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The Journal

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An Analysis of Lexical Cohesive Devices in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri'S Inauguration Speech

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Abstract

The study is on analysis of lexical cohesive devices in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's 2023 Inauguration speech. The research was embarked upon in order to highlight the importance of lexical cohesive devices in Governor Fintiri's Inauguration speech. The text was downloaded from the internet sources and was subjected to reading. The sentences were numbered from 1-85. Each sentence was subjected to scrutiny particularly for identifying the lexical cohesive devices in the text. Lexical cohesive devices were harmonized and grouped into 8 categories; repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronyms, reference, conjunction and substitution. The cohesive devices were identified and presented in the table with their frequency of occurrences and percentages. The findings of the research indicate that the most dominant cohesive device is repetition which occurred 74 times while the least cohesive device is hyponymy occurred only twice respectively in the data under study. This show that the text's cohesiveness is achieved through the strategic use of various lexical cohesive devices. These devices unified the text, making it readable, coherent and persuasive, thus passing across the message of unity, brotherhood and solidarity

Introduction

Political speeches play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and communicating leaders' visions to their constituents. The effectiveness of these speeches often relies on their coherence and cohesiveness, which are achieved through various linguistic devices. This study aims to analyse the lexical cohesive devices used in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's 2019 inauguration speech in Adamawa State, Nigeria

Background to the Study:

Lexical cohesion refers to the way related words are used to connect

elements of a text, creating there by semantic relationships that contribute to its overall coherence. Halliday and Hasan (1976) identified several categories of lexical cohesion, including repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and collocation. These devices help create unity and flow within a text, making it more comprehensible and impactful.

Political discourse analysis has gained significant attention in linguistics and communication studies. Scholars have examined how politicians use language to persuade, inspire, and mobilize their audience. Inauguration speeches, in particular,

serve as important artifacts for analysis as they often set the tone for a leader's tenure and outline their vision and priorities. Governor Ahmadu Fintiri, elected in 2019 as the Governor of Adamawa State, delivered his inauguration speech on May 29, 2019. As a key political figure in northeastern Nigeria, his speech was expected to address pressing issues in the state and outline his administration's agenda. Analyzing the lexical cohesive devices in this speech can provide insights into his communication strategy and the linguistic tools employed to convey his message effectively.

The analysis of Governor Fintiri's inauguration speech has contributed to filling this gap in the literature. Moreover, understanding how lexical cohesion is achieved in political speeches can provide valuable insights for politicians, speechwriters, and communication professionals. It can also enhance citizens' critical analysis of political discourse, fostering a more informed electorate. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the lexical cohesive devices used in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's 2019 inauguration speech in Adamawa State, Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives are to:

1. Identify the lexical cohesive devices used in Governor Fintiri's 2019 inauguration speech?
2. Analyse the lexical cohesive devices used in Governor Fintiri's 2019 inauguration speech
3. Explain how do these devices contribute to the overall

coherence and effectiveness of the speech?

Methodology

The Methodology is divided into Method of Data Collection and Method of Data Presentation and Analysis.

Method of Data Collection

The research employs primary sources for collecting the data. The primary source of the data includes a printed copy of Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri's 2023 Inauguration speech.

Method of Data Presentation and Analysis

In order to fully analyse the data in this text, the researcher has classified and tabulated each word group category. The total frequency of occurrence has been calculated in order to get the percentage of the exact number of the more and least prevailing category of lexical cohesive devices in the data under investigation. Data Presentation, analysis and discussion was done simultaneously for each of the cohesive devices identified.

Theoretical Framework

The study has adopted Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework of lexical cohesion, which identifies five main categories:

1. Repetition: The exact repetition of a lexical item
2. Synonymy: Use of words with similar meanings



3. Antonymy: Use of words with opposite meanings
4. Hyponymy: Use of super ordinate and subordinate terms
5. Collocation: Co-occurrence of words that regularly appear together
1. Van Dijks (1997) approach to political discourse analysis, which emphasizes the relationship between language, power, and ideology.
2. Fairclough's (1995) critical discourse analysis, which examines how language use reflects and reinforces social and political structures.
3. Chilon's (2004) cognitive approach to political discourse, which explores how language shapes political thought and action.

By combining these theoretical perspectives, the study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of lexical cohesion in Governor Fintiri's speech while situating it within the broader context of political discourse analysis.

Literature Review

This section reviews literature related to this topic.

