

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The study

Communication is the act of speaking or writing to someone and being understood by them. Communication cannot accept clearly without alternative thing to pass by so its message is able to understand. It is impossible for people to understand their partner's desire without talking each other in face to face. On that reason people on the past were approving something to use for communication. As social creature, people need a tool or symbol to communicate each other which is called by language. "The institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral- auditory arbitrary symbols (Halliday, 1968, p.158)". Everyone uses language in communication especially to deliver their intention and feeling. People use words in speaking and writing to undertand what other people convey.

Language is the important element as a bridge to facilitate the process of people's interaction. One of factor that people should concern on their communication which influences the text is cohesion. "Cohesion is a semantics relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.8)". The cohesion refers to relation of meaning that exists within the text. It is a semantic relation among elements of the text that makes a text meaningful.

The writer is interested in analyzing the lexical cohesion in “*Noam Chomsky’s speech about Palestinian right*”. Speech is one of the activities of public speaking. Public speaking refers to an ability to communicate and express idea with audience primarily. “Speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words by Merriam-webster”. Spoken words or direct communication which is able give more positive impression and able to persuade people by words. Sometimes, persuading people to do something by speech is one of effective way to use. Because, by using speech, the speaker can express their emotion and the audience can be influenced. Slagell (2009) states that the goals of speech are influencing, encouraging, educating, giving explanation, and providing information to people in a certain places.

In 2014, a contemporary psychologist, linguistic, and political activist for UN (United Nation) Speech on Palestine, Noam Chomsky, delivered a speech about realistic alternative to a two-state (Israel and Palestine) settlement. On that speech, the writer finds something interesting which is the use of language. Noam Chomsky used official language that commonly delivered in governmental forum. Therefore, we know that official language has specific word to be used and most of people are not able to understand it, moreover for Non-native speaker. On that reason, the writer expects by his interpreting from word to word can easily understood by the reader or listener, especially who are in government field. The writer also hopes people can accept the persuasive message from *Noam Chomsky’s speech*. In addition, cohesion is the most important way needed in the cohesiveness of a text or discourse including in

Noam Chomsky's speech to divide the words into some aspects so the writer can help the reader to understand the text. Here is the example of the data:

The basic outlines were presented here in a resolution brought to the U.N. Security Council in January 1976. It called for a two-state settlement on the internationally ***recognized border*** — and now I'm quoting — “with guarantees for the rights of both states to exist in peace and security within secure and ***recognized borders***.”

Based on the data, lexical cohesion applied in the example above is repetition of ***recognized border*** in the sentence, in which repeated in the last sentence. It is a repetition of same morphological shapes. The function is to strengthen the idea that with guarantees for the right of both to exist in peace and security within secure and ***recognized borders***.

Therefore, the writer chose cohesion aspects as the object of analysis because it is the basis component to determine the extensive interpretation of the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.5), “cohesive devices are divided into two aspects, they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion has two aspects, they are reiteration and collocation”. Through this study, the researcher only focuses on analyses the types of lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, meronymy, hyponymy and collocation. It is for reduce repetition and also supply valuable additional information in a few words and create connection at multiple levels in the text.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Specifically, the study is intended to answer the following research question :

1. What are types of lexical cohesion found in *Noam Chomsky's Speech about Palestinian right* ?
2. What are the function of lexical cohesion found in *Noam Chomsky's Speech about Palestinian right* ?

1.3 Objective of The study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of lexical cohesion in *Noam Chomsky's Speech about Palestinian right*.
2. To find out the function of lexical cohesion in *Noam Chomsky's Speech about Palestinian right*.

1.4 Significance of The study

The significances of this study are to give contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this study is useful and gives contribution to linguistics field, especially to discourse study. The writer also hopes that this study gives some additional information and new knowledge for those who are interested to analyze lexical cohesion devices.

Practically, the purpose of this study is used to help the reader understand convey information on *Noam Chomsky's Speech*. The reader will not be confused when they find a word often relate to each other in the same environment.

1.5 Scope and limitation.

The scope of this study is lexical cohesion devices. The researcher only focuses to analyze the types of lexical cohesion that are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and collocation. Then, the limitation is the lexical cohesion found in *Noam Chomsky's Speech about Palestinian right*.