CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Language is a tool for communication. To communicate, people convey their message using language to interact with each other. After then, the hearer will interpret the meaning that conveyed in the message. The meaning could be vary depends on where the discourse occurs. In other words, communication is an interchanging action between conveying message and interpreting the meanings based on the discourse where it occurs.

Conversation or writing that is longer than a sentence, and have coherent meaning and clear purpose called text or discourse. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), a difference between a text and a sentence that is not connected with others is that a text has a texture. Cohesive relation between sentences gives the texture in text. The cohesive relation connects sentences together in order to ties the sentences as a unified whole text, and seen as a single form of text instead of a single disconnected sentence. To put it simply, a text is a passage longer than a sentence that connect with each other.

The cohesive relation or cohesion is a relation between sentences that tied them together into a single text. Being cohesive means that sometimes to interpret a word or sentence, the meaning might be in the sentences that come before or after that. The presupposition will be exists in the passage before or later in the text to form a relation between sentences. The presupposition is important to

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interpret a cohesive devices in a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Cohesive devices are also signaling the types of information that are added into the text.

Cohesion is a relation between semantic elements in the writing that tied sentences together in a text. A text is considered cohesive when can be understood by the reader as a whole text. Cohesion can be reached when the interpretation of a lexical item in the text depends on another lexical item that came out previously (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Just like in the YouTube video of CNBC Television with a title "President Biden delivers an update on Ukraine and Russia — 2/22/22" which published live on February 23, 2022. Joe Biden said in the beginning of his speech

"Yesterday, **Vladimir** Putin recognized **two regions of Ukraine** as independent states. **And, he** bizarrely asserted that **these regions** are no longer part of Ukraine and their sovereign territory."

Biden's speech decorated with cohesive devices to make the speech unified into a whole text. In Biden's speech we can found that he is using "He" and "These" in the second sentence to refer to the antecedent "Vladimir" and "Two" in a sentence before that. He also use a repetition of "regions" and "Ukraine" to emphasize, and the usage of "And" to shows the equality of the connected sentences which in this discourse shows that both information in the sentences are came from Vladimir Putin and the second sentences came right after the first one. Halliday and Hasan (1976) said that cohesive devices are used to shows connection between passages to form a cohesion, which unified sentences into a text.

Another usage of cohesive devices seen in the BBC news article written by Favour Nunoo, with a title Ghana zoo: Lions maul man to death in Accra that published on 30 August 2022.

"Lions are rarely **found** in the wild in Ghana, however researchers say a small population could be **present** in the northern Mole National Park **and** its surrounding environment."

In the small piece of article that was taken from the BBC news, it can be seen that the writer in this case "Favour Nunoo", used lexical device synonymy. "Found" and "Present" in the article create lexical ties between the first and second sentence. It connects the idea that Lions was hard to found in Ghana, and one of the presences of lions can be seen around the northern Mole National Parks. It also has the conjunction "and" as a grammatical cohesive device, which works as a signal for an additional information to the main idea. The writer also found some examples of cohesive relation on the news conference of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg's on April 7th 2022.

"**We** agreed that **we** must support all the regional partners under the pressure. **And we** agreed to step up cooperation with **our** partners in the Asia Pacific, **because** the crisis has global ramifications. **Allies** utterly condemn the horrific murders of civilians **we** have seen in Bucha and other places recently liberated from Russian control."

In the cut of Secretary General Stoltenberg, we can see that he is using a cohesive device conjunction "and" to connect sentences together to express the continuity of the information. The "we" on the sentences also works as cohesive

device in a form of cataphoric reference because the words that they are refers to are introduced forward or later in the sentence. He also use "because" to show the clausal relation on the sentences.

Darong, et al., (2022) analyzed the lexical cohesive devices that found in Students' Narrative Text. The data was collected from 20 selected student of Catholic University of Santu Paulus Ruteng. The research used Halliday's theory of cohesion as a tool to analyze the data. The result showed that 93.7% cohesive devices was the reiteration, while 6.3% of the data was the collocation.

Another previous study about cohesive devices was performed by Akmilia et al., (2022). The study performed to identify cohesive devices and coherence of the research articles. The data source for this research was 10 research articles from the 8th ELTLT Conference 2019. The research was based from the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) which talks about grammatical and lexical cohesion. The method used in this research was qualitative and quantitative method where qualitative method performed as a descriptive analysis of the topics and quantitative method provided as numerical data, which shows the occurrence of the cohesive devices. The study revealed that the used of conjunction addition was used frequently by the authors. Moreover, the verbal ellipsis was not found from the data source.

Looking at the results of the previous study sparks an interest for the researcher to conduct this research. The similarity between the past and this research is that this research also used Halliday's theory combined with Paltridge's theory of cohesion and usage of cohesive devices. Meanwhile, the

difference would be in the data source that used in present research. The data source that used for this research is the speech text of news conference of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg's. This research focused on analyzing the types and strategies of cohesion devices. This research entitled "news conference of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg's on April 7th 2022"

1.2 Identification of the Problem

1. The presence of cohesive devices used in speech text.

2. Different use of cohesive devices used in interview.

3. Types of cohesive devices used in speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg.

4. Types of cohesive relation used in speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the limitation focused on the analysis of:

1. Types of cohesive devices used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference.

2. Types of cohesive relation used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The limitation of the problems led the research into this following question:

1. What are the types of cohesive devices used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference?

2. What are the types of cohesive relation used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research objective is to solve the research problem that might help the future research that will study cohesive devices. The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of cohesive devices used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference.

2. To identify the types of cohesive relation used in the speech text of NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg news conference.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

The results of this study expected to raise the awareness in understanding cohesion and cohesive devices. By writing this paper, the researcher gain more understanding about the usage of cohesive devices. It also expected as a contribution to discourse analysis field, especially in the usage of cohesive devices as a way to reach cohesion in text. This paper also can be a journal guide for readers. Additionally, this study hopefully can be a reference in future studies with the same topic.

2. Practical Significance

The findings of this study expected to increase researcher's knowledge in understanding the usage of cohesive devices in speech text. Understanding cohesive devices would help the people to make better writings. The good writing

is the one that coherent and unified under the same idea. By understand the usage of cohesive device, the good flow of writings is expected. A good writing can increase the reader interest to read the text. Another reason of studying cohesive device is to understand the correct form of ties that needed when adding information in the writings. Different cohesive devices used for different additional information in the text.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Discourse analysis : Analysis that study how the language construct and used in social and realities (Flick, 2014).

Cohesion : Relation between sentences that tied them together into a single text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

Cohesive devices : Cohesion tools that gives cohesive ties to unified sentence as a whole unit (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).