Stylistics and Style

The definition of stylistics as proposed by Short (1996: 1) as an approach to the analysis of literary texts using linguistic description. Stylistics spans the borders of the two subjects, literature and linguistics. Simpson (2004: 3) proposes that the

activity of stylistics is to explore language, and more specifically, to explore creativity in language use and its contribution for meaning construction. This method of inquiry has an important reflexive capacity as it can shed light on the language system it derives from. Stylistics tells us about the rules of language because it often explores texts where those rules are bent expanded or stretched to breaking point. Thus, doing stylistic analysis thereby enriches people's ways of thinking about language and exploring language offers a considerable purchase on people's understanding of literary texts. Another definition of stylistics is proposed by Coyle. Coyle (1993: 184) states that stylistics is the examination of literary language of an author and its contribution to the construction of the meaning.

From the simple view point of word formation, „stylistics" can be defined as the study of style." The concept of style has been greatly disputable even as to literary texts and its definition in terms of different aspects. Lehman (1996: 303) proposes that the term style can be applied to individuals, to genres, to periods or to languages. Scholars, for example, who read Shakespeare's writings, ascribe them to him because of his style. One style is identified to the period of renaissance, another for enlightenment. Thus, being applied to individuals, to genres, to periods, or to languages, the term style then still have wide array of applications.

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words which is lexically cohesive when they



are all concerned with the same topic. Lexical cohesion has two functions. The first one is to link word and word, phrase and phrase within a text then it can be divided again like indicating a repetition, indicating synonym, indicating super-ordinate, and indicating general word. The second one is used to indicate co-occurrence of words whose meanings are related in the same environment. There are two types of lexical cohesion: Repetition and Collocation. Repetition item may be a repetition of an earlier item, a synonym or a near synonym (Two or more words with very closely related meaning or having the same meaning in a sentence), a super-ordinate (refer to a word which has general properties), or a general word (Nouns which are commonly used).

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan recognized collocation as an important part of creating cohesion in connected text. They argue the case of collocation as follows: The cohesive effect depends not so much on any systematic relationship as on their tendency to share the same lexical environment, to occur in collocation with one another.

Cohesion is one of the two qualities that give a written or spoken text unity and purpose, the other being coherence. It refers to the use of linguistic devices to join sentences together, including conjunctions, reference words, substitution and lexical devices such as repetition of words, collocations and lexical groups. Cohesion is the connection that results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on

another element in the text. Cohesion refers to the connection that exists between elements in the text. Cohesion is produced by the repetition of elements of the text, the compacting of text through the use of devices such as ellipsis and the use of morphological and syntactic devices to express different kinds of relationships. The five main cohesive devices in English: Reference, Substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, and lexical cohesion. We said before that what is the meaning of (Reference) and we said that reference refers to systems which introduce and track the identifying of participants through text. References also identify how an author introduces the participant in writing to a reader. How meaning is conveyed is conveyed to the reader clearly. In grammar and text linguistics, reference is used in a much broader sense to mean any kind of designation, textual as well as situational. We also identified substitution and ellipsis by saying that 'Substitution and Ellipsis are both ways in which to improve your writing style by avoiding the repetition of words previously used in a sentence'. Ellipsis is when an item is omitted and, substitution is when an item is replaced by another.

Data Presentation and Analysis

From the findings conducted from the text of Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's 2023 Inauguration speech, which the research work is titled- "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesive Devices used in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's Inauguration speech". The following cohesive devices have been realized



which is presented in the table below as follows:

Lexical Cohesion

Repetition

Repetition occurs when a lexical item(s) is/are repeated two or more

times in a text in order to achieve cohesion. Repetition is a very crucial device when used strategically to reiterate a point, capture the attention of the audience and to unify the text. However when over-used, it makes a text monotonous and boring.

Table: 1

Sentence Number	Lexical Item	Repetition	Frequency	Percentage
10,16,64,67,68,70	Government	Government	6	8.1%
9,16,42,61,77,80,80	Support	Support	7	9.5%
5,7,8	Deputy Governor	Deputy Governor	3	4.1%
5,14,34,44,52,63,62,59,74,81,82	People	People	11	14.9%
3,9	Adamawa	Adamawa	9	12.2%
1,13,20,23,60	Privilege	Privilege	2	2.7%
20,11	Citizens	Citizens	5	6.8%
1,84,85	Residents	Residents	2	2.7%
18,19,20,33	God	God	3	4.1%
35,36,37,80	Peace	Peace	4	5.4%
1,13,20,23	Ordinary People	Ordinary People	4	5.4%
43,46	Fellow citizens	Fellow citizens	4	5.4%
77,80	Health sector	Health sector	2	2.7%
52,53,56,57	Support & prayers	Support & prayers	2	2.7%
24,27	Investment	Investment	4	5.4%
42,52	Progress	Progress	2	2.7%
43,62	Build	Build	2	2.7%
74,83	Thank	Thank	2	2.7%
	TOTAL		74	100%

The table shows instances of lexical repetition which is used to enhance cohesion in the text. It shows the identical force between the lexical items being realized in the text.

