

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is essential for communication, especially for conveying ideas and messages well. To ensure that the audience understands the message clearly, it is essential to remain consistent and coherent in formal discourse, such as political speeches. Cohesion is all the related components in a text, according to Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) in Ajam (2018). Grammatical cohesion, which includes various linguistic devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions, is an important component that contributes to textual coherence.

Building logical relationships between ideas and sentences in a text is aided by grammatical cohesion, which is an important component of discourse analysis. Conjunctions, reference, substitution, and ellipsis are the four main categories of grammatical cohesion, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976). These cohesive devices enhance the clarity, unity, and effectiveness of speech, making it easier for listeners to follow the speaker and their position.

Speeches delivered by government representatives and foreign ministers are very effective in international diplomacy to influence international discussions, create international relations, and support national interests. One significant example is the speech of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi, delivered at the 79th General Assembly of the General Assembly. As a prominent diplomat from Indonesia, Retno Marsudi's speech is expected to effectively convey Indonesia's stance on various global issues with strong grammatical cohesion.

This study aims to study the types of grammatical cohesion and frequency found in Retno Marsudi's speech because grammatical cohesion is very important for effective speech. By conducting a thorough analysis, this study seeks to understand how grammatical cohesion contributes to the overall coherence of the

speech and how it impacts the audience's understanding. This study will help the field of discourse analysis by looking at speech from a linguistic perspective, especially by understanding the role of grammatical cohesion in formal and political communication.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What grammatical cohesion are used in Marsudi's speech?
2. How are the grammatical cohesion devices used in Marsudi' speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the identified problems, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To identify and classify the grammatical cohesion devices are used in Marsudi's speech.
2. To analyze how grammatical cohesion help in constructing effective discourse in conveying messages, especially in the context of diplomacy and international communication.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of grammatical cohesion in Marsudi' speech. The source of textual data taken for this research is primary data from the official transcript of the speech. This analysis is limited to linguistic elements in the text, without considering nonverbal communication such as gestures, tone, or audience reactions. This study is based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) cohesion framework, with a focus on grammatical cohesion, namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions. This study also considers the function of grammatical cohesion in enhancing clarity, persuasiveness, and diplomatic tone in speech. It assesses how cohesion helps to structure arguments and strengthen

key messages. It is limited to one speech and does not include other speeches delivered by the same speaker or other political figures. These findings may not be generalizable to all political or diplomatic speeches, but they provide insight into grammatical cohesion in formal international discourse. By defining this scope, this study ensures a focused and systematic analysis of grammatical cohesion in the speech, which contributes to the understanding of cohesive structures in diplomatic language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study contribute to the field of applied linguistics by analyzing how grammatical cohesion is used in formal political speeches. By examining cohesive devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions, this study provides insight into how these elements can enhance the clarity, coherence, and effectiveness of diplomatic discourse. Analyzing the grammatical cohesion in this speech helps to uncover how diplomatic messages are structured for a global audience, ensuring clarity, persuasiveness, and coherence in international relations. This is of great benefit to diplomats, policymakers, and professionals in international relations.

Practically, this study provides practical benefits to speechwriters, public speakers, and communication strategists. By understanding the cohesive elements that contribute to effective speeches, professionals in these fields can improve their own speechwriting and communication strategies to achieve better audience engagement and understanding.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Speech

Speech is a major subject of linguistic analysis because it uses various linguistic features to support its meaning. One of the oral ways to convey a message is speech (Ivana and Suprayogi, 2020). Basically, speech is a way of using words or language effectively, and requires the ability to choose words that can influence the speaker. Nowadays, it is very important to stay up-to-date with issues around the world by understanding world speech spoken in English. In addition, this shows that people in this era must have the ability to face the enormous changes in the world through digital literacy. According to Puspita and Amelia (2020), digital literacy itself has the ability to encourage interaction and communication. Therefore, the message contained in the text can be conveyed well if someone can understand the explicit and implicit meanings of various texts in digital media. One type of discourse is speech.

Discourse understanding is considered very important because it is part of a more general discourse cohesive analysis of how speakers and listeners adjust their forms, meanings, and actions to understand what is said as a whole (Schiffrin, 1987 in Ridho, 2010). Putri (2016) states that discourse can be used to convey concepts, ideas, thoughts, or ideas as a whole based on its function. Discourse must not only consist of grammatical sentences, but must also provide meaning to the reader or interlocutor.

