

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse is a type of spoken language that refers to what is stated in public. The formation and structuring of the segments of a language above and below the sentence is referred to as discourse. Discourse may be used to communicate in both written and spoken forms, whether printed or not. Articles, advertising, essays, novels, short tales, and other printed materials are the examples. A good discourse must pay attention to the relationship between sentences, so that it can maintain the linkage and coherence between sentences Van Dijk, (1997a). To achieve good discourse, the text must be coherent and cohesive. Coherence is a way of connecting a group of clauses or sentences with context Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 23). On the other hand, cohesion refers to the way we connect or tie pieces of discourse together. This is in line with the view that a set of propositions is interconnected to produce a sense of cohesion or a sense of cohesion for the listener or reader. Cohesion itself must arise from the content of the discourse, but much of the sense of cohesion felt by listeners or readers must arise from the way of expression, namely the expression of discourse.

According to Deese (1984), as cited in Sumarlam (2009), cohesion is one of the most important discourse features. Cohesion helps the process of understanding a text by using its connectors so that information will be easily understood. In a text, if the previously mentioned item is referenced again and depends on another



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element, it is considered a tie or cohesive device. A cohesive device is a tool that when used properly allows writers to unite sentences and segments of text (Fakeuade and Sharndama, 2012: 300-318). The cohesion device or cohesion type consists of five properties such as reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion. Cohesive devices will help the reader in interpreting a text.

Linguistics as a unit study of language has many elements that can be analyzed. Many linguists have done the analysis to show various elements existing within a text. A text, in whatever shape it takes, need some element to bring it all together. These components can be utilized to discern the formation of sentences, whether they are text or not, according to Brown and Yule (1983:191). In this case, the sentences must be connected to each other. A text will be called cohesive if the sentences that make up the text are related to each other. A text is more than one sentence that forms a meaningful unit. The difference between a cohesive discourse and a disjointed sentence lies in the words and phrases that connect the sentence to one or more sentences that precede it. Cohesive text contains what is called a text-forming device. Grammatical cohesion was chosen because it is useful for showing text structures that can contribute to people's understanding of the type of grammatical cohesion itself. And also an important role to form a sentence so that it is coherent and in accordance with the grammar of the sentence.

Therefore, the researcher chooses the discourse of the speech of former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) as the data source because the speech delivered by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on September 29, 2009 at the John F. Kennedy School of Government Harvard University, *Towards Harmony*

Among Civilizations was included in the book *Words That Shook The World: Addendum- The 1st Decade of The 21st Century* by Richard Greene. About the global era on this occasion, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono became a speaker at the general stadium at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech became one of the prominent speeches that talk about the era of globalization.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research above, there are two research problems that will be analyzed in this study, those are:

1. What types of Grammatical cohesive devices are used in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech entitled *Towards Harmony among Civilizations*?
2. How grammatical cohesion are applied in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech entitled *Towards Harmony among Civilizations*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems, it can be seen that the research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the types of grammatical cohesion used in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech entitled *Towards Harmony among Civilizations*

2. To analyze how grammatical cohesion are applied in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech entitled *Towards Harmony among Civilizations*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research is focusing on describing the types of grammatical cohesion including references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. The limit of this study is used based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). The analysis of grammatical cohesion is only done to those used in the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono entitled *Towards Harmony among Civilizations*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two, those are: theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to increase knowledge and provide new insights, especially in the ability to understand the types of cohesion in the discourse of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) speech.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for students of English major, especially regarding grammatical cohesion in speech discourse. And in

order to be able to use cohesive devices well in speech. So this research will be one of the references for their studies. Speech analysis concerns how language is used in text form. In a text, speech refers to the cohesiveness of grammar and word choice which is called cohesion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND, THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Several related literatures have been reviewed based on the theme of this research. The first is a thesis entitled *Analysis of Cohesive Devices Used in The Yak Magazine*, written by Indriani (2021). This study aims to determine the types of cohesion and the function of the cohesion tool. She used the qualitative method to analyze the data and the theory used in her study was proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in their book entitled *Cohesion in English*, by Halliday and Hasan (1989) in their book entitled *Language, Context, and Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective*. The thesis used the theory from Renkema (2018) entitled *Introduction to Discourse Studies* as an additional theory. The data is taken from the article in the magazine entitled *The Yak*, in the edition of March - May 2020. The result of this study found that there were six categories of grammatical cohesive and three Lexical Cohesion used as follows: personal reference, demonstrative reference, additive conjunction, temporal conjunction, adversative conjunction, and clausal conjunction. Furthermore the lexical cohesion found are as follows: repetition, synonym, and superordinate.