Repetition contributes to cohesion by creating lexical ties between different parts of the text, reinforcing key

concepts, and creating a senses of unity. The analysis highlights the following points:

i. The lexical item 'people' is replaced 11 times (14.9%), establishing a strong connection with the theme of serving the people and prioritizing their needs.

ii. Words like 'government,' 'support,' 'deputy governor,' 'citizens,' and 'residents' are repeated multiple times, tying the text to the central idea of governance and the relationship between the government and the governed.

iii. Repetition of words like 'Adamawa,' 'God,' 'peace,' and 'ordinary people' emphasizes the context, religious undertones, the pursuit of peace, and the focus on the common citizens.

iv. Words related to development, such as 'progress,' 'build,' 'investment,' and 'health sector,' are repeated, highlighting the government's commitment to growth and well-being.

v. The repetition of 'thank' and 'support & prayers' creates a sense of

gratitude and acknowledges the role of public support.

The analysis illustrates how strategic repetition of key lexical items contributes to lexical cohesion by reinforcing central ideas, creating lexical chains, and establishing a coherent flow throughout the text.

The repetition of words related to governance, development, peace, and serving the people unifies the text and aligns it with the overall theme of the inaugural address.

Synonymy

Synonymy refers to lexical items that share some shades of meaning with another lexical item.

When two words are said to be synonymous, they are similar, though not exactly the same.

Table: 2

Sentence Number	Lexical item	Synonym	Frequency	Percentage
19	Peace	Harmony	1	7.7
24	Conflict	Violence	1	7.7
78	Hard	Difficult	1	7.7
15	Leisure	Luxury	1	7.7
61,71	Empower	Strengthened	2	15.4
9,16,42,61,77,80,80	Contribute	Support	7	53.8
	Total		14	100%

Table 2 shows lexical items and their synonyms used to engender cohesion. The speaker's creativity used alternative words to avoid repeating previously used lexical items.

The analysis in the table demonstrates how synonymy, as a concept in stylistics, is employed to achieve lexical cohesion in the given text. Synonymy refers to the use of different words that share similar meanings, allowing for lexical

variation while maintaining semantic connections within the text.

The table lists lexical items and their corresponding synonyms found in the text, along with their frequency of occurrence and percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

i. The word "peace" is used synonymously with "harmony" (Sentence 19), creating a cohesive

link while introducing lexical variation.

ii. "Conflict" (Sentence 24) is presented as a synonym for "violence," establishing a connection between these related concepts.

iii. The words "hard" and "difficult" (Sentence 78) are used as synonyms, reinforcing the idea of challenges faced while avoiding repetition.

iv. The word "leisure" (Sentence 15) is synonymously linked with "luxury," suggesting a connection between these related concepts in the context of poverty.

v. The lexical items "empower" and "strengthened" (Sentences 61 and 71) are used as synonyms, creating a cohesive tie while expressing the idea of empowerment through different words.

vi. The most prominent synonym pair is "contribute" and "support," which occurs seven times (53.8% of instances), indicating a strong cohesive link between these related concepts throughout the text.

The analysis demonstrates how the strategic use of synonymy contributes

to lexical cohesion by creating semantic connections between different parts of the text. The speaker employs synonymous words to reinforce key ideas while introducing lexical variation, avoiding monotonous repetition. This stylistic choice enhances the text's coherence and allows for a more nuanced expression of related concepts.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how synonymy is used as a cohesive device in the text, fostering lexical ties and semantic connections between different sections, ultimately contributing to the overall coherence and flow of the inaugural address.

Antonyms

These are lexical items which are opposite in meaning with other words. When lexemes are contradictory semantically, they are said to be antonyms. For example:

The words "loves" and "hates", "single" and "married" are contradictory.

Table: 3

Lexical Item	Sentence Number	Antonyms	Frequency	Percentage
Division	20,22	Unite	2	25
Conflict	18,19,20,23	Peace	4	50
Sick	37	Health	1	12.5
Began	39	End	1	12.5
TOTAL			8	100%

This table shows the opposite words employed by the speaker in the course of the speech. Thus, in the table above, each lexical item has its oppositeness.

