

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

Language is the most distinctive of human activities and the most important means of human communication which is realized acoustically, visually and spatially in a written or oral form. Therefore, human needs language to express an anger, sadness, or opinion. According to Halliday (1994:12), language consist of a set of systems and the speaker or the writer may choose the ways of expressing meaning). In doing so, people use grammatical language contain subject, verb and object. Since subject is important role which is talking about the person who are being talked about. In using language, people use short from of language and other people need to know what the meaning of their language.

Cohesion is the unity of the meaning of a text through lexical items or non-structural properties. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4), cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that another. It concludes that one element presupposes the other. The element cannot be effectively decoded except by resource to it. Moreover, the basic concept of it is a semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exists within the text. So, when this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby integrated into a text. Cohesion functions as tie to link one sentence to another in the text. Cohesion as a characteristic of a text is formed by the linkage of interclause meaning or grammatical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion refers to grammatical items which are used to connect clauses in a text to make the meaning cohesive. The devices which function to link various lexico-grammatical elements in a text to convey meaning relations are called cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion is constructed by the grammatical structures each component tie each other. Halliday and Hasan (1994:24) divides grammatical cohesion or cohesive devices into four subcategories: reference, ellipsis, conjunction and substitution and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is always analyzed in a text. Text can be divided into written text or spoken text. Both of them have differences and similarities. Spoken text is used for establishment and maintenance of human relationship and is also used for the detailed transmission of factual information. Everyone can find written text in conversation or a speech. In this thesis, writer analyzes grammatical cohesions (conjunction) in written text because the object of the study is speech.

The reasons of choosing conjunction in Barack Obama's speech the writer thinks that is important to be analyzed to show the grammatical cohesion found in speech is used. So, reader understood the meaning of his speeches and conjunction is more often used in written text like speech text due to people usually use short form of language but it still can be understood by reader. People tend to use conjunction in speech.

In this thesis, the writer just analyzed part of grammatical cohesion, conjunction found in Barack Obama's speeches. As it had been described in the previous paragraph that grammatical cohesion can support the cohesiveness of

speeches. Barack Obama's speech is chosen in this analysis because each of his speech used many conjunctions. In addition, the speech is belongs to the important person in the world, like a president of the country. He is the ex- first man in the world; ex- president of United State. He is phenomenal president in United State. He is the 44th and current President of the United State and he is the first African American to hold the office and the first president who was born outside of the United State continental. Everything that he conveyed, it could influence many people and it could change their thinking and when his speech must become trending topic in the world. Based on his background, reader will be interesting to know the meaning of Barack Obama's speech and true grammatical cohesion help people to understand about it.

Example (1) Additive Conjunction

We are one American family. We will rise **and** fall together. It won't always be easy. There will be times where our worst impulses are given voice. But I believe that ultimately, our best voices will win out. And that gives me confidence and faith in the future. (p.71.L1).

In the example above, it can be seen the additive conjunction. It gives more plenty information as what have stated previously. It connects one of information to another. It has the function as the bridge to link one clause to another clause in one sentence. In this data, it emphasizes information about American family in which they will rise also fall together.

Example (2) Adversative Conjunction

I just had a chance to meet with some extraordinary Muslim Americans

from across the country who are doing all sorts of work. Some of them are doctors; some of them are community leaders; religious leaders. All of them were doing extraordinary work not just in the Muslim community **but** in the American community. (p.11 L.1)

From the data above, it can be seen the adversative conjunction. The word **but** introduces the information which is opposite from the fact. In the example above The President explain not only the Muslim society have extraordinary work, but all of the people of America too. In the sentence before, The President Obama just explained that he just meet the Muslim society, so he should explain in the next sentence to avoid the envious between American people.

Example (3) Causal Conjunction

The Muslim American community remains relatively small --several million people in this country. And as a result, most Americans don't necessarily know -- or at least don't know that they know -- a Muslim personally. And **as a result**, many only hear about Muslims and Islam from the news after an act of terrorism, or in distorted media portrayals in TV or film, all of which gives this hugely distorted impression. (p.8 L.3).

From the data above, it can be seen the causal conjunction which is formed with a phrase "as a result". It is used to connects or introduce a result for given action. Also, it is used as a bridge to emphasize the activity that has been stated previously. In this data, the actions such as the lack of knowledge about

Muslim, only know Muslim through television, causes the distorted and bad impression toward them by non-Muslim in Baltimore.

Example (4) Temporal Conjunction

Now, **finally**, just as all Americans have a responsibility to reject discrimination -- I've said this before -- Muslims around the world have a responsibility to reject extremist ideologies that are trying to penetrate within Muslim communities. (p.47 L.1).

From the data above, it can be seen that the temporal conjunction emphasizes the event in sequence which is formed by the word "finally". It shows that the event is related in timing in which there are some events stated previously. The word "finally" indicates that the event is done sequentially and this is the last event.

Identification and Limitation of the Problem

There are 2 types of cohesion it can be analyzed. They are grammatical and lexical cohesion. In this thesis the writer just analyzed grammatical cohesion. The writer only focused on conjunction that can be analyzed in the speech. In this research the writer choose of the Barrack Obama's speech.

Formulation of the Problem

Related of the background as explained before, the problem to be analyses are:

1. What the types of conjunction are used in Barack Obama's speech?
2. What is the conjunction mostly used in Barack Obama's speech?

Purpose of the Research

Based on the research question, the purposes of the research are:

1. To describe the types of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech.
2. To describe the type of conjunction mostly used in Barack Obama's speech.

Significance of The research

The result of the analysis is expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically. At the theoretically level, the result of the analysis is expected to enrich the study of grammatical cohesion, especially conjunction. While at practical level, the result of the analysis is expected to provide a significant contribution in terms of learning grammatical cohesion. So, this thesis can be used as a reference for another analysis.