

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this part of introduction, the researcher has intention to illustrate the backdrop and attempts to clarify the way this research concerns in investigating the grammatical cohesive devices. The first chapter has five parts. First, background of the study that introduces the general overview of the topic. The second part is the research questions. This part provides questions that emerge from the background. The third part is objectives of the study. This structure has objects that correlate to the previous questions. Fourth, significance of the study informs that the study is worth to be conducted. In this section, the researcher convinces the readers that the study is crucial to discuss. Lastly, scope and limitation of the study. The researcher elaborates the part of the scope by giving specific field and elaborates the part of limitation to conduct this research.

1.1 Background of the Study

Cohesion delineates as the device that makes text to be unity. Unity of the text means that the text asserts one main idea only. According to Halliday and Hasan (1989) cohesive devices exist to unify the whole parts of the text. The unity of the text in cohesive devices assists the readers of passage to understand in identifying the writers' ideas. By using cohesive devices, they will able in interpreting and defining writers' messages in text. Besides that, the existence of cohesive devices makes the central idea of a text to be focus and flow. In other words, the central idea from writers is clearly ordered to the readers by the existence of cohesive devices in text.

The devices of cohesion compose of the correlation between grammar and vocabulary. Paltridge (2012) stated that the correlations of grammar and vocabulary are made up to tie the meaning in the text together in order to connect them to the cultural context in which it occurs. The notion of cultural context according to Malinowski (1935) indicates that in order to understand the meaning of what a person says or writes we need to know something about the cultural context in which it is located. That is, if you do not know what people's culture are then you cannot make sense of their text Martin (2001).

It means that people will not be able to understand a language if they do not learn the culture. Masduki (2011) gaining understanding about culture helps people to learn language for communication. In other words, learning language guides people in knowing what the text is aiming to do in relation to their cultural values.

Cohesion has two essential devices. Halliday and Hasan (1989) stated that these devices consist of grammatical cohesive device and lexical cohesive device. The first device of cohesion is grammatical cohesive device. Grammatical cohesive device defines as the cohesive device that refers to the way the text is structured. According to Paltridge (2012) the main patterns of grammatical cohesive devices are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The second device of cohesion is lexical cohesive device. This device concerns that the meaning in lexical items and the meaning in a text have correlation. The main kinds of lexical cohesive devices are repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and collocation. The presence of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices is important to enable the readers in understanding the text. However, the researcher in this study is only focused on the devices from grammatical cohesion because this device can make the text to be cohesive in tying the meaning of text together. Grammatical cohesive devices in the text might be useful in analyzing the discourse.

Discourse is viewed as the analysis that concerns in investigating the language features of the text. In a situation, the language features of text might share particular meaning. With language features, a text will be meaningful. If the text is meaningful, people can recognize what the senses of the text are. Therefore, by recognizing the sense of the text people will be able to organize what they are going to say in the sense of what they typically say first, next, and so on in the text Paltridge (2012).

Text is shaped by a language. This shape of language might share an information to its users. The information may in the form of phrase, clause, word, sentence and many more. Phrase, clause, word and sentence hang together to create a text. Text can refer to either prose or verse. Halliday and Hasan (1989) explained in their book that text refers to prose or verse in the form of proverb and dialogue or monologue that is from discussion on a committee. Text has two distinct categories such as written and spoken text. Paltridge (2012) revealed that written and spoken text occur in particular social and cultural settings

and are used and understood in different ways in different social and cultural settings. In this research, the researcher is not focused on written text but on spoken text.

Spoken text is a text that is used in spoken language and produced orally by speakers. Speakers use spoken language to create information. Brown (1994) stated that by creating information, people can produce and receive a message dependent on the context in which it occurs. Spoken text indicates the relationship of the way people speaking. The way's people speaking always need a contact. It means that spoken text leads people to involve in interaction and make them to speak with other speakers. Since spoken text relates to people's communication, this text tries to look the way people take turn in their speeches.

Speech is a talk that is conveyed to the audience. The talk in speech is created from speakers' idea that will be delivered in particular situation. Quianthy (1990) also revealed that speech tries to transmit idea in variety of situations. In transmitting the idea, speech needs a speaker to share the idea and participant to receive the speakers' idea. In general, speech can be conducted either in informal or formal ways. The first way of speech is informal. This speech tries to give ideas with relaxed tone. It can be delivered to either friends or family. Informal speech can refer to the wedding speech and birthday speech. Second, formal speech occurs when the situation is serious. This speech can be delivered to people we do not really know. Formal speech refers to the debate speech and political speech that might be delivered by president, vice president, and its parliament.

Knowing the existence of grammatical cohesive devices either in informal speech or formal speech is useful for the readers because it leads them to understand the meaning within speech. Nevertheless, in this study the researcher only examines formal speech. Formal speech to be examined is political speech that is delivered by Kamala Devi Harris. This speech is used by the researcher as the focus in helping her to compose the study.