The analysis in the table demonstrates how antonymy, as a

stylistic concept, is employed to achieve lexical cohesion in the given text. Antonymy refers to the use of words that are opposite in meaning, creating a semantic contrast and establishing cohesive links within the text.

The table lists the lexical items and their respective antonyms found in the text, along with their frequency of occurrence and percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

- i. The lexical item "division" (Sentences 20 and 22) is contrasted with its antonym "unite," establishing a cohesive tie between the concepts of division and unity.
- ii. The word "conflict" (Sentences 18, 19, 20, and 23) is frequently contrasted with its antonym "peace," occurring four times (50% of instances). This creates a strong cohesive link between the opposing concepts of conflict and peace throughout the text.
- iii. The word "sick" (Sentence 37) is contrasted with its antonym "health," highlighting the juxtaposition between sickness and healthcare.
- iv. The lexical item "began" (Sentence 39) is contrasted with its antonym "end," establishing a cohesive connection between the concepts of beginning and ending.

The use of antonymy in the text creates semantic contrasts and oppositions, fostering lexical cohesion by linking different parts of the text through a shared conceptual framework. The speaker employs antonyms to emphasize the dichotomy between opposing ideas, such as division and unity, conflict and peace, sickness and health, and beginnings and endings.

By juxtaposing antonymous pairs, the speaker reinforces the central themes and ideas, creating cohesive flow within the text. The contrasting concepts are woven together,

contributing to the overall coherence and rhetorical impact of the inaugural address.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how antonymy is used as a cohesive device in the text, establishing semantic oppositions and creating lexical ties between contrasting concepts. The strategic use of antonyms contributes to lexical cohesion, enhances conceptual clarity, and reinforces the central themes and ideas addressed throughout the speech.

Hyponymy

Hyponymy involves the logical relationship of inclusion. For example, the meaning of "animal" is included in the meaning of lion, dog, goat and so on. The general term is referred to as the hyponym (superordinate term), the specific term is known as the hyponym or the subordinate term while all the members whose meaning are included in the meaning of the hyponym are referred to as co-hyponyms. Examples are shown below:

Building

Office, mosque, prison,

hospital, palace

Bird

Sparrow, hawk, owl,

eagle, parrot

Colour

White, purple, red,

orange, black, green

Sports

Football, tennis, rugby,

cricket, golf

Lexical item	Sentence Number	Synonym	Frequency	Percentage
School and hospitals	37	Infrastructure	1	50%
Roads	51	Infrastructure	1	50%
TOTAL			2	100%

Table 5 shows the instances where hyponyms are used in the text.

Hyponymy involves the relationship between a general term (hypernym) and its specific instances (hyponyms). The table lists the lexical items that function as hyponyms in the text, along with their corresponding frequency and percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

1. The lexical item "infrastructure" (Sentence 37) is used as a hypernym, with "schools and hospitals" being its hyponyms, specific instances of infrastructure mentioned in the text.
2. Similarly, the word "roads" (Sentence 51) is presented as a hyponym of the broader term "infrastructure."

The use of hyponymy in the text creates a cohesive link between the general concept of infrastructure and its specific manifestations, such as schools, hospitals, and roads. By employing this lexical relationship, the speaker establishes a coherent connection between the overarching idea of infrastructure development and the particular instances mentioned.

While the analysis in the table only identifies two instances of hyponymy, it is important to note that this stylistic device contributes to lexical cohesion by establishing semantic

hierarchies and relationships between general and specific terms. The speaker uses hyponymy to provide concrete examples and clarify the broader concepts being discussed, fostering a cohesive and coherent flow within the text.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how hyponymy is utilized as a cohesive device in the text, creating semantic links between general terms and their specific instances. Although the table only captures two instances, the strategic use of hyponymy contributes to lexical cohesion by establishing hierarchical relationships and providing clarity through the use of specific examples within the broader context of the inaugural address.

Meronymy

This is a term that is used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. The following formula applies to meronymy:

If "A" has "B", then "B" is part of "A".

For example:

1. The words: wheel, door, tyres etc are meronyms of car. They share a part-whole relationship.
2. A human has an arm, an arm has a head, a hand has a finger, so, (arm, leg, elbow, finger) are all meronyms of human.

Lexical item	Sentence Number	Meronym	Frequency	Percentage
School and hospitals	37	Infrastructure	1	50%
Roads	51	Infrastructure	1	50%
TOTAL			2	100%

The table above presents the meronyms used in the text to show a part-whole relationship.

The table lists the lexical items that function as meronyms in the text, along with their corresponding frequency and percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

1. The lexical items "schools and hospitals" (Sentence 37) are presented as meronyms of the broader concept of "infrastructure."
2. Similarly, the word "roads" (Sentence 51) is also identified as a meronym of "infrastructure."

