

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Research

In life, humans and languages cannot be separated. Humans as social beings always need language as one of the primary tools. A language in use can be spoken or written that become unified and meaningful.

One of spoken forms which has big role is speech. The speech has purpose, thought and persuade the people. In addition, the speech must have the cohesion as one of the important component to make the speech effective and efficient. So that it can be understood by the listener. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 191), cohesion is a relationship between parts of the text that is characterized by the use of language elements. Brown and Yule state that it is the forming element that distinguishes a series of sentences as text or not text.

Cohesion is one of part in discourse. To create a good speech, the speaker must use a good cohesive to get a good link between the sentences or paragraphs and the other paragraphs to form the text unity of the speech. According Halliday and Hasan (1976), they identify that cohesion is divided into two types namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are together across the sentences. It contains reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Then, lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link and the parts of texts. It contains reiteration and collocation. In this study mainly focuses on grammatical cohesion.

The writer found the types of grammatical cohesion in Inaugural Speech Of Barack Obama. This speech was happened when Barack Obama elected to become the president of U.S.A. on 2009. The speech is about how Barack Obama make the people in America better in the future. From that speech, there are words that contained the grammatical cohesion which is consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. That's why the writer chooses this speech as a data of this research.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory, cohesion is divided into two types, they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical Cohesion includes Reference, Ellipsis, Conjunction and Substitution. While the Lexical Cohesion includes Repetition, Synonymy, Hyponymy, Metonymy and Antonymy. But in here, the writer only focus on grammatical cohesion types as seen in Barack Obama Inaugural Speech.

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

In this study, the writer limits the study only on the grammatical cohesion. Based on the analysis of the types of grammatical cohesion in the texts of speech , the reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction mostly used in the speech. Through this study it is expected that the reader could gain a deeper understanding the grammatical cohesion used in the speech.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background of problem above, the researcher finds the specific problems :

1. What types of grammatical cohesion which are used in the speech of Obama?
2. What are the forms of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction found in the speech of Obama?

1.5 Purpose of The Research

In writing this research, there are two specific aims to be achieved:

1. The writer discusses about grammatical cohesion's type which are used in the speech of Obama.
2. The writer discusses about the forms of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction which are found in the speech of Obama.

1.6 Significance of The Research

Theoretically, this research is expected to be some advantages for the development of language theory especially cohesion in written text to add the discourse of study as one of linguistic field studies focus on grammatical cohesion usage. In practically, it's useful references for the readers, especially in discourse analysis study the knowledge of English language.