the irrefutable, irresistible, unarguable decision of the British people. And with this election, I think we've put an end to all those miserable threats of a second referendum. And I say respectfully, I say respectfully to our stentorian friend in the blue 12-star hat, 'That's it, time to put a sock in the megaphone and give everybody some peace'."

"Leaving the European Union as one United Kingdom, taking back control of our laws, borders, money, our trade, immigration system, delivering on the democratic mandate of the people. And, at the same time, this one-nation Conservative government will massively increase our investment in the NHS, the health service that represents the very best of our country, with a single, beautiful idea that whoever we are - rich, poor, young, old - the NHS is there for us when we are sick, and every day that service performs miracles. And that is why the NHS is this one-nation Conservative Government's top priority. And so we will deliver 50,000 more nurses, and 50 million more GP surgery appointments and how many new hospitals?"

"Correct. We will deliver a long-term NHS budget enshrined in law, 650 million pounds extra every week, health secretary. And all the other priorities that you, the people of this country, voted for. Record spending on schools, an Australian-style points-based immigration system, more police, how many?"

“Colossal new investments in infrastructure, in science, using our incredible technological advantages to make this country the cleanest, greenest on earth with the most far-reaching environmental programme. And you the people of this country voted to be carbon neutral in this election. You voted to be carbon neutral by 2050 and we will do it. You also voted to be Corbyn neutral by Christmas by the way and we'll do that too. You voted for all these things and it is now this government, this people's government, it's our solemn duty to deliver on each and every one of those commitments and it is a great and a heavy responsibility, a sacred trust for me, for every newly elected Conservative MP, for everyone in this room and everyone in this party. And I repeat that in winning this election we have won votes and the trust of people who have never voted Conservative before and people have always voted for other parties. Those people want change. We cannot, must not, must not, let them down. And in delivering change we must change too”.

Context

In this first, Johnson insists that Brexit decisions cannot be rejected, however, this has been a joint decision, especially the position of Johnson already occupying the authority to govern any program he wants to realize. From this, it can be judged that social factors such as position carry a major influence in the political realm.

In the paragraph 5, Johnson explained that service as promised in the objective of Brexit did not look old or young and poor or wealthy. All will get service. In fact, the main principle of the NHS is that the service must be thorough, universal, and free all the time. Each NHS branch has a full range of comprehensive healthcare services, all for free all the time for the British population, except for dental and eye care (Gov.uk, 2015).

In this second, it contains about how Johnson assured his audiences that choosing him as prime Minister was the truth because he would realize the whole task according to what the British wanted. This suggests that Johnson can pay attention to and understand things that are uncertain to others. This makes perception and politics always connected to perception. People sometimes have a bad perception of someone who is thought to just put a waffle out of action. So, in this speech,

Borish Johnson closed it with sentences that could change public perception (Schmitt, 2015). The intention of what Johnson has said about nonsense and wasting time for three years is the leaders of the Conservative Party in resolving Brexit.

Analysis

In some of the paragraphs above, namely paragraphs one, two, five, six, and seven there are the same general words or often used namely the words "People", "everyone" and "Everybody" where they actually have the same meaning and also the same purpose that is, it does not indicate the specifications of who or how they are intended. The speaker only uses these words to explain his intentions to the general public, so that he does not see that the subject matter is old, young, male, or female. Second, the words "Young" and "Old" contained in paragraph six also do not explain the specifications that in fact "Young" can be in their teens to decades depending on one's perspective, as well as the word "Old". Finally, the word "Things" in the last paragraph is paragraph seven. The purpose of the word "Things" here is to refer to the object intended by the speaker.

5. Collocation

1. Data 1

a. Data 1 (Pharagraph 1)

“Thank you very much , good morning ,, Everybody thank you. Thank you carol. Everybody’s okay thank you very much. Thank you sir, thank you charles, thank you very much brandon for a fantastic, fantastic well organized campaign. I think it did a lot of credit as as Brandon has just said to our party, to our values and to I our ideals but I want to begin by thanking my opponent, Jeremy. An absolutely formidable campaigner.

and a great leader and a great politician. Jeremy, in the course of 20 hustings or hustling style events, it was more than 3000 miles by the way, it was more like 7000 miles we did criss-crossing the country, you've been friendly, you've been good natured, you have been a fount of excellent ideas, all of which I propose to steal forthwith".

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson greeted all the audiences that were present like the speakers in general then expressed respect, and thanks to Charles and Jeremy that they were party members. While Jeremy was someone who had been a rival to Johnson in the election of a Conservative party leader, therefore, he praised Jeremy as a form of appreciation.

Analysis

In the paragraph above, collocation occurs in the word "Campaigner"
"Politician"

b. Data 1 (Paragraph 2)

"Above all I want to thank our outgoing leader, Theresa May, for her extraordinary service to this party and this country. It was a privilege to serve in her cabinet and to see the passion and determination that she brought to the many causes that are her legacy, from equal pay for men and women to tackling the problems of mental health and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. Thank you, Theresa. Thank you. And I want to thank all of you, all of you here today, and obviously everybody in the Conservative Party. For your hard work, for your campaigning, for your public spirit and obviously for the extraordinary honour and privilege which you have just conferred on me".

Context

In this paragraph, Borish Johnson offers a sense of acceptance to Theresa May, which she is the former chairman of the Conservative Party who resigns because she thinks she is unable to realize the Brexit ideals. Then Borish Johnson was the elected candidate to succeed Theresa May. So Johnson also said that he was very

grateful to all the members who had chosen Johnson by voting 92,153 by defeating Hunt with a vote of 46,656. So, he feels that this is a pride and accomplishment (BBC, 2019)

Analysis

In the above quote, collocation occurs between "Man" ... "Woman" and "Party" ... "Campaigning"

2. Data 2

c. Data 2 (paragraph 2)

"I have been prime minister for only seventy days but I have seen so many things that give cause for hope; hospitals that are finally getting the investment to match the devotion of the staff; schools where standards of reading are rising through the use of synthetic phonics; police colleges where idealistic young men and women are enrolling in large numbers to fight crime across the country; shipyards in Scotland that are building superb modern type 26 frigates for sale around the world; and every one of those high wage high skill jobs in shipbuilding is a testament to the benefits of belonging to the United Kingdom the most successful political partnership in history which we will protect and we will defend against those who would wantonly destroy it".

Context

In this section, Johnson explains how English is successful. This is not apart from the history of England which has been successful in the economic field. English Became the first nation to spearheaded the industrial revolution and the present Still occupy an important position in the world. In its history, the British Nations that find most important discoveries. Among the inventions by the British are steam engines, penicillin, jet engines, radar, the radio, TV, and important discoveries in the energy field are nuclear discoveries (Grolier Incorporated, 2000). It is very necessary to be conveyed by Johnson to convince audiences that

his duties will be well executed. Moreover, in addition to being the chairman of the party, he also served as a prime minister who is responsible for supervising the operation of Civil service and government agencies (Watts, 2003).

Analysis

In this paragraph, collocation occurs between "Man" ... "Woman"

d. Data 2 (Pharagraph 6)

"But he had one good idea: he had a whole paragraph repeating what he has said every week for the last three years. He wants an election now – or that is what he was going to say, poor fellow. The only trouble is that the paragraph was censored by John McDonnell or possibly Keir Starmer. So we have the astonishing spectacle of the leader of the opposition being prevented by his colleagues from engaging in his constitutional function which is to try to remove me from office and in this age of creative litigation I am surprised that no one has yet sued him for breach of contract, though it now appears that the SNP may yet try to bundle him towards the throne, like some Konstantin Chernenko figure. Reluctantly propelled to office in a Kremlin coup, so that they get on with their programme for total national discord, turning the whole of 2020 – which should be a great year for this country – into the chaos and cacophony of two more referendums, a second referendum on Scottish independence, even though the people of Scotland were promised that the 2014 vote would be a once in a generation decision; and a second referendum on the EU? Can you imagine?. Another 3 years of this? But that is the Corbyn agenda – stay in the EU beyond October 31, and paying a billion pounds a month for the privilege, followed by years of uncertainty for business and everyone else As for the Lib Dems, their idea of serving the national interest was to write to Jean-Claude Juncker urging him NOT to give this country a better deal. While the leader has called for a second referendum. While pledging to campaign against the result. It's time to respect the trades descriptions act and take the word democrat out of the liberal democrats. My friends, I am afraid that after three and a half years people are beginning to feel that they are being taken for fools. They are beginning to suspect that there are forces in this country that simply don't want Brexit delivered at all and if they turn out to be right in that suspicion then I believe there will be grave consequences for trust in democracy".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys that Corbyn has delivered the same message repeatedly. This is the same as Van Dijk's (1997:12) says that Every utterance made by politicians has its discourse value because it is a realization of their

intention. It was reviewed from the background of Corbyn as a politician. On the other hand, Johnson also mentions the lack of Corbyn. This was often done by a politician against his rival

Analysis

In the above quote, collocation occurs between repeated words namely "Referendum" ... "Vote"

e. Data 2 (Paragraph 11)

"I am going to follow the example of my friend. I am going to quote that supreme authority in my family – my mother (and by the way for keen students of the divisions in my family you might know that I have kept the ace up my sleeve – my mother voted leave) and my mother taught me to believe strongly in the equal importance, the equal dignity, the equal worth of every human being on the planet and that may sound banal but it is not and there is one institution that sums up that idea. The NHS is holy to the people of this country because of the simple beauty of its principle that it doesn't matter who you are or where you come from but when you are sick the whole country figuratively gathers at your beside, and does everything it can to make you well again. And everybody pays to ensure that you have the best doctors and the best nurses and the most effective treatments known to medical science and after 70 years the results are – on the whole – amazing. When I was a kid the word cancer was a death knell and heart attack was a terrifying thought. Well, we are slowly defeating the legions of disease. This country has seen the fastest falls in breast cancer in Europe. But we have so much more to do".