Kamala Devi Harris or popularly known as Kamala Harris is the attorney and politician who is from America. In the politics of United States, she is the member of democratic party. In 2011 and 2017, Kamala was elected as the general attorney of California. In relation to the previous statement, she was represented as the United States

senator of California from 2017 to 2021. At the present, Kamala is elected as 49th vice president of United States.

As the vice president of United States, Kamala Devi Harris always performs in the front of the audience. Further, she has met a lot of people that are not only in America, but also in other countries. When Kamala Devi Harris meets to audience in particular events, she usually prepares a speech as her speech in the vaccination mobilizing event. Kamala Devi Harris composed this speech to deliver her ideas that being vaccinated can protect people one another from the dispersion of Corona Virus. Equally important, in her speech Kamala Devi Harris tries to convince the audience that the vaccine is totally safe for human's body. Kamala Devi Harris' speech in vaccination mobilizing event is considered to be important since this speech discusses that vaccination is very helpful to ease the dispersion of Corona Virus around the world.

There are some reasons lead the researcher to choose Kamala Devi Harris' speech as the focus of this study. First factor that underlies the researcher in choosing Kamala Devi Harris' speech is because this speech has factual topic based on the existed fact. The existed fact is about Corona Virus that is still happening until now. Second, Kamala Devi Harris' political speech about vaccination is very crucial since it encourages the audience to get vaccination in protecting their bodies from the dispersion of Corona Virus. Moreover, this political speech can be said as influential speech because the speaker persuades audience that being vaccinated, they can get a lot of advantages. Vaccination is totally useful for human's body to ease the virus. Even though it does not really stop the spread of the virus, at least vaccination enables people to stimulate their antibodies. And from these antibodies, human's body can recognize the virus that is weakened by the vaccine. As a result, a speech at vaccination mobilizing event by Kamala Devi Harris might encourage the audience in having vaccination to ease the dispersion of Corona Virus that still attacks in many countries from all over the worlds to continue the mobility in new normal era. Lastly, the researcher convinces the readers that the devices from grammatical cohesion exist within Kamala Devi Harris' speech. Furthermore, the researcher would like to prove that Kamala Devi Harris delivered the idea in her speech

structurally and chronologically that enables audience to know the main idea of the speech by applying the rule of grammatical cohesive devices.

Lately, investigating cohesion as the field of the research has been popular. It can be seen that many researchers have conducted the investigation of cohesion. In general, researchers investigate cohesion concepts as the fulfillment of composing an article. It can be exemplified as an article by Suprianti (2013). It discussed about grammatical cohesion and the context of situation contains in magazines. Second, Ilyas' article (2014) found the marker of cohesive devices within short suras in Al-Qur'an. Third article was composed by Khalidy in 2018 that talked about the use of conjunctions as grammatical cohesive device contain in speech's queen consort of Jordan. Fourth, Sholah compiled an article in 2020 that concerned about grammatical and lexical cohesive devices within Alec Benjamin's song. Lastly, there was an article that discussed about the markers of grammatical cohesive device within movie dialogue. This article was compiled by Hernawati in 2022.

According to all of those studies above, it can be inferenced that the focus of the study is mostly used in assisting the researchers to conduct the studies about cohesion are spoken texts. Investigating cohesive devices through spoken texts is catchy and more understandable rather than in written text. It is because spoken texts use casual word in delivering the messages. It is totally contrast from the word in written texts. Written texts have a tendency in using formal word that is considered to be monotony and hard to understand. It might lead the readers to lose their interests. In other words, using casual word in spoken text will enable the participants to feel interest to the messages being conveyed. Besides that, language in spoken text is universal. It means that by using universal language in spoken texts, all people know the intention ideas of the texts itself. In addition, investigating cohesive devices through spoken texts is easier and more efficient rather than written texts. Besides that, the previous researches have not decided what cohesion concepts use in investigating the data. Whether it is grammatical cohesive device or lexical cohesive device. Some of the researches have no detail explanation about the types and functions of cohesive device.

In setting up the gap, the researcher elaborates what cohesion concepts to be chosen that have not been mentioned by the previous researchers in analyzing the data. The researcher of this study has decided grammatical cohesive device as the investigation. In this study, the researcher will discuss the types and functions of grammatical cohesive device. The researcher chooses political speech as data source to make a distinction with the previous data by other researchers.

Grammatical cohesive devices of this study should be explained in detail since the devices will gain people's understanding. Gaining understanding about grammatical cohesive devices is crucial. First, it makes the writers to know in composing the text in good way. Second, the readers can understand the main ideas of text. Therefore, this study might assist the readers to obtain references in doing the same investigation about cohesion analysis.

1.2 Research Questions

In conducting the study, the researcher has the following questions that emerge from the background:

1. What are the grammatical cohesive devices used in Kamala Devi Harris' speech?
2. What are the functions of grammatical cohesive devices in Kamala Devi Harris' speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Here are the following objectives of the study that relate to the previous questions:

1. To identify the grammatical cohesion devices used by Kamala Devi Harris' speech.
2. To explain the functions of grammatical cohesive device within Kamala Devi Harris' speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the researcher does hope that this study enables the readers to obtain further knowledge regarding cohesion concept especially grammatical cohesive devices.