

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Study

The relation between Indonesia and Australia was broken down by the death sentence of two Australians in the Bali Nine case. Bali Nine is a terminology adhered to the nine defendants of the 8.3kg drug smuggled from Indonesia to Australia. They were sentenced with several verses and jailed since 2005 under Indonesia's criminal law. They got different sentences, based on the level of their contribution in this case. Myuran Sukumaran and Andrew Chan, the two of the nine perpetrators, are the ring leaders of this case. They were sentenced with life imprisonment. Meanwhile, the rest of them has been sentenced with twenty years imprisonment for their contribution as the courier. Furthermore, in the late of 2014, Indonesian government revised the law of the drug smuggling case. The ring leaders of drug smuggling were sentenced into death penalty, including Sukumaran and Chan.

Certainly, this death sentence has shocked Australian government and societies. By this case, Tony Abbott, the ruling Prime Minister of Australia at that time, immediately released an official press conference in Australia. He regretted the death penalty addressed for both of his citizens. In his speech, he persuaded Indonesia to re-evaluate and cancel that punishment. Definitely Mr. Abbott's speeches got the highest appreciation from the leaders of the some countries where their citizens also got involved in the drug smuggling case in Indonesia such as Brazil and Philippines. These two countries are in line to

persuade Indonesia government to cancel the death penalty. These two countries are in line to stress Indonesia government to cancel the death penalty.

Above all the Prime Minister of Australia being the most vocal leaders in asking clemency for both perpetrators. He released five official speeches during the death row time around February until April 2015. His speeches become a firestorm for Indonesia and Australia relation since it was interpreted as a threat and dignity for Indonesia. Consequently, his speeches have triggered two online campaigns on Twitter with the hashtag #CoinforAustralia and #Boycott Bali.

In addition, #CoinforAustralia is the hashtag released on February, 18th, 2015 by Indonesian. This campaign was the hit back of Mr. Abbott's first speech which released one day before the campaign. In this speech, Mr. Abbott asked Indonesia reciprocates Australian for the aid during Tsunami in 2004. Meanwhile, he also invited Indonesian government to re-evaluate and cancel their sentence addressed to Myuran and Chan. Besides, the campaign also sounded with the hashtag #coinforAbbott or #koinuntukAustralia.

The next speech was released on March, 4th, 2015. Likewise, this speech shows his protest for the replacing of Myuran and Chan to Nusa Kambangan. The third speech was released on April 28th, 2015. In this speech, Abbott declared that Australia withdrew their ambassador from Indonesia as the result of the execution for duo Bali Nine. His speech triggered the other mass media movement. Australian sent the hit back to Indonesia by a campaign hashtag #BoycottBali in their social media. Finally, in the last speech Mr. Abbott declared to mend Australia relation with Indonesia, remaining Indonesia as their predominant ally.

Moreover, there are three reasons which motivate the writer to conduct a research in this case. First, Fairclough (1993) points out that ideology manifested in a text. In this research, the

writer intends to get to know the ideology within Abbott's speeches which successfully shaped the society. It can be shown from the pro and contra emerged following his speeches through #coinforAustralia and #BoycottBali.

Second, Fairclough (1993) also argues that ideology can be presented in the form and the structure of the text. In this study, the writer decides to analyse the text through the lexical repetition theory as a part of cohesion types. The analysis of cohesion is important in analysing a text because it is aimed to investigate the connections between clause and sentence, in order to lead the hearers and readers to the meaning of the text. Here, some illustrations of repetition found in Mr. Abbott's speeches:

*(1) We would be making at this pleasure now and we would be leading **Indonesia** now an absolutely term that we feel grief as they let down (2) Let's not forget a few years ago when **Indonesia** was struck by the Indian Ocean Tsunami (3) **Australia** sent billion dollars with **assistance** (4) **We** sent our significant contingent around, armed forces to what to **help Indonesia** with humanitarian relief and **Australian** lost their lives to that campaign to help (5) and **I** would say to Indonesia's people and **Indonesian** government that **we** as **Australia** are always there to help **you** (6) and we may **you** reciprocate in this way at **this** time (7) **I** don't want to prejudice the best possible relations with a very important friend and neighbor (8) But of course **I** say that **we** can't just **ignore this** kind of thing, if the perfectly reasonable and the representation the way **our** making to **Indonesia** are **ignored** by them*

The text above is the transcription of Mr. Abbott's first speech. There are some lexical repetitions found in this speech such as the repetition of the lexis **we**, **sent**, **Indonesia**, **Australia** and others lexis described in the bold fonts.

Third, some previous studies reported that lexical repetition plays an important role in creating the texture of the text. It means that the analysis throughout lexical repetition theory is an effective theory to analyze the hidden agenda of Abbott's speeches. Besides, according to Tannen (2007), repetition also functions as persuasion. The clause or sentence which repeats

with less new information is more communicated rather than many words uttered carried new information.

Trask (1991) defines discourse analysis as the tools for any kind of investigation of the discourse structure. Because of that, in this thesis, the writer focuses on analyzing the cohesive devices found in Tony Abbott's. In addition, the writer uses lexical repetition's theory proposed by Hoey(1991). Then, the writer also intends to analyse the functions of each repetition to have a deep understanding of the hidden agenda within Mr. Abbott's speeches.