Context

In this sentence, Johnson uses language rhetoric as always used by politicians. He explained how English should be in prioritizing people's welfare, especially in the health field. Here the party under Johnson leadership started his role. The Conservative Party has formed a formulation of social and welfare policies of the party during the 20th century which was a major influence on the development of the Conservative Party's policy to form the agenda of the party policy since 1997, particularly the field of social policy and Welfare (Shaykutdinov, 2011).

Analysis

In paragraph 11, collocation occurs between "My Family" ... "My Mother" where the two words are mentioned repeatedly and occur between "Doctor" ... "Nurse". Finally, it also occurs between "Disease" ... "Breast cancer".

f. Data 2 (Paragraph 12)

"On Monday I went to the north Manchester general hospital, and I saw the incredible work they are doing with reconstructive maxillo-facial surgery, on people who only a decade ago would have been permanently disfigured by their trauma and for whom hope and confidence is so important. I talked to the patients and every one of them was bursting with praise for the staff and their energy and devotion. But conference that fantastic hospital was built in 1876. To serve the workhouse. And we were walking down long narrow nightingale wards that were designed by the pioneer of nursing and as one of the managers told me that asking those professionals to work in that environment is like asking a premiership footballer to play on a ploughed field and so I was proud to tell them under this government we will totally rebuild that hospital. So that we are not only recruiting more doctors and nurses, and training them, But in the next 10 years we will build 40 new hospitals"

Context

In this section, Johnson explains his experience when he sees the ugliness of the North Manchester General Hospital, which has been built since 1876. The year shows how old the building was. As a leader who is obliged to hold people's welfare, Johnson is thinking about fixing the building. Under his promise when speaking to the Conservative Party "we will build hospitals, building schools, colleges. But we will also rebuild the greener and build a more beautiful English" (Nugroho, 2020).

Analysis

In the above quotation, collocation occurs in the word that is repeatedly referred to as "Hospitals" ... "Patients" and occurs between "Doctor" ... "Nurse".

g. Data 2 (Paragraph 15)

"We will make sure that the police have the legal powers and the political backing to use stop and search because it may be controversial but believe me that when a young man is going equipped with a bladed weapon. There is nothing kinder or more loving or more life-saving you can do than ask him to turn out his pockets. And yes, when people are found guilty of serious sexual or violent offences, we will make sure that they serve the sentence they should – if only for the protection of the public, but we will also do everything we can to stop people becoming criminals with rehabilitation, education in prisons, so that they are not just academies for crime and we are investing in youth clubs and better FE training, to give young people the best possible antidote to the criminal instinct the prospect of a good job and indeed the best way to level up and to expand opportunity is to give every kid in the country a superb education so that is why we are levelling up education funding across the country. So that every child has the chance to express their talents and that's why we are investing in transport from northern powerhouse rail, to a huge new agenda of road improvements. And yes I admit I am a bit of a bus nut. I confess that I like to make and paint inexact models of buses, with happy passengers inside, but it is not just because i am a bus nut that we want to expand bus transport with clean, green buses and contactless payment by card or phone, a good bus service can make all the difference to your job".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explains what he is going to do for England such as stopping people from being criminals with rehabilitation, education in prison, etc. It relates to the vision of the Conservative party which will transform the UK into a better future by updating everything such as in the fields of economics, education, etc

Analysis

In the above quote, collocation occurs between "Serious" ... "Serve" and "Passenger" ... "Bus".

h. Data 2 (Paragraph 19)

“We can do it, we can beat the sceptics. We are already using gene therapy to cure blindness this country leads the way in satellite technology and we are building two space ports, one in Sutherland and one in Newquay soon we will be sending missions to the heavens geostationary satellites. Conference can you think of anyone who could trial the next mission. Can you think which communist cosmonaut to coax into the cockpit? and let’s get Brexit done on October 31, not just because we have such an immense agenda to take this country forward but because Brexit is an opportunity in itself. We will take back control of our fisheries and the extraordinary marine wealth of Scotland and it is one of the many bizarre features of the SNP that in spite of being called names like Salmond and Sturgeon they are committed to handing back those fish to the control of the EU. We want to turbo-charge the Scottish fishing sector; they would allow Brussels to charge for our turbot”

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson conveys several things to convince audiences to believe in the validity of views through the use of highly carefully and persuasive language. Johnson used this way to convey his views, one of them using a positive campaign done by glorifying him, the second by convincing his audience of the program he would perform. This way was seen in Borish Johnson's speech in which he said that he would realize his vision of the party's visions conservative the subject of free trade.

Analysis

In paragraph 19, collocation occurs between "Fisheries" ... "Marine".

i. Data 2 (Paragraph 22)

“We put up wages – with the biggest expansion of the living wage for a generation; Corbyn would put up taxes for everyone. We back our superb armed forces around the world; Corbyn has said he wants them disbanded. We want an Australian-style points based system for immigration; Corbyn says he doesn’t even believe in immigration controls. If Jeremy Corbyn were allowed into Downing Street. He would whack up your taxes, he would foul up the economy. He would rip up the alliance between Britain and the USA, and he would break up the UK. We cannot allow it to happen, but it is worse

than that. It has become absolutely clear that he is determined now to frustrate Brexit. What do we want and need? Do we want more dither and delay. Do we want to spend another billion pounds a month that could be going on the NHS?"

Context

In this paragraph it is explained that Corbyn was one of the people who did not want Brexit, he was from the Labour Party. Meanwhile, Johnson and Conservative party's desire to settle for Brexit is for the purpose of rescuing the British economy, not wanting to keep up with EU regulations regarding the British economy. This happens because earlier Britain also felt reluctant entry into Europe because the UK with Its great history is the country independent, in all areas, even the country's founder of the Industrial Revolution have an influence on the system world economy. British powers exceeding German and French rule (now the rival). Success in time then be the shadows of the Society English that he will again stand himself even conquered the world by Brexit as a first step (Kultsum et al, 2018).

Analysis

In the above quote, collocation occurs in the word "Taxes" ... "Economy".

3. Data 3

j. Data 3 (Paragraph 1)

"Good morning, everybody - well, we did it - we pulled it off, didn't we?"

"We broke the deadlock, we ended the gridlock, we smashed the roadblock and in this glorious, glorious pre-breakfast moment, before a new dawn rises on a new day and a new government, I want first of all to pay tribute to good colleagues who lost their seats

through no fault of their own in the election just gone by. And of course I want to congratulate absolutely everybody involved in securing the biggest Conservative majority since the 1980s. Literally, literally - as I look around - literally before many of you were born. And with this mandate and this majority, we will, at last, be able to do what?"

Context

In this section, Boris Johnson reveals her success in winning the UK elections on 13 December. This is a mandate to bring the British out of the European Union. (Sanford, 2020) explained that the Prime Minister seems to be ruling at least five years. It also shows that this was the biggest win since Margaret Thatcher's win, who had also served as the chairman of the Conservative Party in 1975 for four years and won the British elections three times so that it was also able to slow down the party name (Albertson, 2019).

Analysis

In the paragraph above, collocation occurs between "Gridlock" ... "Roadblock".

k. Data 3 (Paragraph 2)

"You've been paying attention. Because this election means that getting Brexit done is now the irrefutable, irresistible, unarguable decision of the British people. And with this election, I think we've put an end to all those miserable threats of a second referendum. And I say respectfully, I say respectfully to our stentorian friend in the blue 12-star hat, 'That's it, time to put a sock in the megaphone and give everybody some peace'".

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that Brexit decisions cannot be rejected, however, this has been a joint decision, especially the position of Johnson already occupying the authority to govern any program he wants to realize. From this, it

can be judged that social factors such as position carry a major influence in the political realm.

Analysis

Collocation in the paragraph above occurs in the word "Election" ... "referendum".

l. Data 3 (Paragraph 5)

"Leaving the European Union as one United Kingdom, taking back control of our laws, borders, money, our trade, immigration system, delivering on the democratic mandate of the people. And, at the same time, this one-nation Conservative government will massively increase our investment in the NHS, the health service that represents the very best of our country, with a single, beautiful idea that whoever we are - rich, poor, young, old - the NHS is there for us when we are sick, and every day that service performs miracles. And that is why the NHS is this one-nation Conservative Government's top priority. And so we will deliver 50,000 more nurses, and 50 million more GP surgery appointments and how many new hospitals?"

