

GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN THE SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH ENTITLED "TOWARDS HARMONY AMONG CIVILIZATION"

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the types of grammatical cohesion used and to analyze how grammatical cohesion is applied "Towards Harmony among Civilizations" published on September 29, 2009 about the new era of world order at Harvard University. This study discusses discourse analysis, especially cohesion analysis. Hassan and Halliday (1976) theories related to literature, discourse, cohesion, and speech were used to obtain the objectives of this study. This research is qualitative research using the observation method. In this study the data obtained by using data collection techniques in the form of documentation. Data collection procedures include searching, selecting, reading, and identifying data. In analyzing, data is collected by reading and grouping them into paragraphs. Cohesion analysis was carried out to determine the type of cohesion contained in the speech text. Arguments are also given to support the comparison between theory and analysis. The researcher found that the types of grammatical cohesion used in speech consisted of references, ellipsis, and conjunctions. Found references (305), found ellipsis (1), and found conjunctions (244). From the results of this study, it can be concluded that in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, he used the cohesion reference type.

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1. INTRODUCTION

We as humans of course we use language to communicate with each other. so the language we use to communicate is called discourse. Discourse is a type of spoken language that refers to what is stated in public. The formation and structuring of the segments of a language above and below the sentence is referred to as discourse (Van Dijk (1997a). Discourse may be used to communicate in both written and spoken forms, whether printed or not. Articles, advertising, essays, novels, short tales, and other printed materials are the examples. A good discourse must pay attention to the relationship between sentences, so that it can maintain the linkage and coherence between sentences.

To achieve a good discourse, the text must be coherent and cohesive so that it can be sustainable between the meanings of the contents of the discourse. The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. (Halliday dan Hasan, 1976: 4). Cohesion also includes understanding the meaning that forms a relationship with the text to make that meaning understandable.

A speech is an idea that is poured in front of many people. In linguistics, speech is a system of communication that uses spoken words or sound symbols (Nordquist, 2019). Grammatical cohesion was chosen because it is useful for showing text structures that can contribute to people's understanding of the type of grammatical cohesion itself. And also, an important role to form a sentence so that it is coherent and in accordance with the grammar of the sentence. Therefore, the researcher chooses the discourse of the speech of former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) as the data source because the speech delivered by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on September 29, 2009 at the John F. Kennedy School of Government

Harvard University Towards Harmony Among Civilizations was included in the book *Words That Shook the World: Addendum- The 1st Decade of The 21st Century* by Richard Greene. About the global era on this occasion, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono became a speaker at the general stadium at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech became one of the speeches of influence in words in the era of globalization.

In conducting this study there are several previous studies choose to be reviewed that are related to this study. The first is a thesis entitled "Analysis of Cohesive Devices Used in 'The Yak Magazine'", written by Indriani (2021). This study aims to determine the types of cohesion and the function of the cohesion tool. She used the qualitative method to analyze the data and the theory used in her study was proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in their book entitled *Cohesion in English*, by Halliday and Hasan (1989) in their book entitled *Language, Context, and Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective*. The thesis used the theory from Renkema (2018) entitled *Introduction to Discourse Studies* as an additional theory. The data is taken from the article in the magazine entitled *The Yak* edition of March - May 2020. The result of this study found that there were six categories of grammatical cohesive and three Lexical Cohesion used in *Yak* magazine as follows: Personal reference, demonstrative reference, additive conjunction, temporal conjunction, adversative conjunction, and clausal conjunction. Furthermore, the lexical cohesion found are as follows: Repetition, synonym, superordinate. The similarities between this research is the theory and objective of the study, In research, the researcher found that there were six categories of grammatical cohesive and three Lexical Cohesion used in *Yak* magazine as follows: Personal reference, demonstrative reference, additive conjunction, temporal conjunction, adversative conjunction, and clausal conjunction. Furthermore, the lexical cohesion found are as follows: Repetition, synonym, superordinate. Which purpose of research is to describe the types of cohesion devices, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion as well as the function of cohesive device The difference lies in the data source in which the uses magazine articles as a data source, while in my research I use the VOA Indonesia YouTube channel.