The similarities between this research is the theory and objective of the study. The difference lies in the data source in which the uses magazine articles as a data source, while in my research I use the SBY's speech

The second thesis entitled *Cohesion Analysis of Soekarno's speech Entitled only a Nation with Self-reliance can Become a Great Nation*, written by Ghofar (2018). The purpose of this study is to explain the types of cohesion in Soekarno's speech and explain the dominant types of cohesion in Soekarno's speech. The speech was published by the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia in 1962. He also used the secondary data sources, such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other documents related to research. His research uses the theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1976) which classified grammatical cohesion into four main classes: References, Substitutions, Ellipses, Conjunctions, and divided the types of lexical cohesion into repetition and collocation. The author focuses on the analysis of cohesion and its types in each clause or sentence contained in the speech. The grammatical cohesion in the speech consist of 793 personal references, 18 substitution, 52 ellipsis, and 239 conjunctions. For repetition of lexical cohesion 23, superordinate 7, synonym 10 and collocation 25. *Only an Independent Nation can become a Great Nation*

The similarities between this thesis and this research are both using the Halliday and Hassan's Theory, which research objectives are to describe the types of cohesion devices, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion as well as the function of cohesion devices. What makes the difference is the source of the data. The data source of this thesis is taken from Soekarno's speech entitled *Only an Independent Nation can be a Great Nation*, published by the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia in 1962. The secondary data sources

include books, journals, magazines, newspapers while the source of my research data was taken from the speech by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Third is from a published article from a journal entitled *An Analysis of Cohesion in Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story The Fall of The House of Usher* written by Sari (2016). This study aims to identify the types of cohesion contained in *Edgar Allan Poe's short story* and the most frequently used cohesion in *Edgar Allan Poe's short story*. In this study the theory used is proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and the theory of Cook, (1989), Brown and Yule, (1983) McCarthy, (1991) and Renkema, (1993) as a supporting theoretical basis. The source of the data is taken from *Edgar Allan Poe's short story The Fall of The House of Usher*. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative. The findings of this study reveal that the types of cohesion found are grammatical cohesion which are as follows; reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction, cohesion that is often used as a reference between sentences. In addition, the most frequently found lexical cohesion is reiteration, which is synonyms in paragraphs.

The similarity of this journal article with this research is in the research objective, which is to describe the types of cohesion. The difference lies in the second objective which aims to determine the most frequently used cohesion in the short story. In addition, the difference is that the research method in research from research journals uses quantitative while in this study using qualitative and data sources in his journal articles he uses short stories but in my research using the speech by SBY as a data source.

2.2 Concepts

There are three important concepts that need to be classified in research as follows:

2.2.1 Cohesion

Cohesion refers to the many ways (grammatical, lexical, semantic, metrical, and alliterative) in which the elements of a text are linked together. Cohesion differs from coherence in that a text can be internally cohesive but be incoherent, that is, make no sense. Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) stated that cohesion refers to the meaning. Cohesion occurs where the perception in the discourse of several aspects depends on each other. Cohesion is also related to sentence structure and vocabulary.

2.2.2 Speech

Speech is the expression of thoughts in the form of words addressed to many people to express congratulations, welcome guests, commemorate certain big days, and various other forms of activity. Speech is a public speaking activity Rice, (2017:4)

2.3 Theories

This research addresses two issues: what types of grammatical cohesion are utilized in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, and how grammatical cohesion is

employed in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. Halliday and Hasan will be used to analyze the data (1976). The following is a summary of the theory:

2.3.1 Cohesion

Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) stated that cohesion refers to the meaning. Cohesion occurs where the perception in the discourse of several aspects depends on each other. Cohesion is also related to sentence structure and vocabulary. Cohesion can be classified into two types, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion which has its function in the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:3), a cohesive bond is the relationship of the lexicon - grammatical and semantic units between a text element and other elements that are important to understand. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:7), grammatical units such as clauses, phrases, and sentences are internally cohesive, because they are structured.

2.3.2 Grammatical Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) grammatical cohesion is divided into four types, as follow.

2.3.2.1 Reference

Reference is the relationship between the elements of discourse with the elements that follow it and refers to something else for interpretation Halliday and Hasan (1976:31). Reference deals with semantic relationships. Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) state that references are divided into three types as follows:

- a. Personal references are functions in the category of people in speech situations. Which includes personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and

possessive determiners, such as ; *she, he, we, you, they, her, him, his, our, their.*

For example: *John has moved to a new house. **He** had it built last year.*

Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 54).

He in the sentence is a personal reference because it refers to John because *he* is the Subject of the sentence.