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson explained that service as promised in the objective of Brexit did not look old or young and poor or wealthy. All will get service. In fact, the main principle of the NHS is that the service must be thorough, universal, and free all the time. Each NHS branch has a full range of comprehensive healthcare services, all for free all the time for the British population, except for dental and eye care (Gov.uk, 2015).

Analysis

In the above quote, collocation is integrated between "Nurse" ... "Hospital".

m. Data 3 (Paragraph 7)

“Colossal new investments in infrastructure, in science, using our incredible technological advantages to make this country the cleanest, greenest on earth with the most far-reaching environmental programme. And you the people of this country voted to be carbon neutral in this election. You voted to be carbon neutral by 2050 and we will do it. You also voted to be Corbyn neutral by Christmas by the way and we'll do that too. You voted for all these things and it is now this government, this people's government, it's our solemn duty to deliver on each and every one of those commitments and it is a great and a heavy responsibility, a sacred trust for me, for every newly elected Conservative MP, for everyone in this room and everyone in this party. And I repeat that in winning this election we have won votes and the trust of people who have never voted Conservative before and people have always voted for other parties. Those people want change. We cannot, must not, must not, let them down. And in delivering change we must change too”.

Context

In this paragraph, Johnson insists that when he succeeded in becoming prime Minister Conservative, then the more automatic people who supported his ideological than not so he ensured that Whosoever chose himself they were prepared with the ideology brought by Johnson especially doing things related to the way and purpose of the Brexit settlement.

Analysis

Collocation pada paragraf diatas ditemukan pada kalimat pertama, yakni terjadi antara “Clenest”...”Environmental”.

B. Discussion

This section presents a discussion of the use of lexical cohesion found in the text of Borish Johnson's political speech at the conservative party in 2019. The discussion relates to the lexical proportion in the speech text and the function of the lexical cohesion used in Borish Johnson's political speech.

1. The proportion of lexical cohesion usage in the text of Borish Johnson's political speech

Based on the percentage calculation, data 1 found lexical cohesion types with amounts; Repetition 42.30%, Synonym 7.69%, Superordinate 19.23%, General word 23.07% and Collocation 7.69%. This shows that the most frequent type of lexical cohesion in Data 1 is Repetition.

In another hand, data 2 found lexical cohesion types with amounts; Repetition 35.08%, Synonym 5.26%, Superordinate 19.29%, General word 28.07% and Collocation 12.28%. This shows that the most frequent type of lexical cohesion in Data 2 is Repetition.

Next, data 3 found lexical cohesion types with amounts; Repetition 33.33%, Synonym 11.11%, Superordinate 5.55%, General word 27.77% and Collocation 22.22%. This shows that the most frequent type of lexical cohesion in Data 3 is Repetition.

Repetition has succeeded in ranking first in the percentage of the use of lexical cohesion in the text three of Borish Johnson's political speech. As for the three types of speech texts taken for research objects and based on each paragraph in this political speech script, repetition always shows a large number compared to other types of lexical cohesion. This is also understood as language rhetoric commonly used by politicians in a political speech. Every utterance made by politicians has its discourse value because it is a realization of Van Dijk's intention (1997: 12). That way, the purpose of this repetition is done by politicians

through the use of language, so politicians are careful to use their words because they believe that the power of language is capable of influencing someone's mind Joseph (2002: 16). In connection with this finding, Carthy and Miao (2002) also said that repetition is a common phenomenon that is often found in the use of English. So even though this is rhetoric done by a repetition politician is not a mistake made because it is a commonly used thing.

The general word is placed second in the percentage of lexical cohesion usage. With a large enough number after repetition. The General is often found in each paragraph in the text of a political speech. In connection with this finding Cutting (2008: 120 says that the general word always occupies a higher level than superordinate and hyponymy. No wonder that in this finding the general word ranks second. While hyponymy ranks third in the lexical cohesion percentage in Borish political speech texts) Johnson.

The third rank is occupied by the lexical cohesion type namely Hyponymy in the percentage of lexical cohesion usage in Borish Johnson's political speech. However, this type of lexical cohesion does not have a large amount like other types of cohesion. Hyponymy has a big role in a sentence to explain a subject or object of a sentence. This agrees with the appointment of Charty (2002) who said that hyponymy plays a role in the substantial aspects found in formal writing such as the text of a formal speech in a conservative party event.

The collocation is placed fourth. However, many paragraphs do not have collocation, often they appear repeatedly in the same paragraph to explain the

context of a sentence. Likewise, with the next sentence containing collocation, it is used to explain the previous sentence.

Synonymy ranks last, fifth in the lexical cohesion percentage found in Borish Johnson's political speech text. This is unexpected because it is ranked last and has a lot of repetition. In fact, despite the rhetorical language used by politicians, synonymy is used to avoid repetitions that occur in excessive political speeches. With the use of synonyms, the speaker can avoid repetition on a large scale Charty (2002).

No	1	2	3	4	5	
Lexical Cohesion	Repetition	Synonymy	Superordinate	General word	Collocation	Total
Occurrences	37	7	17	27	13	101
Percentage	36,63%	6,94%	16,83%	26,73%	12,87%	100%

In addition to the explanation in the paragraph above, this table also explains the proportion of lexical cohesion that occurs in the text of Borish Johnson's political speech. Therefore, it can be seen that repetition is ranked first with a very significant difference compared to other types of lexical cohesion. The total number of repetitions was 36.63%.

The second position is occupied by the type of lexical cohesion namely general word with a total of 26.73%. This can be said that the number of general

words is almost close to the number of repetitions. Furthermore, the third position is held by superordinates with a total of 16.83%. The next category is collocation with a calculation of 12.87%. Meanwhile, the last type of lexical cohesion is synonymy with the lowest frequency and looks very far compared to the total of other types of cohesion, which is 6.94%.

2. The function of the lexical cohesion category used in Borish Johnson's political speech texts

1. Repetition

Among several types of lexical cohesion, which often appear in the text of this political speech is repetition and even almost 70% for each speech text. Even in every paragraph contained in the three speech texts, most have this type of lexical cohesion. For example, what is commonly used even often appears is the repetition in the word "Thank You" contained in the speech text in data 1 which is counted as a whole reached eleven times as a speech opening that serves as a form of appreciation for achievement or as a form of appreciation to members of the party cabinet. conservative who was present at the time. Second, the word "Thank You" also repeats twice in the last paragraph which also functions as a form of appreciation and as closing or respect in a speech as is generally the case. Repetition also occurs in the first paragraph of the words "Fantastic" and "Great" which serves as a form of praise. Repetition also occurs in the words "instinct" and "Noble" which function as an explanation of the core or main key of the paragraph being discussed. Next, the repetition occurs at "I read my financial

times" which occur twice with the function as an emphasis to show an object intended by the speaker. Finally, the repetition occurs in the word "Daunted" which is repeated twice with the function as an emphasis to convince the questions raised by the speaker.

Repetition is also found in words and even sentences that indicate the ambition of a party leader. For example in the text of a speech in data 2 namely "Let's get Brexit done" or "Let's get it done" with an amount of eleven times. In data 2, this repetition also serves as an appropriate emphasis to highlight the main purpose of a speech delivered. Second, it occurs in the word "high" in the first paragraph of data 2 which functions as an adjective describing different objects between the first object and the second object. Third, repetition occurs in the word "Government" in paragraph 3 as an explanation of the subject to be addressed by the speaker. Fourth, in paragraph 4 a repetition occurs in the "If parliament" which is a denomination in the form of a subject. The word "Refuses" also occurs in this paragraph with the same function but occurs in different contexts. Fifth, repetition occurs in the words "Want" and "Schools" in paragraph 5 with a function where both have the same function as to explain the subject but only differ like the word, for example, "Want" as a verb, "Schools" as a noun. In paragraph 6 the words "Referendum" and "Beginning" repeat with the function as keywords in the direction of the speaker's conversation. Next, the words "Office" and "Paragraph" with functions to indicate the object of the speaker explanation. Next, it occurs in the words "Outcome" and "Ready" the word "Outcome" which is repeated twice which is a noun to highlight the intent of the speaker. Whereas the words "Ready"

and "Can you think" in paragraph 19 are an emphasis on asking what preparedness the audience has prepared. Emphasis also occurs on the word "Hospitals" in paragraph 12 and the words "Bus", "education" and "Country" in paragraph 16 to emphasize and remind about the outline object being discussed in the direction of the conversation. Furthermore, the words "Housing" and "Ability" in paragraph 16 have a function to emphasize the investment that will be given by the speaker as a conservative party leader. "West Midlands" in paragraph 17 and "Country" in paragraph 21 are subjects that serve as an emphasis to explain the investment that will be given by the speaker as a leader. Meanwhile, the word "Verge" in paragraph 18 is a figure of speech to explain the context. Finally, in paragraph 22 there is a repetition of "He would" to indicate the subject must or obligation that must be done based on the wishes of the speaker.