The second thesis entitled "Cohesion Analysis of Soekarno's speech entitled only a nation with self-reliance can become a great nation" was written by Ghofar (2018) a published thesis. The purpose of this study is to explain the types of cohesion in Soekarno's speech and explain the dominant types of cohesion in Soekarno's speech. This study takes the completion of sources consisting of primary data sources and secondary data sources as follows: The primary data source is Soekarno's speech entitled "Only an Independent Nation Can Become a Great Nation". The speech was published by the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia in 1962. Secondary data sources are books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and other documents related to research. The author uses the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1976). *Cohesion in English*. (Longman Group Limited, 1976) classifies grammatical cohesion into four main classes: References, Substitutions, Ellipses, and Conjunctions. Halliday and Hassan divide the types of lexical cohesion into repetition and collocation. The author focuses on the analysis of cohesion and its types in each clause or sentence contained in the speech. Only an Independent Nation can become a Great Nation. The similarities and differences between this thesis and this research are the same, which is using the Halliday and Hassan Theory, which research objectives are to describe the types of cohesion devices, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion as well as the function of cohesion devices. What makes the difference is the source of the data. The data source of this thesis is taken from Soekarno's speech entitled "Only" An Independent Nation Can Be a Great Nation" publisher of a speech by the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia in 1962. And secondary data sources include books, journals, magazines, newspapers while the source of my research data was taken from Speech by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Third, from a published journal entitled *An Analysis of Cohesion in Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story the Fall of The House of Usher* written by Sari (2016). This study aims to identify the types of cohesion contained in Edgar Allan Poe's short story and the most frequently used cohesion in Edgar Allan Poe's short story. In this study the theory purpose by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and uses the theory of Cook, (1989) Brown and Yule, (1983) McCarthy, (1991) Renkema, (1993) as a supporting theoretical basis. the source of the data is taken from Edgar Allan Poe's short story "The Fall of The House of Usher" the method used in this research is descriptive quantitative. The findings of this study reveal that the types of cohesion found are grammatical cohesion as follows; reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction, cohesion that is often used as a reference between sentences. In addition, the most frequently found lexical cohesion is reiteration, which is synonyms in paragraphs.

The similarity of this journal article with this research is in the research objective, which is to describe the types of cohesion. The difference lies in the second objective which aims to determine the most frequently used cohesion in the short story. In addition, the difference is that the research method in research from research journals uses quantitative while in this study using qualitative and data sources in his journal articles he uses

short stories but in my research using the speech by SBY as a data source. fourth, thesis entitled Grammatical Cohesion Found In The Article of Jakarta Post Newspaper by Soleha (2016) focuses on two objectives, namely to find out the types of grammatical cohesion and to analyze how grammatical cohesion is built in The Jakarta Post Newspaper Article. he used two articles as data sources, namely from the Jakarta Post published in the Monday, October 26 2015 edition, the first article entitled N. Korean sister, S. Korean brother can't resolve old for grievances and the second article entitled US, S Arab theory used. By the researcher is Halliday and Hassan (1976). In the analysis, the researcher presents several types of grammatical cohesion found in the article. The first type of grammatical cohesion discussed in the story is references, namely: (1) personal references from: You, We, They, He, I, (2) demonstrative references namely: This and That. The last reference substitution cohesion group is (3) comparative and superlative, namely: The second type of grammatical cohesion that uses the second substitution is: (1) nominal substitution 'Mary', (2) verbal 'did'. The last type of grammatical cohesion is Conjunction which is found in (1) additive, namely: And, (2) adversative conjunction 'But', (3) causal conjunction Because and (4) temporal conjunction "After, Among and all grammatical cohesion found in two articles in newspapers Jakarta Post, the type most commonly found in personal references (occurring 14 items).

The similarity between his thesis and this research is the research objective, which is to describe the types of cohesion and use the theory of Hassan Halliday (1976). The difference is that he uses two articles as data sources while this study uses SBY's speech.

2. METHODS

The source of the data in this study was taken from a speech by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on the VOA Indonesia YouTube channel. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono delivered a speech about a new era of world order at Harvard University. This speech in English language, the researcher used speech by SBY as the data source because they consist of sentence where grammatical Cohesion can be found and it is useful to indicate to analyze the structure of text and could help the reader or people to understand about grammatical cohesion. In collecting data, the method applied in this research is the observation method. In this research the data will be analyzed by using qualitative method. For the results of data Analysis are presented in formal and informal method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the discussion, the process of analyzing data to know what kinds of grammatical cohesive devices occur in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech entitled Towards Harmony among Civilizations. And also, the explanation of arrangement of cohesive devices itself. The analysis is presenting each of the texts with the grammatical cohesion within the speech. Then the data are presented by showing the types or grammatical cohesive devices that make the speech cohesive. In analyzing the speech, the theory of cohesion which is proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). From the data of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech, there are three types of grammatical cohesion were found. Analysis is described based on the types of grammatical cohesion. Hence, the analysis is divided into three types. There are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction.

a. Reference

Reference is the relationship between the elements of discourse with the elements that follow it and refers to something else for interpretation Halliday and Hasan (1976:31). Reference deals with semantic relationships. Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) state that references are divided into three types as follows: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

Data 1

I am honored to be here today, to address the distinguished faculty and students of Harvard University. I am impressed with the turn-out this evening. And, for the students, I hope you are NOT here today as an excuse to skip class.

