

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about some theories that are related to the study and show some previous studies which have the similar topic.

2.1 Discourse

The word “discourse” means communication of thought by words and here are some definitions of discourse. Stubbs (1983, p.1) states that discourse is language above the sentence or above the clause, and the study of discourse is the study of any aspect of language in use. According to Cook (1989, p.6), discourse is a language in use for communication, which is the one that has the feeling of coherence and meaningfulness.

From those reviews, one of the examples of discourse is speech. Speech is a communication that is usually used to deliver idea or message in front of many people. Speech is also significant since nowadays it is used to deliver their thoughts and ideology by leaders such as President or Mayor. So, speech is a good example of discourse, hence the researcher chooses to analyze it in this study.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is the analysis of language in use. As Cook (1989) propose about discourse analysis that is the search of what makes a discourse

coherent. Meanwhile, Jørgensen and Phillips (2002) state that Discourse Analysis is the study of the language patterns.

From those definitions, it can be concluded that Discourse Analysis is an analysis of a language structure above the level of the sentence because usually discourse analysis is concerned with the study of language in text and conversation. For instance, speech, which is the object of this study in the form of text.

2.3 Text and Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.2) a text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. The function of this texture according to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.2) is for making a unity. One of the textures of the text that make the text become unity can be called as cohesion.

Cohesion is the connection within a discourse which is brought about by internal factors in the language.

2.4 Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.5) state that cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. As a result, Halliday and Hasan classify cohesive devices into two types; grammatical cohesion which is the connection within a discourse caused by grammar factors and lexical cohesion which is the connection within a discourse because of lexical choices. These kinds of cohesive devices are still divided into

two devices: Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) give this example below:

- Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish.

In the text above, the word them in the second sentence refers to the six cooking apples (anaphoric) in the first sentence. The anaphoric reference of them makes cohesion to the second sentence, so that the researcher interprets them as a whole text. The cohesive relation that exists between them and six cooking apples provides the texture in the text.

2.5 Grammatical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.5-6) describe grammatical cohesion is the cohesion which is expressed through the grammatical item. Those are reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and substitution.

a) Reference

Reference is the relation between an element of the text or something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.308). Reference can be cataphoric (to the following text) and anaphoric (preceding text).

For Example:

(a). Anaphoric

Look at the stars. They are blinking on us.

(They refers back to the stars)

(b). Cataphoric

They are blinking on us. The stars.

(They refers forwards to the stars)

b) Substitution

Halliday and Hasan (1976, 88-89) state that substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words and phrases. In English, the substitution may function as a noun, a verb, or as a clause. There are three kinds of substitution:

- 1) Nominal (substitute for a noun): one, ones, same

Example:

He is a car collector. One of his collections is an Aston Martin DB5.

(“One” in the second sentence substitute for the word “car”)

- 2) Verbal (substitute for a verb): do, does, did

Example:

A: I think I’m going to buy a new shirt.