Furthermore, in data 3 repetition also occurs in several paragraphs such as the words "New" and "Glorious" in the first paragraph to show the emphasis on the awe experienced by the speaker for the moment being held. In the same paragraph, repetition occurs in the word "Literally" which serves as a form of emphasis to convince the audience of what is being said by the speaker. In the second paragraph, repetition occurs in "I say respectfully" which has a function of respecting his friend in the blue 12-star hat, but this repeats itself by experiencing emphasis so that the sentence is more memorable. Furthermore, in paragraph 3 a repetition occurs in the sentence "Who voted for us" which occurs one time, in the word "Labor" a repetition occurs once, and in the sentence "You have put your trust" also has to be repeated once. They are not just an emphasis on words or

sentences but just ordinary repetitions to explain the same context. Meanwhile, in paragraph 7 several repetitions have been found. For example in the words "People" and "Everyone" that function as objects of conversation, the word "Voted" to emphasize events carried out by the audience, the words "Carbon neutral" in paragraph 7 and "Parliament" in paragraph 8 "have functioned as objects of something chosen by people in the UK, the words "Must not" and "Let's" in paragraph 8 also repeat with the function of stressing the word meaning to show ambition and finally the word "Change", which functions to explain the ambition form of the word before that is "Must not".

2. Synonymy

From some findings, this section occurs for several reasons. Basically, synonymy is done to avoid repetition of words that are excessive or can be said as an alternative to explain the meaning in the same context. For example, in data 1 in the first paragraph namely the words "Great" and "Formidable" which has a function to provide a definition of one's abilities or provide a picture of the same essence. Second, it occurs in the words "Nobody", "No one person" and "No one" which serves to show an emphasis on the intended purpose of showing the audience the absence of someone who has a monopoly of wisdom in politics.

Furthermore, synonymy occurs in data 2 in paragraph 1 namely the word "Patience" and the word "Forbearance". They also have the same function which is to describe or give character to the subject being discussed or Philip May. This is used to show appreciation or a compliment on the subject. Secondly, synonymy

occurs in paragraph 8 which functions as a repetition for word emphasis as an explanation of the previous sentence, namely the words "Whole" and "Entire". Third, in paragraph 13 that is the words "Deranged" and "Ruinous" which function as adjectives to mean the next word.

Avoiding certain words has also become the second reason for synonymy in a political speech. Examples can be seen in data 3 paragraph 1 where the words "We did it" and "We pulled it off" occur in one sentence to indicate a success that has been achieved. This also serves to avoid common words used. Second, it occurs in the words "Irrefutable" and "Unarguable" in paragraph 2 which functions to provide adjectives to the subject, which are adjectives from people's decisions.

3. Superordinate

Based on the findings on a type of lexical cohesion called superordinate, it has several reasons. First, for one entity because words are continuous or a word functions to complete sentences with each other to produce a significant explanation. Examples can be seen in data 1 paragraph 1 and data 2 paragraph 2 namely the words "Woman" and "Man". This can be seen from the meaning of these words which refers to a particular subject.

The second reason is to avoid excessive repetition of words. For example the word "Human" in the data 1 paragraph 3. Although it is done repeatedly, it does not make repetition of words because in the previous sentence there is

already the word "People" or "Person" so that the speaker has other alternative words such as "Human".

The last reason is that it has a function in general. It is a word that is often used to mention a subject or object. For example, the word "two" is the superordinate of "numbers" in data 1 paragraph 5, the word "Country" in the sentence above is superordinate from all the countries in this wor. In data 1 paragraph 9, and the word the word "October" which is superordinate to the "date", in the data 1 paragraphs 10 and 15 and the word "Doctor" in the data 2 paragraphs 16. Furthermore, in the data 2, paragraph 6 the word "Years" which has reached 2020 so far. Then, the words "Hospital", and "Office" are pronounced repeatedly, and in paragraph 20 that there are words "UK", "North Korea", "EU" is also a superordinate.

In addition to the paragraphs above, data 2 and data 3 that contain superordinates also have the same reason to appear, namely as the mention of an object or subject even to characterize an object. For example, the word word "Family" has been found that has been repeated twice. It is the superordinate because the word "Family" is the highest level which has members like "Father, Mother, and Child". In addition, there are also superordinate words "Doctor" because actually there are many types of doctors such as "Surgeons, dentists, pediatricians, etc". On the other hand, the word "sick" is also the superordinate the word "sick" is also superordinate because there are many types of diseases such as "toothache, cancer pain, etc".

4. General word

The general word appears quite often in all three texts of Borish Johnson's political speeches. Even he has dominated after repetition. Of course, he often appears also for several reasons. However, the biggest and even prominent reason for the emergence of this general word is to abbreviate the word so that the word is more specific and does not seem to beat around the bush. For example, in the data 1 paragraph 1 and 2, there are the words "Everybody" and "Sir". In this word, it is intended for audiences present at the event. It is impossible if the speakers mention one by one person's name or someone's gender. Therefore, for the sake of brevity the speaker says "everybody". Another example can be seen in several paragraphs namely paragraphs 3,4,6, and 7 and there are in the data 2 paragraphs 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, and 23, and in data 3 paragraphs 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 are listed with the words "People", "Human", "all of you", nobody, no one person, no one, "Everyone" and country. Although they are in different paragraphs, the use of general words can connect two paragraphs even more to explain different contexts but still in the same subject.

In a speech, general words generally appear to shorten time because the words that appear are not specific. It is precise with this specificity that the speaker makes the sentence more clearly sound satisfying. For example the words "Things", "Everything", "Young", "Old", "Anything", "Something", "Place", "Child", and "Kid" in the data 2 paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 23. There are also data 3 paragraphs 1, 5, and 7. These words when spoken by the speaker can give broader thinking to the audience.

5. Collocation

Collocation is one of the types of lexical cohesion that appears not too much but also has a large function or influence in the text of the political speech. For example, often used together to form a unity of meaning or regularly, this happens together and the effect will still be cohesive. An example can be seen in data 1 paragraph 1 namely the word "Campaigner" ... "Politician" whose purpose is to explain how the relationship between a campaigner has a great politician. Another example in data 1 paragraph 2 and data 2 paragraph 2 that is collocation occurs between "Man" ... "Woman" and "Party" ... "Campaigning". In general, "Man" and "Woman" are words that have a close relationship or are generally united because they are one stronghold, this is where collocation is more instrumental and is very clear. Meanwhile, the words "Party" and "Campaigning" have the function to explain that the campaign is an organization within the party.

Furthermore, in data 2 paragraph 6 collocation occurs between repeated words namely "Referendum" ... "Vote" which is the function of them is "Referendum" to explain a process of "Vote". Collocation also occurs in data 2 paragraph 11 and data 2 paragraph 12, which occurs between "My Family" ... "My Mother" where the two words are mentioned repeatedly. They are a unity with the superordinate and homonymy form which in this speech is used to explain specifically about the subject that is referred to as the highest authority by the speaker. Here, it also occurs between the word "Doctor" ... "Nurse", also occurs between "Disease" ... "Breast cancer", "Hospitals" ... "Patients". Thus, the

six words are one unit in one superordinate. Likewise with the word "Passenger" ... "Bus" contained in the data 2 paragraph 15.

On the other hand, collocation also serves to add strength to the next word such as the word "Fisheries" ... "Marine" which is in the data 2 paragraph 19. These two words with inverse reason in the sentence are used to reinforce statements about the occurrence of the unity of meaning, this wise also can be reviewed data of related words that exist between them. Another example can also be seen in data 2 paragraph 22 namely the word "Taxes" ... "Economy", and occurs between "Cleanest" ... "Environmental", which is found in data 3 paragraph 7.

Meanwhile, there is also collocation which functions as a word emphasis to clarify the intent. This can be seen in 3 paragraph 1 data, namely, collocation occurs between "Gridlock" ... "Roadblock", and 3 paragraph 2 data ie in the word "Election" ... "referendum".

c. Lexical Cohesion is used in Borish Johnson's Speech for delivering certain messages related to the social and political context at that moment

From the findings above it can be concluded that Borish Johnson uses the power ideology to realize what he wants to do. This is related to power which is a vital element of human survival which has characteristics with manifestations in it. Like aspects of social life even disagreement in political and spiritual aspects. Usually, power is associated with politics, authority, ability, and even wealth, which is the ability to influence the decisions and actions of others(Somoye,

2016). But for the realization of this power, Johnson is inseparable from the binding use of language, especially the lexical cohesion that is contained in his speech.

In addition, to achieve his goals, Borish Johnson did many ways to strengthen his ideology. First, he controlled his power by "Making the Conservative Party maintain its prowess". He used his idea to ensure that the conservative party had always been great, then now he would maintain that greatness (BBC, 2019). Data showing that the Conservative Party was successful 200 years ago was used as a strong reason by Borish Johnson to deliver his words. Moreover, it is supported by the background of Borish Johnson as Chair of the Conservative Party to maintain greatness to direct people towards his ideas and ideology.