2.2 Cohesion

The term "cohesion" is often used because it is part of the language system. Cohesion is a network of lexical, grammatical, and other relationships that bind together different parts of a text. Surface relationships that unite real words or sentences can be seen or heard are called cohesion, according to

Denise's statement (Baker, 1992: 180) (2001: 5). According to Deborah Schiffrin and Heidi E. Hamilton (2001: 35), cohesion is one aspect of texture studies, which looks at how cohesion interacts with other dimensions of text structure.

The researcher used Halliday and Hasan's (1976) cohesion theory. According to this theory, cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the relationship of meaning in a text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesion is divided into two categories: lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the sole focus of this study. The researcher found that Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi's speech emphasized Indonesia's commitment to supporting Palestinian independence and asked the international community to do something real to end the injustice experienced by the Palestinian people. The researcher wants to further examine Retno's message supporting the Palestinian people in her speech which was delivered directly using a script like the text contained cohesiveness and the researcher also wants to know the type of cohesiveness used by Retno so that her message can be accepted by the listener.

In this speech, Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi as the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a speech highlighting the issue of Palestinian peace at the 79th United Nations (UN) General Assembly which took place on September 28, 2024 in New York. At the beginning of her speech, Foreign Minister Retno emphasized that Indonesia would not remain silent in seeing the injustice that continues to occur against the Palestinian people. She stated that Indonesia has always and will always stand with the Palestinian people to fight for their right to have an independent country. The researcher examined the grammatical cohesion in her speech because the researcher wanted to know whether the speech delivered was related or complete. Because in a good speech, cohesion is needed so that the message conveyed in oral discourse can be received by the person receiving it.

2.3 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the relationships that exist between words in grammatical and semantic contexts. The term "grammatical cohesiveness" refers to a variety of grammatical techniques that can be used to improve understanding of the relationships between sentences. The method proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1976), the basic categories of grammatical cohesion indicators can formalize this idea by dividing it into a limited number of discrete types. It consists of four terms: conjunction, ellipsis, substitution, and reference.

2.3.1 Reference

In English grammar, reference is a point that allows you to make a surface relationship between phrases. According to Hidayat (2016:3) reference occurs when two words relate to each other. It uses symbols such as words or components to create meaning. However, this is not related to the semantic meaning of reference; instead, it is related to referential meaning, which is needed to explain the signaling component. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:308), reference is a relationship between a text element and another element with the reference understood in the example. It is a cohesive relationship because the source of interpretation can be an element of the text. In English, reference items can be classified into the following three types: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

2.3.1.1 Personal Reference

The three categories of personal pronouns: possessive determiners (usually called possessive adjectives), possessive pronouns, and personal references are referential through function in the speech situation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). The first and second person forms in the person system do not usually refer to the text at all; their reference is determined by the speech roles of the speaker and the hearer. Therefore, they are usually interpreted exophorically with reference to the situation. Only the third person is intrinsically cohesive, in

the sense that the third person form usually refers to anaphorically to a previous item in the text. Personal references can be in the form of personal pronouns such as I, me, him, her, etc. or possessive adjectives/pronouns such as mine, mine, theirs, theirs, etc. This reference refers “to something by mentioning its function or role in the speech situation”. This kind of reference is called person not because it refers to a person, but because it refers to a person or object whose function is relevant in the speech situation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 33).

2.3.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is reference through location, on a scale of proximity (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointer. The speaker identifies the referent by placing it on a scale of proximity. Demonstratives in English can be classified into normal: “this”, “that”, “these” and “those”; adverbials: “here”, “there”, “now” and “then”; and determiner: “that”. “In general this, “this” and “here” imply proximity to the speaker; that, “that” and “there” imply distance from the speaker, which may or may not involve proximity to the addressee---the meaning is `near you, or not close to either of us, but in any case not close to me” (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:58-59). The function of the definite article is to "give a signal of certainty, without contributing to the definition. The definite article simply indicates that the item in question is specific and identifiable; that somewhere the information necessary to identify it can be found either in the situation or in the text. Such references are either exophoric or endophoric.

2.3.1.3 Comparative Reference

If someone makes an indirect reference through identity or similarity, it is called a comparative reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), comparisons are divided into two categories: general comparisons and specific comparisons. Specific comparisons are comparisons related to quantity or quality and are expressed through adjectives and adverbs in

nominal groups, either as deixis or as epithets. General comparisons only involve similarities and dissimilarities without considering specific properties. The elements of comparative reference contained in the text are specific comparisons through the numerative word more, epithet better, higher, harder, hardest, and general comparisons through the identity words same, different, and otherwise. The following is one example of a comparative reference.