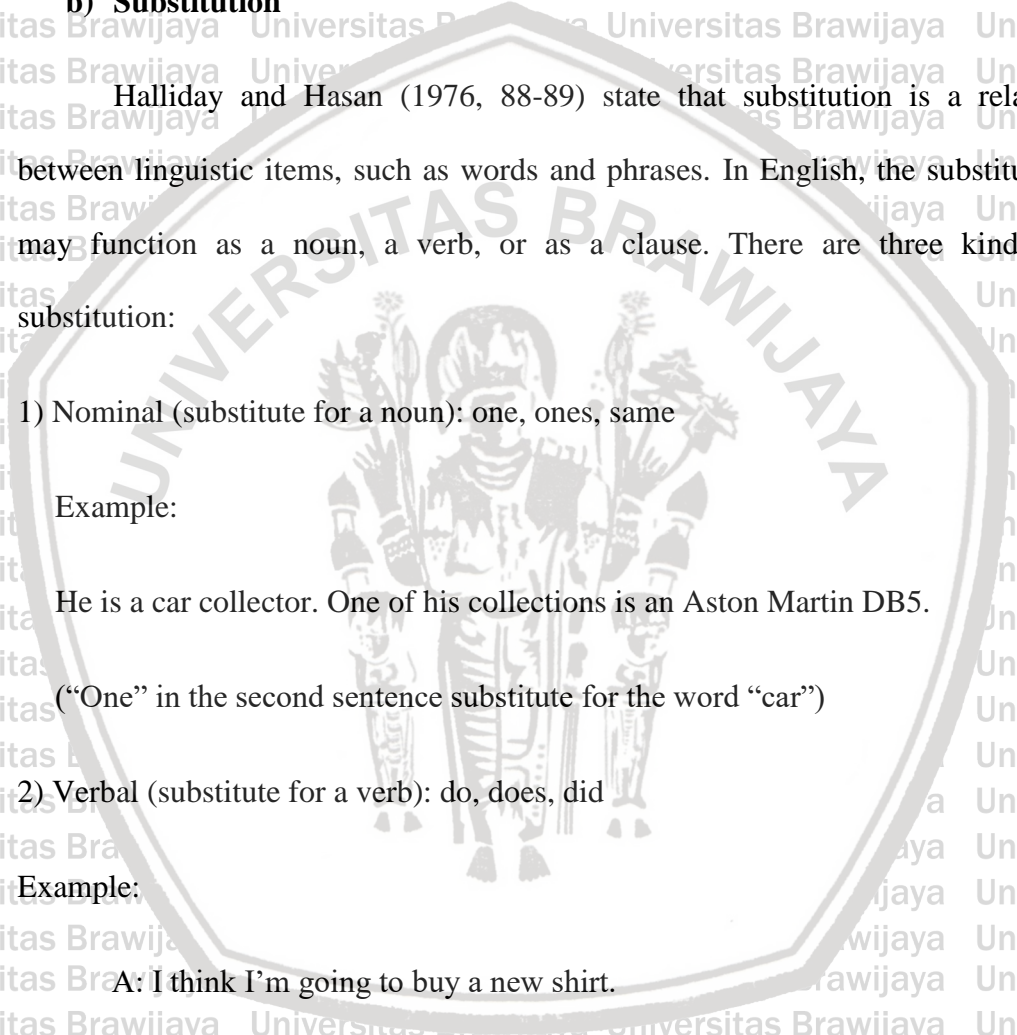
B: So do I!

(“Do” in the second sentence substitutes for the word “buy a new shirt”)

- 3) Clausal (substitute a clause): so, not

Example:

A: Persija will defeat Arema Cronus in tonight’s match.



B: I don't think so!

("So" in the second sentence substitutes for the clause "Persija will defeat Arema Cronus on tonight's match")

c) Ellipsis

Ellipsis is said to be a special case of substitution because an item in ellipsis is substituted by zero (0) item. It means, ellipsis omits a word, or clause which has similar meaning to the preceding word or sentence. Ellipsis expresses the grammatical relation between words, phrases, or clauses in a text. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.146) classify ellipsis into three; nominal (the omission of noun), verbal (the omission of verb) and clausal (the omission of a clause).

1) Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the ellipsis within the nominal group. It omits a noun within a noun phrase. For example:

- X: I think two candies are not enough.

Y: Let's take more.

2) Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is the complete omission of a verb phrase. For example:

- X: Have you ever been to Matos?

Y: No, I haven't.

3) Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is the omission of the element's structure in the clause. For Example:

- X: Who are they?

- Y: Doctors

d) Conjunction

Conjunction is a word used to connect a word to another word, a phrase to another phrase, a clause to another clause, a sentence to another sentence, a paragraph to another paragraph. Therefore, a conjunction can be called function word, which connects elements of a text.

Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.239) propose that the forms of common conjunctions are: and, but, yet, so and then. But in general, conjunction can be divided into four groups: additive, adversative, causal, temporal. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.239). The explanation about these four kinds of conjunction are as follows:

1) Additive conjunction

The words belonging additive conjunction consist of: *and, nor, in addition, for instance, thus, by the way, alternatively, similarly, in the same way, on the other hand* and so on. For example:

- He likes expensive cars, for instance Lamborghini and Ferrari.

From the example, *for instance* signals the presentation of additional information.

2) Adversative conjunction

The words belonging to adversative conjunction consist of: *yet, only, but, however, on the other hand, despite of this, in fact, actually, instead, on the contrary, at least, in any case, anyhow*, and so on. For example:

- Maybe owning a supercar is only in my dream but someday, I will make it happen.

From the example, *but* signals the relationship because the first and the second sentence are qualify each other.