The use of meronymy in the text establishes a cohesive link between the general concept of infrastructure and its specific components or parts, such as schools, hospitals, and roads. By employing this part-whole relationship, the speaker creates a logical and coherent connection between the overarching idea of infrastructure development and the particular instances or elements that constitute it.

While the analysis in the table only identifies two instances of meronymy, it is important to note that this stylistic device contributes to lexical cohesion by establishing semantic relationships and creating a sense of unity within the text. The speaker uses meronymy to provide

concrete examples and clarify the broader concepts being discussed, fostering a cohesive and coherent flow within the inaugural address.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how meronymy is utilized as a cohesive device in the text, creating semantic links between general concepts and their constituent parts or components. Although the table only captures two instances, the strategic use of meronymy contributes to lexical cohesion by establishing part-whole relationships and providing clarity through the use of specific examples within the broader context of the speech.

3.6 Reference

In stylistic, reference refers to the relationship between words and the people, objects or ideas they refer to. The types of reference include:

- a. Anaphoric reference refers back to something already mentioned in the text, often using pronouns or other substitute words.
- b. Cataphoric reference: refers forward to something that will be mentioned later in the text, often using pronouns or other substitute words.

Lexical item	Sentence Number	Reference	Frequency	Percentage
You	1,2,3	Anaphoric	3	4.1
It	4,44	Anaphoric	2	2.7
Our	5,13,22,34,35,45,46,51,54,63,71,81	Anaphoric	13	18.2
He	7,8	Anaphoric	2	2.7
We	7,9,12,13,13,18,24,25,35,36,37,40,41,42,45,46,77,77,78,79,80,81,82 e.t.c.	Anaphoric	46	63.8
Him, his	8	Cataphoric	1	1.4
Ours	10,84	Cataphoric	2	2.7
Us	74,76	Anaphoric	2	2.7
Your	80	Anaphoric	1	1.4
Total			72	100%

The analysis in the table demonstrates how reference, as a stylistic concept, is employed to achieve cohesion in the given text. Reference refers to the relationship between words and the entities (people,

The table lists the lexical items used for referencing, the sentence numbers where they appear, the type of reference (anaphoric or cataphoric), their frequency of occurrence, and the corresponding percentage. The analysis highlights the following points:

1. Anaphoric reference, which refers back to something previously mentioned, is extensively used. Pronouns such as "you," "it," "our," "he," "we," "him," "his," "us," and "your" are employed to maintain cohesion by referring to entities or ideas introduced earlier in the text.

2. The pronoun "we" is the most frequently used (63.8%), establishing a strong cohesive link by referring back to the speaker and their administration throughout the speech.

3. Cataphoric reference, which refers forward to something that will be mentioned later, is also present in the text. Pronouns like "it," "ours," and "him, his" are used to introduce entities or ideas that are elaborated upon in subsequent parts of the speech.

The strategic use of reference contributes to cohesion in the text by creating explicit connections between different parts of the speech. Anaphoric reference maintains continuity by linking back to previously introduced concepts, people, or objects, while cataphoric reference introduces new entities and

creates anticipation for their subsequent elaboration.

By employing various forms of reference, the speaker establishes a cohesive flow within the text, ensuring that the reader or listener can follow the logical progression of ideas and maintain a clear understanding of the entities being discussed.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how reference is utilized as a cohesive device in the text, fostering connections between different sections and maintaining a coherent

narrative. The strategic use of anaphoric and cataphoric reference creates explicit links, enhancing the overall coherence and comprehensibility of the inaugural address.

3.7 Conjunction

Conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses together. It can be classified into three main categories; Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions.

Table 7:

Lexical item	Sentence Number	Conjunction	Frequency	Percentage
And	1,4,5,8,9,12,13,13,14,14,16,16,17,18,21,26,35,37,41,42,44,44,46,51,52,52,53,54,60;61,69,72,75,76,77,78,79,82,82,85	And	40	100
Total			40	100

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses together, creating logical relationships and cohesive links within the text. The table focuses specifically on the coordinating conjunction "and," listing the sentence numbers where it appears, its frequency of occurrence, and its corresponding percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

1. The coordinating conjunction "and" is extensively used throughout the text, appearing in 40 instances, which accounts for 100% of

the instances listed in the table.

2. The frequent use of the conjunction "and" creates cohesive ties by establishing logical connections between words, phrases, and clauses within the same sentence or across multiple sentences.
3. By linking various elements together, the conjunction "and" contributes to the overall flow and coherence of the speech, allowing the speaker to seamlessly transition between different ideas, actions, or statements.