2.3.2 Substitution

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:89), substitution is a relationship between the lexico-grammatical level, grammar, and vocabulary, or linguistic forms to avoid textual repetition. Text experiences substitution when a certain element is replaced by a previous word or phrase. "Substitution" means replacing one item with another. So there are three types of substitution in English, namely nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution.

2.3.2.1 Nominal Substitution

In English, the most common nominal substitutions are "one/ones", "one", and "same". The nominal substitution "one/ones" always functions as the head of a nominal group, can only replace the item that is the head of the nominal group itself, and "one" is used to replace the presupposed singular countable noun, and "ones" is used to replace the presupposed singular countable noun.

2.3.2.2 Verbal Substitution

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:112), the verbal substitution in English is "do", which functions as the head of the verbal group, where the lexical verb occupies it, and its position is always the last in the verbal group. Since English experiences inflectional changes such as number and tense, it is not surprising that the singular word "does" and the previous tense word "did" function as verbal substitutions in some situations.

2.3.2.3 Clausal Substitution

Clause substitution consists of reported clause substitution, conditional clause substitution, and moderated clause substitution. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), clause substitution consists of three categories based on the environment in which the substitution occurs. Substitution can be positive or negative in each of these three environments. Positive substitution is represented by "so", while negative is represented by "not".

2.3.3 Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan's (1976) concerns about substitution and ellipsis are very similar, in that ellipsis replaces a part of the text with nothing. Ellipsis is the omission of an item in which the form of substitution is replaced by nothing. In other words, it can be regarded as a substitution by zero. Ellipsis is, thus, a relation within the text; where there is an ellipsis in the structure, there is a presupposition that something is to be supplied or understood, and in the great majority of instances the presupposed item is present in the preceding text.

2.3.3.1 Nominal Ellipsis

A nominal ellipsis is a detonation that occurs in nouns. Example: Do you want to have another candy? No thanks, that was my third. Based on the above example, it is known that the element that experiences an ellipsis is candy.

2.3.3.2 Verbal Ellipsis

A verbal ellipsis is an ellipsis or absorbing verb. Example: John killed two mice and one snake. In that sentence, the part of the sentence that experiences an ellipsis verb is killed.

2.3.3.3 Clause Ellipsis

Clause Ellipsis is an ellipsis or capital absorption and proposition in a sentence. Example: What were they doing? Holding hands. In this sentence, what they

omitted was. Examples of elliptical propositions: Who was going to plant a row of poplars in the park? The Duke was. In this sentence, the part of the sentence that experiences ellipsis is going to plant a row of poplars in the park.

2.3.4 Conjunction

According to Hidayat (2016:6), conjunctions make sentences more compact and connect words. Conjunctions are included in a group of small words that do not have a clear form and are usually used as non-transferable construction words that connect clauses, phrases, or parts of speech. Conjunctions are relationships that indicate how the next sentence or clause should be related to the previous sentence or the next sentence (part of a sentence). This is usually achieved by the use of conjunctions (also known as connecting words). Conjunctions are usually used by writers to facilitate the interpretation of a text, often by signaling the relationship between discourse segments, which is a special function of conjunctions. Conjunctions are not just a way to connect sentences. Their role in the text is broader than that because they provide information to the reader for the interpretation of the utterance; that is why some linguists prefer to describe them as discourse markers. Furthermore, Halliday and Hassan classify four types of conjunctions. Namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Each type of conjunction has a different marker that indicates the relationship between parts of the text.

2.3.4.1 Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction contributes to giving additional information without changing information in the previous clause or phrase. By the coordinating conjunction and, and other transitional expressions such as also and in addition, additive or addition conjunction is signaled in the text.

2.3.4.2 Adversative Conjunction

Adversative relation basic meaning is contrary to expectation. The expectation comes from the content of what is being said.⁴⁶ Adversative conjunction is marked in the text by the coordinating conjunction but and other conjunctions such as however, instead, and in contrast that mark the difference or contrast between parts of a text.

2.3.4.3 Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction marks the relationship between reason, result, and purpose. A causal relationship is marked by expressions such as therefore, as a result, and so. So is an informal marker of causation. On the other hand, therefore or as a result are used in more formal text.

2.3.4.4 Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction specifies the time sequence relationship which exists between sentences. This temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by then. Besides that, there are still many sequential senses like after that, an hour later, finally, at last, and other expressions.