Personal reference 'I' in the sentence above can be defined as reference by means of function in the speechroles, through the category of person especially as subject participant. I is the personal reference in the sentence above functions as subject. I is personal reference that belongs to subject pronoun, because I is a pronoun used as a subject of a verb or refers to person who is the speaker or the write and exophoric refers to "SBY"

Data 2

I am impressed with the turn out this evening, and, for the students. I hope you are not here today as an excuse to skip class.

The demonstrative reference that is found in the sentence above is this. And cataphoric refers to evening. It functions as modifier in the noun phrase this evening, where it modifies the meaning of the core element evening in the phrase. This evening refers to the distinguished faculty and student of Harvard University in America.

Data 3

President Obama delivered his speech at Al Azhar University, one of the oldest and best Universities in the Islamic worlds. I speak today at Harvard, the oldest and most prestigious University in America. (And please do not tell people in Princeton and Yale I said this.) But our objective is the same: to take a hard look at relations between the West and the Islamic worlds, and to chart a new course forward.

The comparative reference found in the sentences above is same. In which SBY compare the purpose of the speech of Obama with his speech. Same to take a hard look at relations between the west and the Islamic worlds, and to chart a new course forward anaphoric refers to President Obama delivered his speech at Al Azhar University.

b. Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan (1976:142-146) note that ellipsis can be the familiar notion that it is something leftunsaid. It refers specifically to sentence, clause, etc whose structure is such as to presuppose some preceding item which serves as the source of missing information. It can be said that ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero.

Data 4

When we speak Tolerance, it should be more than just to "tolerate" other people. Tolerance implies a deeper meaning. Tolerance means a full respect for others, sincerely accepting their differences, and triving on our mutual diversity.

The ellipsis in the pharagraph above can be found by other people in the first paragraph. Because in second sentence the word other people do not exist and is replaced with the word others. So, others refer to other people.

c. Conjunction

Conjunctive elements are cohesive nor in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings; they are nor primarily devices forreaching out into preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meaning which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 226). Adopt at scheme of just four categories, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

Data 5

I am honored to be here today, to address the distinguished faculty and students of Harvard University.

The additive conjunction that is found in the sentence above is *and*. Here the word *and* is used to connect each phrase and it indicates that there is more information to be said within the sentences. It occurs in a sequence of sentences and also highlights addition of information. The function of *and* is cohesive since it does not occur sentence - internally in a coordinate clause to mark a structural relation. It also occurs in a sequence of sentences and establishes continuity of additive relations in a chunk of speech.

Data 6

Don't take this the wrong way but I find it interesting that I did not end-up working for people who went to Harvard The adversative conjunction in the sentence above is *but*. Conjunction "But" contains the meaning of a conflict between the first part of the sentence and the second part of the sentence. It means a contradictory function, that is, in a sentence there is a sentence that has the opposite meaning to the main sentence.

Data 7

In contrast, extremists are driven by xenophobic fear, and bent on confrontation and exclusion. Because both moderation and extremism will grow in the 21st Century, we must make sure the moderates are empowered, and take center stage in society.

The word *because* above connects the main clause with the following clause. Here *because* introduce reason both moderation and extremism will grow in the 21st Century, which is then followed by the consequence we must make sure the moderates are empowered, and take center stage in society. It is used to initially introduce the condition under which a possible outcome will occur.

Data 8

Through education, we have sought to ensure that tolerance and respect for religious freedom becomes part of our trans-generational DNA. Finally, the ninth imperative: global conscience.

The sentence above uses a temporal conjunction word *finally*. Shows that in speech Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono will explain about the continuity of the sequence of events

4. CONCLUSION

After doing the analysis, the researcher can conclude that there are five types of cohesive grammar that occur in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, they are personal reference, demonstrative, comparative, ellipsis, conjunction. Personal references include the first person expressed by *I* that occurs in quoted or direct speech. Another expression of the first found of speech that we can be interpreted as a reader and speaker. Then a third person who is expressed through *he*, *they*. Demonstrative by showing *this*, *that*, *now*, *there*, *then*. Comparative shows using the same, *other*, *equal*, *similar*, *different*, *such*, *better*, *less*. Ellipsis is indicated by using the word *other*. Show conjunction with *and*, *Also*, *but* through, *only*, *instead*, *so*, *because*, *then*, *next*, *finally*, *after*.

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