The "Let's Get Brexit Done" discussion also shows how Borish Johnson wants to bring his country out of the European Union. This is related to the use of the lexical cohesion type "Repetition" which appears repeatedly and even has dominated the percentage of calculations from the three Borish Johnson speeches. Borish Johnson's statement regarding this repetition succeeded in solving the issue related to Britain's plan to leave the European Union. In his sentence he also showed extraordinary ambition which also served to break the chaos regarding how to formulate the Brexit agreement, even Johnson would continue to emphasize that Britain must leave the European Union on October 31 with or without the agreement (Owen et al, 2020). But this was also aided by the sentences or topics he used in giving speeches such as uniting the United

Kingdom. Not a program that was planned without a definite reason, Johnson had this desire because he considered that with Britain's exit from the European Union, Britain would feel the freedom of taking back control of British money, the immigration system, taking over borders and laws to be regulated in a way that differs even better, and also take their place as independent global campaigners for free trade to provide the people's democratic mandate (Sanford, 2020). This desire is supported by Borish Johnson's position as a foreign minister who is considered in recognition of his role as one of the central figures in the UK's campaign to leave the European Union. He also became one of the main figures in the Brexit campaign in the referendum in 2016. Borish Johnson's position will make him have more opportunities to realize the idea.

Furthermore, related to the use of the type of lexical cohesion namely "Synonymy". In this speech, the synonym is used to strengthen the meaning. In fact, in the speeches of Borish Johnson synonymy has a small scale in the percentage, because indeed it is only used to avoid repetition that occurs in a political speech that is excessive and reinforces a meaning. As Borish Johnson said in his speech that however his policy on Britain's exit from the European Union must still be carried out, what he said was no ifs, no buts, no maybes. If traced again, he uses this word to avoid repeating the word but the aim is still convincing. Based on himself acting as the newly elected Prime Minister at the time, the element of coercion he could do, because in general, the chairman is the highest authority in an organization or group (Nicho, 2015). Moreover, he has promised this since he was elected as the first conservative party chairman. Like

politicians in general, he also proved that what he had said was not nonsense. This is also evidenced by the use of synonyms "We did it" and "We pulled it off". As has been explained above that his success in serving as prime minister brought a great opportunity to carry out his intention. From this, it can be judged that social factors such as position carry a large influence in the political sphere (Ribeiro, 2015). The use of synonymy will also be better used for soft power so that it does not seem to impose a policy that has been made to get more public attention so that the public more easily agrees by influencing them to gain power.

Next, is how the lexical type of cohesion namely General Word contributes to the message conveyed by Borish Johnson. As we can see, the three Borish Johnson speeches were read in the program where the audience consisted of all 160,000 conservative party members and other ministers such as the finance and interior ministers (Rasmi, 2019). Johnson can not mention one by one gender and the positions of members of the conservative party even mention one by one his name. This is where General Word applies. The words were spoken by Borish Johnson in his speeches such as the words "Everybody", "You all" which already represent all the audience present without considering the status or position of the audience. Because the general word appears is to abbreviate words and time so that words are more specific and do not seem to beat around the bush (Prados, 2012). This is what is meant by a greeting made by Borish Johnson to the audiences present. But this is not separated from a tribute to some members who have high positions. Therefore, Superordinate is still used.

This type occupies the third position based on the number of percentages. As in the first speech he thanked "Our Leader", the Leader is superordinate but here is used by Borish Johnson to respect that person. He is Theresa May, Theresa May was the chief conservative before Borish Johnson. Here it explains that, even though Johnson has the highest position in the party today, he must still respect someone who has also held the same position as Johnson now, even though Theresa May now holds the position under Johnson. This is indeed often done by a chairperson of another organization or group during the term of office assignment (Ribeiro, 2015). Another example in Borish Johnson's second speech which said that when he managed to get out of the European Union, one of the plans he would do was conduct free trade between countries, where he said one of them was "Animal", which is one of the types that would be traded freely. Borish Johnson can not say what is included in the living animal, because this would seem to limit the live animals that are traded freely. Actually, England has long had a friendship with another country so he wants that friendship not only to be friendly but also to establish a new partnership and that is what he calls a vision for Britain. Another example is the third speech he said "Country". The country is also a type of lexical cohesion called superordinate. This addition is used so that the speaker is not too wordy in talking. If we analyze based on the context, we will know that before saying the word County, Johnson explained the reason he wanted to leave the European Union. This has been repeatedly stated in the first, second, and third speeches. So that is also the reason why these three speeches are repeated. It is the ambition of a leader that he shows.

Finally, collocation, which appears not too much, but also has a large function or influence in political speech texts. This is the use of words which in some way are related to other words in the previous text. Based on the political topics discussed by Johnson in his three speeches, collocation is used to explain how the relationship between a campaigner with politicians, parties with organizations, and referendums with votes.

Based on the results of the study, this study has similarities and differences with the twelve previous studies.

The first is with Adukpo & John research (2019) with the equation that the type of lexical cohesion that is repetition becomes the dominant data but the difference is if in their research cohesion devices are considered to have an effect to build bonds and relationships between lexical items such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adjectives can help implement an ideological approach in developing coherence. Meanwhile, in this study, lexical cohesion to help form a complete coherent unit.

Second, Yifan 's (2017) research that is a prominent equation with this study is the lexical cohesion that is the most frequent repetition even in some speeches that have been analyzed, the results remain the same so that it is concluded that this makes the focus point of speech stand out so that the audience can easily understand the content of the speech. However, the difference is that in Yifan, there is some overlap between collocation and synonyms and antonyms, which may cause inaccuracies in data. But in this study, the frequency of this type

of lexical type of cohesion did not analyze the accuracy of the data but rather to dig into the functions of each type.

The third is a comparison with Qudah's research (2016), the equation is that the results conclude that in the political discourse of speech analyzed by each researcher has a specific purpose or purpose so that the speakers use all components in lexical cohesion. While the difference is Qudah is not looking for the lexical type of cohesion that dominates so he considers that all components are used for the scope of persuasion whereas in this study although lexical cohesion is used in the sphere of persuasion, they still have a dominating type because the type has its function.

The fourth is Saefudin's research (2020) which has similarities and differences with this study. The equation is not different from comparisons with previous studies that the lexical type of cohesion that dominates is Repetition to contribute to the rhetorical strategies used. But the difference is the number of frequencies of the type of lexical cohesion found because candidates have different perspectives in understanding the problems faced. after all, indeed their object is debate. Whereas in this study differences in the lexical frequency of cohesion existed due to different functions.

The fifth is research from Malah (2015). It is no stranger that Repetition becomes dominating data compared to other lexical types of cohesion. So this is in common with this research. But there is no notable difference that Karen Malah (2015) only examines the lexical type of cohesion contained by looking for

dominating data. The conclusion is the same as this study which is that the lexical type of cohesion has different contributions according to the context.

In the next study that belongs to Mubarak (2015), the doleritic is about Repetition only so the similarity with this research is to assume that the speaker doing repetition is to strengthen his delivery or the message conveyed. While the standout difference was that researchers found that speakers tended to repeat words, phrases, or sentences. While this study did not look for trends in what type of repetition occurred, it focused more on the reasons and functions of why the repetition occurred. No matter how repetition occurs in the form of words, phrases, or sentences.

Next is a comparison with Rullyanti et al's (2018) research that both analyzed lexical cohesion in speech. Repetition returns to dominating data assuming that it is used as an affirmation of meaning and adds aesthetic value to sentences thus putting important pressure on context. While the difference is the lexical type of cohesion that is Hyponymy is not found whereas in this study it was found.

Furthermore, Afzal et al's research (2019) has the equation that Repetition dominates while the difference is found in the lexical type of cohesion that is collocation is also often found in the object but in this study, the collocation occupies the third frequency so that it does not become a dominating category.

Another study belonged to Towns et al (2014) in which the equations found to be a type of lexical cohesion have different functions according to the

context because different sentences will produce different meanings. Towns et al consider that this kind of research is not a complex problem of this are the same as this study, which is the result of being able to show that this type of lexical type of cohesion is a complex problem because between one item and another item has an interconnected and dependent part. While the difference is that there is no dominating data in towns et al. research whereas in this study there is data that is dominant because to analyze its function.

Further research is owned by Purnamasari (2011), owned by Ghofar (2018) and Al-inayatul (2017). comparison with the three studies above does not show a prominent difference with this study because based on the results that have been analyzed, Repetition is equally a dominating data while the second research objective of both studies is to look for the function of each type of lexical cohesion which can be explained depending on each sentence listed.

In sum, based on the results of the study, this research has a visible equation with several previous studies. The equation is the lexical type of cohesion found and it is successful in the entire data "Repetition". Based on the background as a politician, they used this type as an aspect of the use of language in their political speeches to achieve a political agenda. It has determined that politicians make deliberate efforts to influence listeners ' emotions. So if summarized, "repetition" serves as an assertion of meaning, reinforces the message, and adds aesthetic value to their sentence. But what is different is that in previous research assumed that lexical cohesion is a way to find out the aesthetics of language, but in this study, it uses lexical cohesion to understand the meaning

of a text used by politicians especially by describing its function with the speaker social and political background.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will present conclusions and suggestions from this study. The conclusions will contain statements based on the results of the course. In contrast, tips will include recommendations for future researchers, students majoring in English, and other readers who focus on discussions about lexical cohesion. All of these items are discussed as follows:

4.1 Conclusions

The findings in this study of lexical cohesion in the text of Borish Johnson's political speech in the conservative party can provide a good understanding of how to understand political speech well, where many rhetorical languages are commonly used by politicians. In this study, four conclusions have been successfully summarized by researchers.