While the table specifically focuses on the coordinating conjunction "and," it is important to note that other types of conjunctions, such as subordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions, may also be present in the text, contributing to cohesion in their respective ways. The extensive use of the conjunction "and" in the text serves multiple purposes:

1. It connects related ideas, actions, or statements, creating a logical progression and enhancing the overall coherence of the speech.
2. It allows the speaker to introduce multiple elements or aspects within a single sentence or clause, providing a more comprehensive and detailed representation of the concepts being discussed.
3. It establishes a rhythmic pattern and flow within the

text, contributing to the overall style and delivery of the speech.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how the strategic use of conjunctions, particularly the coordinating conjunction "and," contributes to lexical cohesion in the text. By creating logical connections and establishing relationships between various elements, conjunctions foster a cohesive and coherent flow throughout the inaugural address, ensuring that the reader or listener can follow the progression of ideas and maintain a clear understanding of the concepts being conveyed.

3.8 Substitution

Substitution refers to a process where a word or phrase is replaced by another word or phrase in a sentence, without changing the sentence's meaning or grammaticality.

TABLE 8:

Lexical item	Sentence Number	Substitution	Frequency	Percentage
You	1,2,3	Fellow citizens	3	3.9%
He	8	Deputy Governor	1	1.3%
We, our	7,9,12,13,13,18,24,25,34,35,36,37,40,41,42,45,46,77,77,78,79,80,81,82,5,13,22,34,35,45,46,51,54,63,71,81	Our Government	59	86.7 %
His	9	Hon. Crowther Seth	1	1.4%
Us	20,21	Fellow citizens	2	2.9%
It	43	Strengthening & expanding primary care	1	1.4%

This	69	Shrinking the size of government	1	1.4%
Total			68	100 %

The analysis in the table demonstrates how substitution, as a stylistic concept, is employed to achieve cohesion in the given text. Substitution refers to the process of replacing a word or phrase with another word or phrase without changing the overall meaning or grammaticality of the sentence.

The table lists the lexical items that are substituted, the sentence numbers where they appear, the substituting phrase or expression, their frequency of occurrence, and the corresponding percentage distribution. The analysis highlights the following points:

1. The most frequently substituted lexical items are the pronouns "we" and "our," which are substituted by the phrase "our government" in 59 instances, accounting for 86.7% of the total substitutions.
2. The pronoun "you" is substituted by the phrase "fellow citizens" in three instances (3.9%), creating a cohesive link between the speaker and the audience.
3. The pronoun "he" is substituted by the phrase "Deputy Governor" in one instance (1.3%), providing clarity and maintaining cohesion when referring to a specific individual.

4. The pronoun "his" is substituted by the proper noun "Hon. Crow the Seth" in one instance (1.4%), establishing a cohesive reference to the same person.

5. The pronoun "us" is substituted by the phrase "fellow citizens" in two instances (2.9%), fostering a sense of unity and cohesion between the speaker and the audience.

6. The pronoun "it" is substituted by the phrase "strengthening & expanding primary care" in one instance (1.4%), clarifying the referent and maintaining cohesion within the context of healthcare initiatives.

7. The demonstrative pronoun "this" is substituted by the phrase "shrinking the size of government" in one instance (1.4%), providing a cohesive link to a previously mentioned concept.

The substitution of lexical items with more explicit phrases or expressions contributes to cohesion by maintaining clear referential links and providing contextual clarity throughout the text. By substituting pronouns and other lexical items with more specific phrases or expressions, the speaker ensures that the audience can follow the flow of ideas and

maintain a coherent understanding of the concepts being discussed.

In conclusion, the analysis illustrates how substitution is utilized as a cohesive device in the text, fostering coherence and clarity by replacing lexical items with more explicit expressions.

The strategic use of substitution helps to establish clear referential links, provide contextual information, and maintain a cohesive flow throughout the inaugural address.

Summary

This paper analyses the lexical cohesive devices used in Governor Ahmadu Fintiri's 2023 inauguration speech for Adamawa State, Nigeria. The study aims to highlight the importance of these devices in creating a coherent and persuasive political address. Using Halliday and Hassan's framework of lexical cohesion, supplemented by more recent approaches to political discourse analysis, the research examines various types of cohesive devices, including repetition, synonym, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, reference, conjunction, and substitution. The methodology involved downloading the speech, numbering sentences, and identifying lexical cohesive devices. The analysis reveals that repetition was the most dominant devices, occurring 74 times, while hyponymy was least used, appearing only twice.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is evident that various cohesive devices play a crucial role in creating a coherent and persuasive narrative. The strategic

use of repetition, reference, substitution, conjunctions, and lexical relationships such as antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy, contributes significantly to the overall cohesiveness and clarity of the text.

