

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is the process of conveying messages from the speaker to the listener. In addition to deliver a message, communication is to provide ideas, perceptions about a thing and give information. In the process of communication there are two ways, namely spoken and written. A spoken is a language produced by articulate sounds, as opposed to a written language. Spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. That contrasts with written language in which more of the meaning is provided directly by the text.

Spoken tends to convey subjective information, including the relationship between the speaker and the audience like a speech, conversations, and dialogue. Whereas written tends to convey objective information like correspondence, newspapers, novels, and text book, etc. The same between spoken and written are convey a message meaning.

In language, study of language is known as linguistics. It all about human language, which means it is primarily concerned with the uniquely human capacity to express idea and feeling by voluntarily produced sounds or gesture. The important of language is not only about sounds, word that used by human but also about gesture that used by deaf as long as the function of is for communication.

The branches of linguistics are morphology (word), phonetics (sounds), syntax (structure), and semantics (meaning). Talk about meaning, besides semantics there are pragmatics and discourse analysis. Semantics is what it says is the real meaning, while pragmatics is what it says and the meaning is based on the context, and discourse analysis is meaning in spoken and written. Discourse analysis deals with the way people use language in appropriate context.

Discourse analysis combining sentences in logical way based on meaning that helps to create unity of text, cohesion make sentences stick together and form text. The concept of cohesion relatively uncommon to many people, its concept is semantic one, refer relations of meaning that exist within the text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on each other. Cohesion is considered as one of the most important aspect in the analysis of discourse.

Discourse is the largest unit as the highest language over “sentence” or “clause” which is delivered in spoken or written form. Halliday and Hassan (1976) give classification of cohesion devices and distinguish between grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that a grammatical feature is attached across sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the way vocabulary links to the parts of the text. It consists of reiteration (repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponymy) and collocation.

The phenomena of cohesion have investigated by some researcher. One of them, done by (Aghdam) with title “Cohesion and Coherence in Political Newspapers and Discussion Section of Academic Articles”. The result of this research shows that in the discussion sections of academic articles, synonymy is the prominent cohesive device which manifests itself within a large number of cohesive chains. Another research that related to this research is done by (Wu) with title “Lexical Cohesion in Oral English”. The result concludes that English major students should improve their use of cohesive devices to make coherent and tightly organized oral discourses. The study of lexical chain, lexical density, lexical length, lexical interaction and their relationship with oral English quality should deserve more attention in the future research to gain a more comprehensive interpretation of lexical cohesion and oral English quality.

From the previous research above, the differences between the previous researches with this research are, the first research focused on cohesion and coherence, and the source of the research also different. While, second research focused on lexical cohesion and the source also different. In this research, the researcher is going to analysis cohesion devices in Joko Widodo’s speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze this speech because there is cohesion devices found in the speech. The researcher has learned about cohesion before, so after listening and watching the speech, the researcher is interested to analyze it. Then the researcher choose speech of Joko

Widodo because Joko Widodo is one of important person in Indonesia, is a president and he has a unique Javanese accent. This research is important to be done because cohesion devices are very important tool for good writing and it deals with how the sentence is linked with other sentence. By analyzing more about cohesion, the researcher expects the reader to be more aware of cohesion to make their writing become coherence.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the identification of the problem can be identified as follow;

1. The function of cohesion devices used in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*
2. The use of cohesion devices in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*
3. The reason why is Joko Widodo used cohesion devices in his speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problem above, the researcher limited the problems into two, as follow;

1. The function of cohesion devices used in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*
2. The use of cohesion devices in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*
- 3.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulated some of research questions as follow:

1. What is the function of cohesion devices used in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*?
2. How is cohesion devices used in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*?

1.5 Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the function of cohesion devices used in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*
2. To investigate the use of cohesion devices in Joko Widodo's speech of *The World Press Freedom Day*

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

1. As the reference for other researchers who are interested in analyzing cohesion
2. As the support of the theory which states analysis of cohesion
3. As a teaching material or guidance for teaching about cohesion

2. Practical Significance

As the information for all the readers in order that they are expected to know how to use cohesion in a written form so that they can make their writing becomes coherent

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Cohesion : Cohesion is semantic concept which refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and define it as a text (Halliday and Hassan in Paltridge).

Grammatical Cohesion : Grammatical cohesion is the way that a grammatical feature is attached across sentences boundaries (Paltridge).

Lexical Cohesion : Lexical cohesion refers to relationship in meaning between lexical items in a text and in particular, content words and the relationship between them (Paltridge)