

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Language is a bridge to the world that humans use to achieve life goals and understand each other's goals between humans. Because humans need to understand each other in communicating and living life, language can be said to be the most important aspect of human activity. This aspect has a structure in practice, that is, language has a foundation in the form of grammar which is arranged in such a complicated but structured way and vocabulary which is the main tool in expressly describing language. In the process, humans use language in written and spoken ways.

Both verbally and writing, language has a special and organized form so that it is embedded in every human mind and is generally agreed upon as a means of fulfilling one of life's needs, namely to communicate. In principle, humans have a desire to use language, it is to achieve the fact that human always needs other people outside of themselves whether human have to communicate to achieve desires, which is based on the first step; communication between humans (Richards, et al, 1985: 153).

In theory, language is always conditional on functions and systems. This can be explained that language based on the function of language must have a use value that can pragmatically play a role in human life. With a function that can represent and become the goal of humans in launching their hopes and desires, language can be used and benefits can be felt, which then is in line with human goals in communicating, namely to fulfill life's needs.

In addition, systemically, it has rules and uniformity of opinion or the basic equation of thought that language must be in accordance with the collective agreement, if there is no conformity in this case then it cannot be expressed as language, this is because the purpose of the language does not meet the requirements, that is, it could be not to the essence of communication in the form of mutual understanding. Things that have to be agreed on or this system is in the

form of theoretical language in general or based on the adopted culture (Halliday, 1994; Butt, et al, 2000).

In form, language is always based on text. The meaning is part of the lingual which has meaning and can represent the context. This means that the text is always a representation of the context, both of which can complement each other. Then, text can be interpreted the same as discourse if it is necessary to expand meaning, that is, they both have lingual units ranging from words to sentences or paragraphs to more complex forms. With the existence of this text, the purpose of humans in fulfilling their needs through information processing will achieve what is desired.

Semantics clearly according to general theoretical agreement is a branch of linguistics that investigates the meaning of language or the meaning of text (Loe, 2017: 220). Semantics is usually associated with two other aspects, namely syntax, the formation of complex symbols from simpler symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by humans in certain contexts. Semantics is used to understand the human mind which is embodied in language or embedded text as the study of meaning.

Based on the general opinion that semantics examines language or text, in more detail in the form of language that is studied from a semantic point of view in the form of words and grammar which is then mentioned later, its function is as cohesiveness of language which is an assessment or semantic provision of the realm of the rules for writing the language used or choosing words that have semantic meaning (Chaer, 1994: 2).

Cohesion is a relationship between propositions explicitly expressed by grammatical and semantic elements in sentences that forms discourse. Cohesion is a formal aspect of grammar especially in syntactic organizations consisting of sentences in order to produce complete speech (Bahry, 2018) and (Tarigan, 1987). Therefore, cohesion must be realized into three language systems, namely semantics (meaning), lexicogrammatic system (form, grammatical, lexical), morphological and phonological (writing and sound) (Arifin, 2010). Cohesion refers to the relationship between sentences in discourse, both in the grammatical and lexical field so that a coherent understanding is created. Cohesion refers to the

density of forms consisting of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Bahry, 2018) and (Tarigan, 1987).

Lexical cohesion has a semantic relationship between elements in discourse. Lexical cohesion is a proponent of the wholeness of a discourse other than grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion tools are synonyms, antonyms, equivalence, repetition, and collocation (Aisah, 2017). The purpose of the use of such cohesion tools is to obtain the effect of intensity of meaning, beauty of language and clarity of information. Lexical cohesion can occur through the selection of words that are strictly done for the sake of the relationship of form or meaning between words with another word that has been used before (Arifin, 2010). Grammatical cohesion is a cohesive relationship achieved by using grammatical parts and relationships between elements. Grammatical cohesion tools include references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions (Aisah, 2017).

Politics without exception involves people and language as two important aspects, while human beings are not enough to be the only aspect in politics, this must be supported by language in order for political activities to be established and carried out properly. In language, there are many urgent branches to learn in understanding so that the language that is spoken and used illustrates the purpose and benefits in politics. One of the branches of linguistics that can be studied and elaborated more deeply closely related to the concept of politics is semantics in which the discussion between the speaker and the audience relates to the meaning that must be understood each other.

