

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

In general, language is related to the culture and mindset of the people. Language can be linked to everyone's mindset through their own verbal. The function of language itself is an important communication tool in society. Language is often used in various contexts with various meanings in society. Basically, language is a system which means that language is not a number of elements that are collected irregularly. Language is arranged like repetitive patterns so that if only part is missing or invisible it can be imagined the whole utterance. Thus, it can be stated that language is systematic meaning. One of systematic language that can be analyzed in the function of language as a communication tool is to be found in speech.

Speech is an activity of public speaking to reveal the opinions or statements with a good arrangement to be conveyed to the public. Speech becomes a communication facility between members of the organization and creates a conducive situation where only one person is needed to make a speech. Speech usually contains ideas or other things that related to an event or something to be achieved in the future. Speeches are generally done by someone who is considered important to convey a statement or view of an issue. Someone who

makes a speech must be able to convey what is in his mind into a sentence that can be understood to many people. Before making a speech, the speaker usually makes the text speech first.

Text speech is a text that contains ideas, opinions, and knowledge of something that will be delivered in public. The purpose of the speech text is to influence people to follow our desires voluntarily, provide understanding or information and give an impression to others. A good text speech is a text that can give a positive impression to those who listen to the speech. Preparing the text of the speech is very important so that the topic discussed matches the theme. In making a good and correct speech text must pay attention to the rules or signs as a reference. These rules are examined in the language field, namely linguistics.

Linguistics is studied as a basis for other sciences such as literature, language teaching, translation, and so on. Linguistics is studied to more easily understand language problems. Extensive linguistic knowledge will certainly be very helpful in solving all problems found. A linguist is needed to be able to explain various language symptoms and predict the next symptoms. Every field in linguistics has a unit of analysis. The branch of linguistics that analyzes the use of language in texts (oral, written, or signed) is discourse.

Discourse is a general term for examples of language use, and has a unity of meaning between parts in a language. Discourse has a unity of meaning

between parts, words, symbols, paragraphs, titles and content in the text so that the reader will easily understand the discourse. Thus, in discourse analysis not only one sentence or one paragraph is explored but the whole text, including the relationship between discourse and context, such as the situation behind the text and the author can explain the context in a certain way. A discourse in the text must also have a link between the parts both before and after or connected to each other. The sequences of the sentences which connect each other make a unit which is called text.

Text as a unit of linguistic analysis has an important role. Text is nothing more than a set of letters that form words and sentences, but a series of sign systems agreed upon by the community, so that a text when read can reveal the meaning it contains. It is a semantic edifice that is realized in one symbolic system. As Halliday and Hasan mentioned, a text is a word or sentences that are united wholly. In addition, Halliday considers text as form of social exchange of meaning. When people produce text, they seem to arrange words or sentences. In fact, they transfer meaning. They convince their idea to others through this linguistic unit. In conclusion, a text must have a texture.

In conclusion, a text must have texture, as what Halliday and Hasan mentioned (1976), the concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being text. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives that texture from the fact that is function

as a unity with respect to its environment (p. 2). Texture has shown by the relation of meaning which exist within a text. The study of relation of meaning which exist within a text then called cohesion (p. 4).

The unity of text is influenced by cohesion. A text should not be separated from cohesion. Cohesion that can connection between an element with another element in text that it will be a good comprehension. Cohesion is the word related to each other semantically. By cohesion, discourse will be unity. Another thing that forms discourse well together is coherence. Coherence has a connection of cohesion meaning between parts of discourse. Cohesion discerns the relationship or bond discourse, while the coherence discerns a whole of the meaning that conveyed by a discourse. Cohesion and coherence are the main requirements of discourse both are concepts of cohesiveness.

Cohesiveness in a text of discourse is the most crucial thing. The harmony and the links between one sentence and another sentence are the main key of determining legibility factor. In addition, Halliday considers text as form of social exchange of meaning when people produce text, they seem to arrange words or sentences (p. 11). In fact, they transfer meaning. They convince their idea to others through this linguistic unit. Naturally, the idea, knowledge or anything people attempt to share with others is to be understood by participants. To achieve this successful communication, what speakers or writers say or write must be coherence; it hangs together (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 113).

Based on Halliday and Hasan's theory, 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. Then they classify it into two categories; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. On the other hand, lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation. In reiteration, there are several devices include which are repetition, synonym, super-ordinate and general word.

In this research, the writer will only focus on lexical cohesion because it has contribution in making coherent text. In other words, cohesion learns to indentify the meaning that described in a text through the element which refers to each other and have semantically related. Therefore, the writer chooses lexical cohesion as object analysis because it is base component to establish the text harmoniously. This research was also conducted to increase reader or hearers awareness of cohesiveness in a text.