- b. Demonstrative reference is the reference by scale of the closeness or the location, the use of this reference to show proximity or pointing to the location, to show singular and plural pronouns, to tell the exact place. Demonstrative references use words such as: *this, these, those, that, there, then, here, now*

Example: *pick **these** up.* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 58). *These* in the sentence above is a demonstrative reference which means to show the closeness of the object between the speaker, *These* in the sentence indicate that the object is near with the speaker.

- c. Comparative reference is the reference that means of similarity, such as: *equal, likewise, less, more, similar, otherwise, different* which has the function to compare between two things, for example: *I was expecting someone **different**.* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 79)

In the sentences above the word *different* is interpreted as different from you which means the speaker is expecting someone else.

2.3.2.2 Conjunction

Conjunctions are relationships that show how the next clause or sentence should be related to the proceedings or the next part of the sentence Renkema (2018:127). According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:238) conjunctions can be divided into four types, as follows: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunctions.

- a. Additive conjunction is used to link the sentence that gives additional information for the proceeding sentence. The word includes in additive conjunction such as: *and, or, nor, moreover, in addition, besides, by the way, that is, likewise, similarly, thus, for instance*.
- b. Adversative conjunction expresses contrast or contrary expectation, it might be derived from the content of what is being said or the other words from the communication process. Adversative conjunction can be expressed through words, such as: *but, yet, however, only, thought, in fact, instead, at least, and anyhow*.
- c. Temporal conjunction is one of sequence in time, the one subsequent to the other. Temporal conjunction can be expressed through words such as: *next, afterwards, after that, when, before, finally, at last*.
- d. Causal conjunction is used to link the idea that shows the relations of cause and effect in the sentence (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). It is expressed by words, such as: *then, so, thus, hence, therefore, for, because*.

For the example:

And in all this time he met no one. (*Additive*)

Yet he was hardly aware of being tired. (Adversative)

So by night time the valley was far below him. (Causal)

Then, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest. (Temporal)

Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 239)

2.3.2.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of part of a sentence such as word which can be recovered from a neighboring clause Renkema, (2018:126). Halliday and Hassan (1976:142) have pointed out if the ellipsis and substitution are similar to each other. They stated that ellipsis is a substitution by zero which means an omission of an item in the sentence. Ellipsis can be divided into three types as follows;

a. Nominal ellipsis.

Nominal ellipsis means that ellipsis within the nominal group.

For example: *These apples are delicious. Let's buy **some**.* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 159).

In this example the apples are the nominal group. The word apples are omitted, when the phrase is repeated.

b. Verbal ellipsis.

Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group.

For example:

*Have you been **swimming**? -Yes, I have.*

*What have you been **doing**? -Swimming.*

(Halliday and Hassan,1976:167)

The two verbal groups in the answer, have (in yes, I have) in (a) and swimming in (b), are both can remain said to 'stand for' have been, swimming, and there is no possibility of 'filling out' with the other items.

c. Clausal ellipsis.

Clauses are considered utterance expressions in various speech functions, such as statements, questions, responses, and so on. A clause ellipsis has a two-part structure consisting of modal and propositional elements. The example of Clause ellipsis as follow.

What were they doing? Holding hands (modal element)

Has the plane landed? Yes, it has (prepositional element).

Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 198)

2.3.2.4 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another, the item such as a noun, as a verb, or as the clause Halliday and Hasan (1976:88). Substitution is dealt with grammatically. Substitution can be divided into three types such as:

1. Nominal substitution

Nominal substitute is a substitute who serves as the head of the nominal group. And can only be replaced with an item that is the head of the nominal group itself. For example: *These biscuits are stale. Get some fresh ones.* Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 92) In this example the biscuits have a function as a head of nominal group, because of that the biscuits substitute as ones.

2. Verbal substitution

Verbal substitution in English was performed. It appears as the head of the verbal group, in the place occupied by the lexical verb, and its location in the group is always *John is doing a full time job at the works (lexical verb do)*.

- a. *That will **do** him good (general verb)*
- b. *I'm glad that he is **doing** something (pro-verb).*
- c. ***Does** he like it there? (the operator)*
- d. *He likes it more than I would ever **do** (the substitute).*
- e. Final. For example: *What's John **doing** these days?*

Halliday and Hassan, (1976:128)

3. Clausal substitution

Clausal substitution is the presupposed is not an element but the entire clause. The words substitute by *so or not*.

For example:

*Is there going to be an **earthquake**? - It says **so**.* Here the so

presuppose

the whole of the clause there's going to be an earthquake.

Halliday and Hassan, (1976: 130)