The extensive use of repetition, particularly in a political speech, enhances its rhetorical effect and persuasiveness. By repeating key phrases and concepts, the speaker reinforces central ideas and themes, making them more memorable and impactful for the audience. This is particularly effective in emphasizing the severity of the economic hardships being addressed and the proposed solutions.

Reference and substitution are employed to maintain continuity and avoid redundancy. Anaphoric and cataphoric references create explicit connections between different parts of the speech, ensuring that the listener can follow the logical progression of ideas. Substitution, on the other hand, provides variety and clarity by replacing pronouns and other lexical items with more explicit expressions, thus maintaining a coherent narrative flow.

Conjunctions, especially coordinating conjunctions like "and," are used extensively to link words, phrases, and clauses, creating a logical flow and enhancing the overall coherence of the speech. This usage allows for seamless transitions between different points and reinforces the interconnectedness of the speaker's arguments.

Lexical relationships such as antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy further contribute to lexical cohesion. The use of antonyms emphasizes



contrasts and oppositions, highlighting the dichotomy between current hardships and potential improvements. Hyponymy and meronymy establish semantic hierarchies and part-whole relationships, providing concrete examples and clarifying broader concepts discussed in the speech.

In conclusion, the text's cohesiveness is achieved through the strategic use of various lexical cohesive devices. These devices unify the text, making it readable, coherent, and persuasive. The effective use of repetition, reference, substitution, conjunctions, and lexical relationships enhances the rhetorical impact of the speech, making it a powerful tool for addressing and framing the current economic hardships. This cohesive and well-structured narrative not only clarifies the issues at hand but also fosters a sense of unity and purpose among the audience, thereby achieving the intended communicative and persuasive goals of the speech.

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APPENDIX

Second Inauguration Address by Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri, Governor of Adamawa State,

delivered at Mahmud Ribadu Square, Yola, on Wednesday, 29th May 2019
PROTOCOLS

My fellow citizens of Adamawa State, I address you today with humility and gratitude to Almighty God who has made this day possible (1). I salute you all for the peaceful conduct of the 2019 general elections in our state(2).



With your votes, you have granted me the privilege of a second-term in office (3).

I am grateful for this mandate, and will discharge it responsibly (4). Please be assured that our Deputy Governor, Prof. Kaletapwa Farauta, and I will work tirelessly in the service of all the people of Adamawa State (5).

Permit me to use this opportunity to place on record my sincere appreciation for the service that His Excellency, Hon. Crowther Seth, has rendered to our state (6). As Deputy Governor, he was a committed partner as we worked tirelessly to make this state better (7). As he leaves the office of Deputy Governor today, I wish him and his family the very best (8). I am certain that we will continue to enjoy the privilege of his wise counsel and support (9).

Ours is the government of everyone who lives in Adamawa State (10). I call on every resident of Adamawa State to join hands with us in the hard tasks that lie ahead (11). Back in March 2019, we all made our democratic choices, and freely expressed our preferences (12). Whatever our partisan affiliations and however we might have voted, we are all compatriots and fellow citizens (13). It is time to put politics aside and work together in the urgent task of improving the lives of all our people, and keeping them safe (14). Amidst so much poverty, division is an unaffordable luxury (15).

This government has spent much on internal security operations, supporting the security agencies with equipment, vehicles and other logistics and funding (16). The huge

resources that are expended on these internal security operations and containing conflict can be better directed towards improving lives in peaceful communities (17). We have also established the Adamawa State Peace Commission, chaired by Reverend Dr. Dani Mamza, Secretary-General of the Anglican Communion Worldwide and former arch-bishop of Adamawa state (18).

Beyond boots on the ground, the most sustainable guarantee of peace is the willingness of communities to live in harmony (19).

Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, let us unite in a common endeavor to make ours a state of peace and concord, working to promote equality of opportunity for every resident (20). Let us cherish our diversity while embracing equal citizenship, the rule of law, and respect for the lives and livelihoods of all who call Adamawa State home (21).

As stated in our acceptance speech after the election, we will continue to do our utmost to unite our state and rid our communities of strife (22). The pain of loss is unbearable, and it has been felt too frequently by too many of our fellow citizens (23). We must replace the legacy of division and violence with one of peaceful, collective endeavor in progressive undertakings (24). We should not maroon ourselves on the desert islands of identity politics, or neglect the obligations of our common humanity (25). Strife is not our destiny, and neither is division preordained (26). Let us come together in the ever more urgent task of human progress (27).