The first conclusion is the type of lexical cohesion that has been found. From Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory of five types of lexical cohesion, all of them are found in the three texts of Borish Johnson's political speech, but not every kind is found in every paragraph in every text. Even though each paragraph in each text does not have all categories in it, all types of lexical cohesion based on theory are still used. All kinds of lexical cohesion used were: Repetition 36.63%, Synonyms 6.94%, Superordinate 16.83%, Common words 26.73%, and Collocation 12.87% found in 101 paragraphs for each text of Borish Johnson's political speech.

The second conclusion is proposed to answer research question number two and the lexical cohesion function that occurs in the text of Borish Johnson's political speech. Of the three manuscripts analyzed, the most frequent type of lexical cohesion is repetition, with a percentage of 36.63%. In general, if reviewed further, the function of all lexical cohesion found is to emphasize words and to add further statements to information that supports previous comments so that relationships are formed between one element and another.

The third conclusion was proposed to answer research question number three, namely the background of Borish Johnson as Prime Minister and Chairman of the Conservative Party who holds the highest authority in the party so that this is very influential on the speech he delivered. As explained in the calculation of the predominant percentage is repetition. Based on Borish Johnson's background, this is often used as a key to force people to follow his wishes or realize his policies.

The fourth is based on the results of the study; this research has a visible equation with several previous studies. The equation is the lexical type of cohesion found, and it is successful in the real data "Repetition". Based on the background as a politician, they used this type as an aspect of the use of language in their political speeches to achieve a political agenda. It has determined that politicians make deliberate efforts to influence listeners' emotions. So if summarized, "repetition" serves as an assertion of meaning, reinforces the message, and adds aesthetic value to their sentence. But what is different is that in previous research assumed that lexical cohesion is a way to find out the aesthetics

of language. Still, in this study, it uses lexical cohesion to understand the meaning of a text used by politicians, especially by describing its function with the speaker social and political background.

4.2 Suggestions

Suggestions from this study will be addressed to people associated with this research. The first suggestion is addressed to English teachers or lecturers and students majoring in English. Namely, they can use research as teaching material or as a reference for lexical cohesion material and provide insights on how to properly understand political speech and specific functions that are reviewed through lexical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory.

The second suggestion is addressed to further researchers. This research focuses on the study of Borish Johnson's political speech texts at the conservative party in 2019. This research can still be expanded with other texts or discourse research. Therefore, different data will produce further discussions and conclusions.

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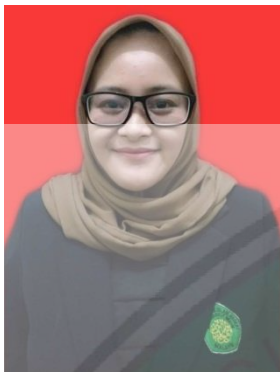
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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Script 1 at 23 july 2019

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"Thank you very much , good morning ,, Everybody thank you. Thank you carol. Everybody's okay thank you very much. Thank you sir, thank you charles, thank you very much brandon for a fantastic, fantastic well organized campaign. I think it did a lot of credit as as Brandon has just said to our party, to our values and to I our ideals but I want to begin by thanking my opponent, Jeremy. An absolutely formidable campaigner, and a great leader and a great politician. Jeremy, in the course of 20 hustings or hustling style events, it was more than 3000 miles by the way, it was more like 7000 miles we did criss-crossing the country, you've been friendly, you've been good natured, you have been a fount of excellent ideas, all of which I propose to steal forthwith.

Above all I want to thank our outgoing leader, Theresa May, for her extraordinary service to this party and this country. It was a privilege to serve in her cabinet and to see the passion and determination that she brought to the many causes that are her legacy, from equal pay for men and women to tackling the problems of mental health and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system. Thank you, Theresa. Thank you. And I want to thank all of you, all of you here today, and obviously everybody in the Conservative Party. For your hard work, for your campaigning, for your public spirit and obviously for the extraordinary honour and privilege which you have just conferred on me.

And I know that there will be people around the place who will question the wisdom of your decision, and they may even be some people here who still wonder quite what they have done. And I would just point out to you that nobody, no one person, no one party has a monopoly of wisdom, but if you look at the history of the last 200 years of this party's existence, you will see it is we Conservatives that have had the best insights, I think, into human nature, and the best insights in how to manage the jostling sets of instincts in the human heart.

And time and again, it is to us that the people of this country have turned to get that balance right, between the instincts to own your own house, to earn and spend your own money, to look after your own family. Good instincts, proper instincts, noble instincts. And the equally noble instinct to share and to give everyone a fair chance in life. To look after the poorest and the neediest, and to build a great society. And on the whole, in the last 200 years, it is we

Conservatives who have understood best how to encourage those instincts to work together in harmony, to promote the good of the whole country.

And today, at this pivotal moment in our history, we again have to reconcile two sets of instincts, two noble sets of instincts, between the deep desire for friendship and free trade and mutual support in security and defence between Britain and our European partners, and the simultaneous desire, equally deep and heartfelt, for democratic self-government in this country.

And of course, there are some people who say they are irreconcilable and that is just can't be done. And indeed, I read in my Financial Times this morning, devoted reader that I am, seriously, it is a great British brand. I read in my Financial Times this morning that no incoming leader has ever faced such a daunting set of circumstances, it said.

Well, I look at you this morning and I asked myself, do you look daunted? Do you feel daunted? I don't think you look remotely daunted to me. And I think we know we can do it, and that the people of this country are trusting in us to do it, and we know that we will do it. And we know the mantra of the campaign that has just gone by, unless you have forgotten it. You probably have... it is deliver Brexit, unite the country and defeat Jeremy Corbyn. And that is what we are going to do.

I know some WAG has already pointed out that deliver, unite and defeat was not the perfect acronym for an election campaign since unfortunately it spells DUD, but they forgot the final E my friends, E for energise.

I say to all the doubters, dude, we are going to energise the country. We are going to get Brexit done on October 31st, we are going to take advantage of all the opportunities it is going to bring in in a new spirit of can-do, and we are once again going to believe in ourselves and what we can achieve.

And like some slumbering giant, we are going to rise and ping off the guy ropes of self-doubt and negativity. With better education, better infrastructure, more police, fantastic full-fibre broadband sprouting in every household, we are going to unite this amazing country and we are going to take it forward.

I thank you all very much for the incredible honour you have just done me. I will work flat-out from now on with my team, which I will build I hope in the next few days, to repay your confidence. But in the meantime, the campaign is over, and the work begins. Thank you all very much”.

Script 2 at 2 oktober 2019

Downloaded from : PoliticHome

“It’s great to be here in Manchester at the best attended conference for years and I know that some of you may have been mildly peppered with abuse on the way in but are you abashed? are you downcast?. Of course not. We are conservatives and we get on with serving the people and speaking of service I should begin by paying tribute to my predecessor Theresa, I know the whole of conference remains full of gratitude to you, and to Philip May, for your patience and your forbearance, and yes, we will continue with the work of tackling domestic violence and modern slavery and building on your legacy.

I have been prime minister for only seventy days but I have seen so many things that give cause for hope: hospitals that are finally getting the investment to match the devotion of the staff; schools where standards of reading are rising through the use of synthetic phonics; police colleges where idealistic young men and women are enrolling in large numbers to fight crime across the country; shipyards in Scotland that are building superb modern type 26 frigates for sale around the world; and every one of those high wage high skill jobs in shipbuilding is a testament to the benefits of belonging to the United Kingdom the most successful political partnership in history which we will protect and we will defend against those who would wantonly destroy it.

And I say to Ruth Davidson as well: thank you for everything you did for the cause of Conservatism and unionism in Scotland and Ruth. We will honour your legacy too and I am proud of the role this government is playing in every one of those investments and they are only possible because It was this Conservative government that tackled the debt and the deficit left by the last Labour government. It was because we cleared up the wreckage they left behind that we now have record employment wages rising the fastest for 10 years and we have record Foreign Direct Investment of £1.3 trillion and so many reasons to be confident about our country and its direction and yet we are like a world class athlete with a pebble in our shoe, there is one part of the British system that seems to be on the blink.

If parliament were a laptop, then the screen would be showing the pizza wheel of doom. If parliament were a school, Ofsted would be shutting it down. If parliament were a reality TV show the whole lot of us would have been voted out

of the jungle by now. But at least we could have watched the speaker being forced to eat a kangaroo testicle. And the sad truth is that voters have more say over I'm a celebrity than they do over this House of Commons. Which refuses to deliver Brexit, refuses to do anything constructive and refuses to have an election just at the moment when voters are desperate for us to focus on their priorities.