To conclude, this study is considered as a preliminary research in discourse analysis study. It has a potential to be continued with other theories, for instance, the theory of the text coherence. Thus, Halliday (1985) argues that to be done coherence, a text must be cohesive. Hopefully, this thesis can trigger other research in the same field.

I.2 Research Questions

The background above shows the power of discourse in shapes and shaped society. Mr. Abbott's speeches have shaped the new perspective in both Australia and Indonesia. It shows by the emergence of the hashtags #coinforAustralia and #BoycottBali. This case encouraged the writer to analyse Abbott's speeches deeply. Hence, in this research, the writer uses discourse analysis approach with these following research questions:

1. What are the types of lexical repetition found in Tony Abbott speeches regarding duo Bali Ninecase?
2. What are the functions of each type of lexical repetition found inTony Abbott's speeches regarding duo Bali Ninecase?

I.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is aimed to:

1. Analyse the types of lexical repetition found in Tony Abbott speeches regarding duo Bali Nine case.
2. Analyse the functions for each type of lexical repetition found in Tony Abbott speeches regarding duo Bali Nine's case.

I.4 Scope of the Study

The study is limited to the lexical repetition of Tony Abbott's political speeches regarding Duo Bali Nine case. The data taken were published in www.Youtube.com around February - April 2015. Obviously, the writer intends to get know the types of lexical repetition as found in Tony Abbott's speeches through the lexical repetition theory as proposed by Hoey (1991). Besides, the writer also used the theory of repetition functions proposed by Tannen (2007).

I.5 Methods of the Study

This study is a qualitative study. According to Fairclough (1994), there are three dimensions of discourse analysis that inevitably overlap in practice, such as (1) the analysis of discourse practice (at the macro level) (2) the analysis of text (plus micro aspects of the discourse practice) (3) the analysis of the social practice in which the discourse is a part. Thus, in this study, the writer uses the research method proposed by Fairclough.

According to Litosseliti (2010), a combination of micro and macro analytical approaches are one of many key features for Discourse Analysis. Besides, they are also important to help the writer in interpreting the speech. Microanalytical approaches work to examine the finer detail of linguistics interaction in the transcript. In this research, the writer tries to analyse the detail through the lexical repetition theory proposed by Hoey (1991). While macro analytical considers

how the broader social process works through a language by seeing the discourse and the social practice.

I.5.1 Collecting Data

There are two steps of collecting the data, first, the writer searched the information of some videos on www.Youtube.com recorded Mr. Abbott's speeches regarding duo Bali Nine case. However, there are only three accounts were chosen out of nine videos found.

The data has been chosen were published during the row execution time of Duo Bali nine around February until April 2015. The videos recorded Mr. Abbott's force in asking clemency for Myuran and Chan. Here is the detail of the source of data:

Data	Title of News	Date of Released	Date and time of data taken	Link/Content
I	Bali nine Tony Abbott urges Indonesia to "reciprocate" for Australia's tsunami assistance and aid	2/17/2015	9/2/20015 at 08:52 am	https://www.youtube.com/watch?Qv=MUQazjr-UZO
II	Video "Kemarahan" Tony Abbott Lihat Duo Bali Nine di Pindahkan ke Nusa Kambangan	3/4/2015	9/2/20015 at 09:26 am	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMZuMiuHEso
III	Reaksi Tony Abbott Terhadap Eksekusi Mati Warganya Andrew Chan	4/28/2015	9/2/20015 at 09:55 am	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZMLIUTX_120

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Table 1. The source of data

In the first speech, Mr. Abbott urges Indonesia to reciprocate Australia's Tsunami aid. The second speech shows Mr. Abbott's wrath to Indonesian government by the death penalty sentence for both convicts. The last one was published at the execution time, Tony Abbott showed his wrath by withdrawing Australian ambassador from Indonesia. Hence, he decided to end any relation with Indonesia.

I.5.2 Analysing data

This research tries to analyse the data on the macro and micro levels as mentioned by Fairclough (1993). In the macro levels, the writer tries to analyse the social practice and discourse practice of Mr. Abbott's speeches. Then in the micro level, the writer tries to analyse the text to find the finer detail of Mr. Abbott's speeches. Moreover, the writer used the theory of lexical repetition by Hoey (1991). After all, the collaboration of these ways of analysis is important in order to investigate the ideology of Mr. Abbott's speeches.

The way to analyse the data as the following: first, the data transcribed into text. Gee (2011) points out that the transcription of spoken data is the theoretical entity which is a part of the analysis. Hence, in transcribing the text, the writer used the transcription theory proposed by Gee (2011), second, the data analysis. In the micro level, the writer tries to analyse the data with the lexical repetition theory by Hoey (1991). There are four steps of analysing the data, they are; (1) the identification the types of repetition (2) the codification of the data and (3) the identification of the repetition links. Moreover, at the macro level, the writer will analyze the function of repetition by the theory proposed by Tannen (2007).

I.5.3 Presenting Result of the Analysis

The result of the analysis is presented in four chapters; chapter one as the introduction of the study, which consists of the background, research question, objective, limitation, and methods of study. Chapter two contains the theoretical framework. In this part, the writer focuses on explaining the previous studies by reviewing four articles which related to the object of this study. Furthermore, this chapter also consists of some articles review, the definition of key terms and theoretical framework used in analysing the data. Henceforth, in chapter three, the writer presents the data analysis. In the final point, the writer concludes the analysis result and findings in chapter four.