Regarding to language and politics, it seems very relevant to take the example of America's 45th president, Donald Trump. Trump is a president of the United States who has a strong, vulgar and indiscriminate character. It is also worth talking about Trump's speech. It was well known that Trump's speech was full of stern, satirical and vulgar language. Previously, it was known that speech is the activity of conveying ideas in accordance with the situation and condition that were being lived. While inauguration is a general term that refers to several meanings, among others; inauguration or official inauguration in office or position, the official opening of an event (festival, sports championship, and olympics) or the official

start of the use of buildings/public facilities that have just been finished, and the official inauguration of new students or new members of an organization. For example, a speech at a presidential inauguration delivered by the chosen one. The speech is named after the inauguration speech, meaning the activity of conveying ideas or ideas or more formally called the vision of the mission and the plan of activities during the presidency.

From the brief explanation above, the researcher is interested in reviewing one of the important parts of world-political events in terms of language, namely from the realm of semantics, will examine the cohesion in the inauguration speech of the 45th president of the United States, Donald Trump. The researcher will try to dig and dissect the lexical grammar of the text of the speech that was delivered on January 20, 2017 and published in writing by the Bureau of International Information Programs U.S. Department of State and the Washington Post rewritten by Aaron Blake. The title of this research is “Cohesive Devices in Donald Trump’s Inauguration Speech on Presidential Election 2016 Of United State of America.”

In addition, the reason for choosing cohesive devices is because it considers relevance to the object studied is in the form of text / discourse that is concern and it allows to be imitated in the writing remind that the text of Trump’s speech may have been the reference of writers in making (imitating way) speeches. In line with the cohesive devices that contains discussing the cohesion and integrity of the text / discourse internally (grammatical and lexical). While the reason for not choosing coherence, although more closely related to semantics, namely the presence of elements in the whole and outside the text that must also be studied, namely cultural factors (in this study political culture and the nation of America) interpretation of the reader, speech (the impact on the audience). Also, the cohesive text describes a coherent one.

## **B. Research Problem**

1. What grammatical cohesions are represented in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech on presidential election 2016 of United States of America?

2. What lexical cohesions are represented in Donald Trump's inauguration speech on presidential election 2016 of United States of America?

### **C. Research Objective**

1. To know grammatical cohesions represent in Donald Trump's inauguration speech on presidential election 2016 of United States of America.
2. To know lexical cohesions represent in Donald Trump's inauguration speech on presidential election 2016 of United States of America.

### **D. Research Significance**

The research should be able to work well, which can be optimally get objectives, generate reports of systematic, and can be useful for the researcher, institution and also the readers of this thesis in general. There are two significances expected from the results of this study, theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

This research could be a reference to further study of linguistics, especially in knowing semantic cohesive devices on Donald Trump's inaugural speech 2017 and become a reference for the scientific Development of English Language and Literature or linguistics research further.

2. Practically

For the readers, the results of this research may be able to give an idea that cohesive devices researched and studied as understanding or learning in accordance with the interests of the understanding of linguistics micro in knowing semantic work especially on Donald Trump's inaugural speech 2017. And for the students or public that can increase and insight regarding the speech.

### **E. Previous Studies**

The first previous study is from Qudah (2016) analyzed *lexical cohesion that existed in the speech of American President Barack Hussein Obama in 2019* when

carrying out the inauguration. The method used is a qualitative, explorative, and text-analytic research design conducted by analyzing all speeches and seeking the contribution of texts to the meanings in the text. The problem formulation in this research is to find a lexical cohesion device that dominates discourse and the influence of the use of cohesive lexical devices in text persuasion. So the researchers concluded that President Barak Obama used lexical repetition with all its components, namely partial and total repetition, synonyms, superordinate, common words, and various nuances of impartiality in language use. He closed sentences not only together, but also broadly sold himself and his regime's agenda to stakeholders who felt, on the one hand. The general public, on the other, all included in the scope of persuasion. On the other hand, the researcher explains that President Obama, in his political discourse, has specific intentions. To do this, he uses correct craft with an address that is tightly articulated, tightly intertwined, rich in cohesive lexical bonds, and other linguistic elements.

The second, Ghofar, (2018) discussed *lexical cohesion in Sukarno's speech*. The author chooses the text of the lesson because he assumes that it is one of the written books. The students must master to analyze the types of lexical cohesion which will then be presented the kind of lexical cohesion that becomes dominant. In this study, he uses a qualitative approach using descriptive methods. Although this study discusses lexical cohesion, some things distinguish this study from other studies, namely examining the types of lexical cohesion that aims to determine pedagogical implications.