We are continuing to chew the supermasticated subject of Brexit when what people want, what leavers want, what remainers want, what the whole world wants – is to be calmly and sensibly done with the subject, and to move on. And that is why we are coming out of the EU on October 31, come what may. Conference, let's get Brexit done

We can we must and we will, even though things have not been made easier by the surrender bill. We will work for a deal with our EU friends; but whatever happens we must come out by the end of October. Let's get this thing done – and then let's get ready to make our case to the country against the fratricidal anti-semitic Marxists who were in Brighton last week. Last week Jeremy Corbyn had a number of damaging and retrograde ideas in his speech: he wants a 4 day week – which would slash the wages of people on low incomes. He wants to ban private schools and expropriate their property. Even though it would cost the taxpayer seven billion to educate the kids. He wants to stamp out excellence in schools by banning Ofsted. The inspectors who ensure that schools are safe for our children.

But he had one good idea: he had a whole paragraph repeating what he has said every week for the last three years. He wants an election now – or that is what he was going to say, poor fellow. The only trouble is that the paragraph was censored by John McDonnell or possibly Keir Starmer. So we have the astonishing spectacle of the leader of the opposition being prevented by his colleagues from engaging in his constitutional function which is to try to remove me from office and in this age of creative litigation I am surprised that no one has yet sued him for breach of contract, though it now appears that the SNP may yet try to bundle him towards the throne, like some Konstantin Chernenko figure. Reluctantly propelled to office in a Kremlin coup, so that they get on with their programme for total national discord, turning the whole of 2020 – which should be a great year for this country – into the chaos and cacophony of two more referendums, a second referendum on Scottish independence, even though the people of Scotland were promised that the 2014 vote would be a once in a generation decision; and a second referendum on the EU? Can you imagine? Another 3 years of this? But that is the Corbyn agenda – stay in the EU beyond October 31, and paying a billion pounds a month for the privilege, followed by years of uncertainty for business and everyone else.

As for the Lib Dems, their idea of serving the national interest was to write to Jean-Claude Juncker urging him NOT to give this country a better deal. While the leader has called for a second referendum. While pledging to campaign against the result. It's time to respect the trades descriptions act and take the word democrat out of the liberal democrats

My friends. I am afraid that after three and a half years people are beginning to feel that they are being taken for fools. They are beginning to suspect that there are forces in this country that simply don't want brexit delivered at all and if they turn out to be right in that suspicion then I believe there will be grave consequences for trust in democracy.

Let's get Brexit done on October 31

Let's get it done because of the opportunities that Brexit will bring not just to take back control of our money and our borders and our laws

To regulate differently and better, and to take our place as a proud and independent global campaigner for free trade. Let's get it done because delay is so pointless and expensive. Let's get it done because we need to build our positive new partnership with the EU because it cannot be stressed too much that this is not an anti-European party and it is not an anti-European country.

We love Europe

We are European but after 45 years of really dramatic constitutional change we must have a new relationship with the EU a positive and confident partnership- and we can do it.

Today in Brussels we are tabling what I believe are constructive and reasonable proposals which provide a compromise for both sides. We will under no circumstances have checks at or near the border in Northern Ireland.

We will respect the peace process and the Good Friday agreement

And by a process of renewable democratic consent by the executive and assembly of Northern Ireland, we will go further and protect the existing regulatory arrangements for farmers and other businesses on both sides of the border

And at the same time we will allow the UK – whole and entire – to withdraw from the EU, with control of our own trade policy from the start.

And to protect the union

And yes this is a compromise by the UK

And I hope very much that our friends understand that and compromise in their turn

Because if we fail to get an agreement because of what is essentially a technical discussion of the exact nature of future customs checks

*When that technology is improving the whole time
Then let us be in no doubt that the alternative is no deal
That is not an outcome we want
It is not an outcome we seek at all
But let me tell you this conference it is an outcome for which we are ready*

*Are we ready?
Are we determined to resolve this?
Let's get Brexit done on October 31 because we must get on and deliver on all the priorities of the people, to answer the cry of those 17.4 m who voted for Brexit, because it is only by delivering Brexit that we can address that feeling in so many parts of the country that they were being left behind, ignored and that their towns were not only suffering from a lack of love and investment. But their views had somehow become unfashionable or unmentionable
And let's get Brexit done for those millions who may have voted remain but are first and foremost democrats. And accept the result of the referendum, and when I say that I want us to work together, now, to bring this country together. You are entitled to ask yourselves about my core principles and the ideals that drive me and are going to drive me as your prime minister.*

*I am going to follow the example of my friend Saj
I am going to quote that supreme authority in my family – my mother (and by the way for keen students of the divisions in my family you might know that I have kept the ace up my sleeve – my mother voted leave) and my mother taught me to believe strongly in the equal importance, the equal dignity, the equal worth of every human being on the planet and that may sound banal but it is not
And there is one institution that sums up that idea. The NHS is holy to the people of this country because of the simple beauty of its principle that it doesn't matter who you are or where you come from but when you are sick the whole country figuratively gathers at your bedside, and does everything it can to make you well again and everybody pays to ensure that you have the best doctors and the best nurses and the most effective treatments known to medical science and after 70 years the results are – on the whole – amazing. When I was a kid the word cancer was a death knell and heart attack was a terrifying thought. Well, we are slowly defeating the legions of disease.
This country has seen the fastest falls in breast cancer in Europe. But we have so much more to do.*

On Monday I went to the north Manchester general hospital, and I saw the incredible work they are doing with reconstructive maxillo-facial surgery, on

people who only a decade ago would have been permanently disfigured by their traumas and for whom hope and confidence is so important. I talked to the patients and every one of them was bursting with praise for the staff and their energy and devotion. But conference that fantastic hospital was built in 1876. To serve the workhouse. And we were walking down long narrow nightingale wards that were designed by the pioneer of nursing and as one of the managers told me that asking those professionals to work in that environment is like asking a premiership footballer to play on a ploughed field and so I was proud to tell them under this government we will totally rebuild that hospital. So that we are not only recruiting more doctors and nurses, and training them, but in the next 10 years we will build 40 new hospitals in the biggest investment in hospital infrastructure for a generation. Because after 70 years of the existence of the NHS, 44 of them under a Conservative government.

It is time for us to say loud and clear. We are the party of the NHS and I claim that title because it is our one nation conservatism that has delivered and will deliver the economic growth that makes those investments possible, and it is we Conservatives who will solve the problem of social care and end the injustice that means people have to sell their home to pay for their old age and if you ask me how we are going to do it, how we are going to grow the UK economy, I will tell you that it is by raising the productivity of the whole of the UK, not with socialism, not with deranged and ruinous plans borrowed from the playbook of Bolivarian revolutionary Venezuela. But by creating the economic platform for dynamic free market, capitalism. Yes, you heard it right, capitalism – and when did you last hear a Tory leader talk about capitalism.

We are the party of the NHS precisely because we are the party of capitalism not because we shun it, or despise it and we understand the vital symmetry at the heart of the modern British economy between a dynamic enterprise culture and great public services. And I have seen this formula in action. Now who comes from London? Who lives there?

No disgrace in that – I used to be mayor there. And it is one of the many astonishing things about our nation's capital that it is the most productive region in the whole of Europe, because in 1863 this country led the world in putting trains in tunnels, among other breakthroughs and yet there are many other regions of the country that are far less productive and that represents not just an injustice but a massive opportunity. I believe that talent and genius and initiative and chutzpah are evenly distributed across the whole UK but it is also clear that opportunity is not evenly distributed and it is the job of this one nation conservative govt, to unlock talent in every corner of the UK because that is the

right thing to do in itself and because that is the way to release the economic potential of the whole country and the first thing we must do in spreading opportunity is to insist on the equal safety of the public wherever you live to make your streets safer and that is why we are recruiting 20,000 new police officers and that is why we are committing now to rolling up the evil county lines drugs gangs that predate on young kids and send them to die in the streets to feed the cocaine habits of the bourgeoisie.

We will succeed and yes we will be tough on crime. We will make sure that the police have the legal powers and the political backing to use stop and search because it may be controversial but believe me that when a young man is going equipped with a bladed weapon

There is nothing kinder or more loving or more life-saving you can do than ask him to turn out his pockets. And yes, when people are found guilty of serious sexual or violent offences, we will make sure that they serve the sentence they should – if only for the protection of the public. But we will also do everything we can to stop people becoming criminals with rehabilitation, education in prisons, so that they are not just academies for crime and we are investing in youth clubs and better FE training, to give young people the best possible antidote to the criminal instinct the prospect of a good job and indeed the best way to level up and to expand opportunity is to give every kid in the country a superb education so that is why we are levelling up education funding across the country. So that every child has the chance to express their talents and that's why we are investing in transport from northern powerhouse rail, to a huge new agenda of road improvements. And yes I admit I am a bit of a bus nut. I confess that I like to make and paint inexact models of buses, with happy passengers inside. But it is not just because I am a bus nut that we want to expand bus transport with clean, green buses and contactless payment by card or phone a good bus service can make all the difference to your job.