To educate every child (28). To create jobs (29). To care for the sick (30). To protect life and property (31). To comfort the afflicted (32). To strive for peace in our time (33).

We pledge to continue the vigorous implementation of our governance agenda of Putting People First (34). During our first term, we signaled and then demonstrated that we stand firmly with ordinary people (35).

We put the needs of ordinary people at the centre of governance (36). We will provide the necessary infrastructural developments by constructing adequate schools and hospitals across the state (37).

We began to reverse the legacy of neglect we inherited in education, starting the onerous task of upgrading the over 4200 public primary schools in the state (38). We are supplying school furniture to end the inherited embarrassment of pupils sitting on bare floors (39).

Aside from fixing the learning environment, we took bold steps to improve teaching standards (40). We made basic education truly free and have made education free and compulsory for girls up to the end of senior secondary school (41). We will continue to fix existing schools and build new classrooms where necessary, and support our teachers to deliver decent public education (42).

In the health sector, the focus on strengthening and expanding primary care will continue (43). It is the best way to reduce maternal and infant mortality, and bring basic care closer to the people (44). Our commitment to universal health coverage will continue. Therefore, we shall

accelerate the implementation of the Contributory Health Insurance Scheme as a priority programme (45). We will complete the supply chain transformation programme in the health sector that has improved the availability and reduced prices of drugs in our health facilities, we will also emphasize routine immunisation to reduce the impact of vaccine-preventable diseases on our children (46). I am pleased to announce that just yesterday, our State Executive Council approved six months maternity leave for our female public servants (47). This encourages the healthy development of infants through prolonged breastfeeding, among other benefits (48).

Mothers in our state are also reminded that children up to the age of five get free, regular medical check-ups in public hospitals (49). Please take advantage of this (50).

During our first term, we have constructed and rehabilitated many roads in the state (51). We shall continue to build, expand and maintain infrastructure to promote the well-being of our people, enhance commercial activities and attract investors (52). While we have done well to attract over \$400m of investments, we need to bring more businesses to create jobs and expand our revenue base (53). Our endowments in agriculture can benefit from locating more processing activity and agribusiness in our state (54). In 2018, the World Bank ranked Adamawa State as NUMBER FIVE state in Nigeria in its Ease of Doing Business rankings (55). We shall continue to uphold a positive climate for investors (56). Investment creates



jobs (57). Jobs put food on every table (58). We will continue to focus on creating an environment in which people can take care of themselves and their families (59).

We did our utmost in the first-term to leave no one behind, designing programmes for children, young adults and senior citizens (60). These programmes will be strengthened to provide skills for the young, and support for the vulnerable (61). We have demonstrated that we believe that the answer to poverty is to enable people to achieve economic independence (62). Our approach has been to empower people with the tools to make the most of themselves (63).

This government considers it vital to create a social safety net to ensure that the poorest are not left behind (64). We will also embark on social housing projects as a means of achieving mass home ownership and promoting social integration (65). The provision of recreational and leisure facilities across the state will also receive our sustained attention (66).

We would continue to reduce waste, combat fraud and cut costs in government (67). Our first inaugural address committed us to shrinking the size of government (68). We achieved this by reducing the ministries by more than a quarter, from 19 we inherited to 14, appointing fewer commissioners and significantly reducing the number of permanent secretaries (69). We shall be announcing further changes in the structure of government to improve efficiency and better serve you (70).

The fruits of our efforts to reform grassroots administration, by strengthening the local government system, has become manifest with better project delivery by the local councils (71). We have rescued the local government councils from bankruptcy and bloated payrolls (72). The elected chairmen of these now financially-healthier councils are now better equipped to deliver public goods at the grassroots (73).

I wish to thank all the people who worked with us in the first-term (74). Not all of them will be around for the second-term, but we are grateful for their contributions, and for their dedication and many sacrifices on behalf of our state (75).

The challenges confronting us are numerous and they are hard (76). But if we do our job well, we will solve them, with your help, support and prayers (77). We will continue to take very difficult, and sometime painful decisions (78). We ask your understanding and forgiveness in advance (79).

With your support and prayers, we will not waiver in supporting ordinary people to attain their aspirations (80). We will continue our tradition of cooperation with the other arms of government in the service of our people (81). We will devote every energy and talent in Putting

People First and making Adamawa great again (82).

Thank you all for listening (83).

God bless this beautiful state of ours (84).

And God bless our beloved country (85).