The writer will analyze the data based on a theory of cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan through their book (Cohesion in English) to identify devices of lexical cohesion. The writer interested in analyzing lexical cohesion because the cohesion contained in the text can be seen from the use of lexical cohesive devices within it. It is because cohesion shows relation from one word to another word or and one sentence to another sentence to make the discourse cohesive.

In this case, it will be analyzed from Malala Yousafzai's speech transcript of "Nobel Peace Prize" in Oslo 2014. Malala Yousafzai is the first Pakistani, and youngest ever recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Malala is known for human rights advocacy, especially the education of women and children in her native Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northwest Pakistan, where the local Taliban had at times banned girls from attending school. Malala's advocacy has grown into an international movement, and according to former Pakistani Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, Malala has become "the most prominent citizen" of the country.

Responding to this, Malala is a role model of a great woman at a young age and its influence on the world is very important. One of the figure in Pakistan who has very strong characteristics attached to the identity of Malala. Because even so, for his struggle to speak out for the rights of children and women, Malala together with Indian activist Kailash Satyarthi were jointly rewarded with the Nobel Peace Prize. The author is interested in analyzing the transcript by Malala Yousafzai at inter LIS national events because the writer wonders whether Malala's ability in English will affect the cohesiveness of his speech or not.

The writer found transcript speech which delivered by Malala Yousafzai in English at the official website of the English Speeches on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iBBB-vJZB50> on Mei 25<sup>th</sup> 2018. Through

the above reason, the writer chooses the title of the paper: ‘‘Lexical Cohesion in the Speech Transcript of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’ Through Discourse Approach.’’

## **B. Question and Scope of the Research**

### **1. The Question of the Research**

Accordance with the background of the study, the main problem of this research is related to the application of lexical cohesion in the novel. Thus, the research questions are:

- a. What is the lexical cohesive item applied in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’?
- b. What is the type of the lexical cohesion with referential type of lexical relations as cohesive pattern applied in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’?
- c. How is the distance in the ties of lexical cohesion applied in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’?

### **2. The Scope of the Research**

The focus of the research is to identify the cohesive item, the type of the lexical cohesion with combined type of lexical relation as cohesive pattern and to analyze how the distance of the ties of lexical cohesion. The

data of the research takes in the Transcript Speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’ that published 2018.

The research took from Halliday and Hasan’s theory in Lexical Cohesion because it has contribution in making coherent text. It provides the relation between words or sentences in the text so that the readers can easily understand.

### **C. Objective and Significance of the Research**

#### **1. The Objective of the Research**

Based on the question of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follow:

- a. The research is to identify the cohesive item applied in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’.
- b. To research is to identify the type of lexical cohesion with referential type of lexical relations as cohesive pattern applied in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’.
- c. The research is to analyze how is the distance in the ties of lexical cohesion in the transcript speech of Malala Yousafzai ‘‘Nobel Peace Prize’’.

#### **2. The Significance of the Research**

The writer hopes that the result of this paper can provide valuable contribution can be useful for student who want study English especially

Discourse Analysis. Through this research, it is expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about lexical cohesion to reader, both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful to enrich the previous studies linguistic about discourse analysis, especially cohesion and coherence analysis. This research is also expected to be beneficial for reference or comparison for the next study. So, it will give the next researches some ideas to improve research on cohesion and coherence.

Practically, it is provide a good insight but also new experience that is very useful for the writer. For reader, this research can provided information, enlightenment, and inspiration that can be used as a reference to learned cohesion and coherence.

#### **D. Operational Definition**

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title element from several books relate to lexical cohesion, the writer tries to explain the operational definition as the theories which received from some books as follow:

##### **1. Discourse**

Discourse is understood as the fixation of meaning within a particular domain.

##### **2. Discourse Analysis**

Discourse analysis is collection of sentences that have the meaning unitary coherent and intact or interconnected to from a context by analyzing every part and after that we can make conclusion about the text.

### **3. Coherence**

Coherence is that the meanings of sentences in the text are interrelated and make sense. A stretch of sentence is coherent when the content of text connection one another.

### **4. Cohesion**

Cohesion is part of the system of a language. Cohesion arises when the interpretation of element in text related to another element. The one functions as presupposing item to the other in making sense of interpretation.

### **5. Lexical cohesion**

Lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. The principle behind this lexical type is cohesive affect achieved by the continuity of lexical meaning.

### **6. Speech**

Speech is public speaking activity which commonly is in form of formal talk performed by a leader to express his opinion, or give an overview about a thing or event that is important and should be discussed.

## **E. Systematization of the Research**

Systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well structure composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as list below:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about background of the research, the question scope of the research, the object and significant of the study, operational definition and systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research as the definition of language analysis, the definition of discourse, the definition of discourse analysis, the definition of cohesion, the concept of cohesion, cohesion device, the definition of coherence, the definition of speech and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Research Methodology of the presents the method of research, kind of research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and source of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Analysis Data contains of the data description, data analysis and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: is Conclusion and Suggestion gives the summary from all chapter and suggestion for the object of research.