To your life, to your ability to get to the doctor, to the liveability of your town or your village and to your ability to stay there and have a family there and start a business there, and it is for exactly the same reason to increase connectivity and liveability that we are putting in gigabit broadband spreading across the country like tendrils of superinformative vermicelli, because that is the way to unite the country, to spread opportunity, to bring the country together, and there is another vital effect with the right infrastructure and education and technology. You increase the productivity of the whole UK economy if the streets are safe, and if the transport links are there, and if there are good broadband connections. You enable new housing to go ahead on brownfield sites that were never considered

viable before . We enable young people to get a foot on the housing ladder and we enable people to live near the good jobs and above all – with safe streets and affordable housing and fantastic wifi – we give business the confidence to invest and to grow that is the virtuous circle, that is the balance and the symmetry at the heart of our one nation project and there are so many ways in which we are pulling ahead.

London has overtaken New York as the number one city for investment in fintech firms and that is before we have even delivered Crossrail which was on time and on budget. When I left and isn't it time we had a Mayor who is focused on the job – which is why I am backing Shaun Bailey . Here in Manchester we are seeing an extraordinary growth in genomics, with a flood of inward investment from banking and insurance to IT and that is before we have delivered northern powerhouse rail. In the west midlands we are seeing a 21st century industrial revolution in battery technology one in five of the electric cars sold in Europe is now made in the UK and that is before we have begun Andy Street's vision of a West Midlands metro with infrastructure education and technology we will drive up the productivity of this country and bring it together.

I do not for one moment doubt the patriotism of people on all sides of this Brexit argument but I am fed up with being told that our country can't do something. When I believe passionately that it can. Thanks to British technology there is a place in Oxfordshire that could soon be the hottest place in the solar system. The tokamak fusion reactor in Culham and if you go there you will learn that this country has a global lead in fusion research and that they are on the verge of creating commercially viable miniature fusion reactors for sale around the world delivering virtually unlimited zero-carbon power. Now I know they have been on the verge for some time, it is a pretty spacious kind of verge, but remember it was only a few years ago when people were saying that solar power would never work in cloudy old Britain and that wind turbines would not pull the skin off a rice pudding. Well there are some days when wind and solar are delivering more than half our energy needs.

We can do it, we can beat the sceptics. We are already using gene therapy to cure blindness this country leads the way in satellite technology and we are building two space ports, one in Sutherland and one in Newquay soon we will be sending missions to the heavens geostationary satellites. Conference can you think of anyone who could trial the next mission. Can you think which communist cosmonaut to coax into the cockpit? and let's get Brexit done on October 31, not just because we have such an immense agenda to take this country forward but because Brexit is an opportunity in itself. We will take back control of our

fisheries and the extraordinary marine wealth of Scotland and it is one of the many bizarre features of the SNP that in spite of being called names like Salmond and Sturgeon they are committed to handing back those fish to the control of the EU. We want to turbo-charge the Scottish fishing sector; they would allow Brussels to charge for our turbot.

We will be able to allow UK businesses to have bigger tax breaks for investment in capital. We can do free ports and enterprise zones. We can ban the shipment of live animals and yes, we will have those free trade deals. We already have some astonishing exports

just in the last few months I have seen an Isle of Wight ship-builder that exports vast leisure catamarans to Mexico. We export Jason Donovan CDs to North Korea. We exported Nigel Farage to America – though he seems to have come back and across the world there are countries that are yearning to engage with us where we have old friendships and burgeoning new partnerships and that is the vision for Britain.

A country that is open, outward-looking, global in mindset and insisting on free trade a high wage, low tax, high skill, high productivity economy – with incomes rising fastest for those who are lowest paid. A country where we level up and unify the entire United Kingdom through better education, better infrastructure and technology. A country where provided you obey the law and do no harm to others you can live your life and love whomsoever you choose. A country that leads the world with clean green technology and in reducing greenhouse gases that cause climate change. A country that is happy and confident about its future that is the vision for the country we love and when the opposition finally screw their courage to the sticking point and agree to have an election when the chlorinated chickens waddle from the hencoop where they are hiding that is the vision of the country that we will put to the people and the choice is clear.

We put up wages – with the biggest expansion of the living wage for a generation; Corbyn would put up taxes for everyone. We back our superb armed forces around the world; Corbyn has said he wants them disbanded. We want an Australian-style points based system for immigration; Corbyn says he doesn't even believe in immigration controls. If Jeremy Corbyn were allowed into Downing Street. He would whack up your taxes, he would foul up the economy. He would rip up the alliance between Britain and the USA, and he would break up the UK. We cannot allow it to happen but it is worse than that. It has become

absolutely clear that he is determined now to frustrate Brexit. What do we want and need? Do we want more dither and delay. Do we want to spend another billion pounds a month that could be going on the NHS?

Let's get Brexit done and let's finally believe in ourselves and what we can do. This country has long been a pioneer. We inaugurated the steam age, the atomic age, the age of the genome. We led the way in parliamentary democracy, in female emancipation and when the whole world had succumbed to a different fashion, this country and this party pioneered ideas of free markets and privatisation that spread across the planet. Every one of them was controversial, every one of them was difficult but we have always had the courage to be original, to do things differently, and now we are about to take another giant step to do something no one thought we could do to reboot our politics, to relaunch ourselves into the world and to dedicate ourselves again to that simple proposition that we are here to serve the democratic will of the British people and if we do that with optimism and confidence then I tell you we will not go wrong. Let's get on with sensible moderate one nation but tax-cutting Tory government and figuratively if not literally let us send Jeremy Corbyn into orbit where he belongs. Let's get Brexit done. Let's bring our country together".

Script 3 at 12 december 2019

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"Good morning, everybody - well, we did it - we pulled it off, didn't we?"

"We broke the deadlock, we ended the gridlock, we smashed the roadblock and in this glorious, glorious pre-breakfast moment, before a new dawn rises on a new day and a new government, I want first of all to pay tribute to good colleagues who lost their seats through no fault of their own in the election just gone by. And of course I want to congratulate absolutely everybody involved in securing the biggest Conservative majority since the 1980s. Literally, literally - as I look around - literally before many of you were born. And with this mandate and this majority, we will, at last, be able to do what?"

You've been paying attention. Because this election means that getting Brexit done is now the irrefutable, irresistible, unarguable decision of the British people. And with this election, I think we've put an end to all those miserable threats of a second referendum. And I say respectfully, I say respectfully to our stentorian friend in the blue 12-star hat, 'That's it, time to put a sock in the megaphone and give everybody some peace'.

I have a message to all those who voted for us yesterday, especially those who voted for us Conservatives, one-nation Conservatives for the first time. You may only have lent us your vote and you may not think of yourself as a natural Tory. And as I think I said 11 years ago to the people of London when I was elected in what was thought of as a Labour city, your hand may have quivered over the ballot paper before you put your cross in the Conservative box and you may intend to return to Labour next time round. And if that is the case, I am humbled that you have put your trust in me, and that you have put your trust in us. And I, and we, will never take your support for granted.

I will make it my mission to work night and day, flat out, to prove you right in voting for me this time, and to earn your support in the future. And I say to you that in this election your voice has been heard and about time too. Because we politicians have squandered the last three years, three and a half years, in squabbles about Brexit - we've even been arguing about arguing, and about the tone of our arguments. And I will put an end to all that nonsense, and we will get Brexit done on time by the 31st of January, no ifs, no buts, no maybes.

Leaving the European Union as one United Kingdom, taking back control of our laws, borders, money, our trade, immigration system, delivering on the democratic mandate of the people. And, at the same time, this one-nation Conservative government will massively increase our investment in the NHS, the health service that represents the very best of our country, with a single, beautiful idea that whoever we are - rich, poor, young, old - the NHS is there for us when

we are sick, and every day that service performs miracles. And that is why the NHS is this one-nation Conservative Government's top priority. And so we will deliver 50,000 more nurses, and 50 million more GP surgery appointments and how many new hospitals?"

Correct. We will deliver a long-term NHS budget enshrined in law, 650 million pounds extra every week, health secretary. And all the other priorities that you, the people of this country, voted for. Record spending on schools, an Australian-style points-based immigration system, more police, how many?

Colossal new investments in infrastructure, in science, using our incredible technological advantages to make this country the cleanest, greenest on earth with the most far-reaching environmental programme. And you the people of this country voted to be carbon neutral in this election. You voted to be carbon neutral by 2050 and we will do it. You also voted to be Corbyn neutral by Christmas by the way and we'll do that too. You voted for all these things and it is now this government, this people's government, it's our solemn duty to deliver on each and every one of those commitments and it is a great and a heavy responsibility, a sacred trust for me, for every newly elected Conservative MP, for everyone in this room and everyone in this party. And I repeat that in winning this election we have won votes and the trust of people who have never voted Conservative before and people have always voted for other parties. Those people want change. We cannot, must not, must not, let them down. And in delivering change we must change too.

We must recognise the incredible reality that we now speak as a one-nation Conservative Party literally for everyone from Woking to Workington, from Kensington I'm proud to say to Clwyd South, from Surrey Heath to Sedgefield, from Wimbledon to Wolverhampton. And as the nation hands us this historic mandate we must rise to the challenge and to the level of expectations. And Parliament must change so that we in Parliament are working for you the British people. And that is what we will now do, isn't it? That is what we will now do. Let's go out, let's go out and get on with it. Let's unite this country, let's spread opportunity to every corner of the UK, with superb education, superb infrastructure, and technology. Let's get Brexit done. But first, my friends, let's get breakfast done".