3) Causal conjunction

The words belonging to clausal conjunction consist of: *so, then, hence, consequently, for this reason, as a result, for this purpose, because, on this basis, to this end, then, in that case, otherwise*, and many more. For example:

- In my school, there are a few students that still throw a trash not in a trash bin. *As a result*, my school looks dirty and make me uncomfortable.

4) Temporal Conjunction

The words belonging to temporal conjunction consist of: *first, next, then, just afterwards, next time, next day, meanwhile, until then, finally, up to now, in short, briefly*, and so on.

- There are two beginning steps to use an ATM machine. *First*, insert your ATM card. *Just afterwards*, choose a language between English or Bahasa Indonesia.

2.6 Lexical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.318) state that lexical cohesion is 'phoric' cohesion that is established through the structure of the lexis, or vocabulary, and hence (like substitution) at the lexicon grammatical level. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), lexical cohesion is divided into two main categories: reiteration and collocation.

2.6.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is classified into several categories; repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy.

a) Repetition

Repetition is a usage of repeated words, phrases or sentences in a text.

e.g.(words): Andy has visited Jakarta twice. This month he will visit Jakarta once again.

e.g.(phrases): I met your father this morning. Your father looks great with his suit.

e.g.(sentence): I want an ice cream. I won't a vegetable. I want an ice cream.

From those examples, the word, phrases, and sentence on the first line that are repeated on second and third line clarifies and affirms the word, phrases, and sentences that has been mentioned.

b) Synonymy

Synonymy is the repetition of a different word in the same meaning.

e.g.: Donny buy a strawberry pancake in the cake store. The cake will be used for Anita's birthday party.

Because there is only one cake, so the cake is used for synonymy of strawberry pancake.

c) Hyponymy

It is the usage of noun replacement to a general class.

e.g.: Bella bought a new husky. She loves her new dog.

Dog is the superordinate of husky.

d) Metonymy

Renkema (2004, p.105) proposes that metonymy is a relationship of part versus whole.

e.g.: we bought a new house in a good condition. But, the living room had to be repaired.

As the explanation of metonymy before, the word "house" and "living room" has a relationship because "living room" is part of a "house".

e) Antonymy

Antonymy are words that in the some sense opposite in meaning.

Renkema (2004, p.105) states that the antonymy of word “old” is “new”.

e.g.: The old Honda motorcycle doesn't have a PGM-FI system but the new one has it and become more eco-friendly.

PGM-FI is a new system of Honda motorcycle since 2005 that is the opposite of motorcycle of Honda before 2005 that doesn't have it.

2.6.2 Collocation

Renkema (2004, p.105) states that “collocation, the second type of lexical cohesion, deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings”

e.g.: She laugh so loud when Donny gives her a joke.

Laugh and joke cannot be separated since joke is made to make someone laugh.

2.7 Speech

Inauguration speech is Speech is communication through talking or a talk given to an audience. (<http://www.yourdictionary.com/speech>) The use of speech is to give an idea, provoke, and also to declare something to the audience so the audience will conclude a point of view from the speech itself. Everyone can deliver a speech in any place and also with contextual topic. But usually, speech is delivered by a leader such as a president, prime minister, school headmaster, mayor, etc. One of the kinds of speech is an inauguration speech as what Mr. Joko

Widodo did last year which researcher uses as the object of the data in this research.

2.8 Previous Studies

The first previous study is written by Khalidy (2011) entitled "Lexical Cohesion in the Speeches of His Majesty, King Abdullah II of Jordan". The aim of his research is to find out what lexical cohesion is used by King Abdullah II of Jordan to make his speech cohesive. In analyzing the data, he uses lexical cohesion devices theory by Salkie (1995).

The second previous study is written by Albeniz (2013) entitled "An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in the Lyrics of Secondhand Serenade's Songs". The aim of his research is to find out what lyric that contains pairs of sentences that are often composed ungrammatically and figuratively so it attracts his to do an investigation. The lyrics are randomly chosen by using SRS (simple random sampling) technique. So, the data of his research are only words, phrases or sentences in lyrics Secondhand Serenade's songs, which contain grammatical and lexical cohesions.

There are several differences between this study and the previous studies. First, this study uses the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) as the main theory. Second, the object in this study is an inauguration speech which is different from the object of the second previous studies that is songs. Third, this study focuses on grammatical and lexical cohesions which are different from the first previous study that focused only on lexical cohesion.