AN ANALYSIS ON BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH VIEWED FROM GRAMMATICAL COHESION

Detti Lismayanti
Octa Fitria Ningsih

English Education Study Program, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu
detti_lis@yahoo.co.id, octabengkulu@gmail.com
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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out what is the type, dominant and function on Barack Obama's speech.. This study was designed as qualitative study. It analyzed the form of word descriptively. This research used document analysis as its approach. During the process of research, the researcher collected the documents which were delivered In November 2016. The documents There are four Speeches of Obama's which are taken in AmericanRhetoric.com. The analysis was a concern with types of grammatical cohesion (reference and conjunction). After analyzing the data the reseacher found the are grammatical cohesion on Obama's speeches. There are three functions of grammatical cohesion found within the speech. The researcher found the types of grammatical cohesion are reference and conjunction. There are 9.662 data found on four speeches. Where the reference has 6.746 items and conjunction 2.816 items. The *grammatical cohension are*: *First*, the mostly used of the reference was 70,55% while conjunction was 29,45%. Reference has three important functions ; (1) to avoid repeating the same words, (2) to point out a scale of proximity, and (3) to compare something or situation. *Second* is conjunction, it has five functions are (1) to relate similar or identical words, (2) to coordinate sentences which have the same context, (3) to support previous sentence, (4) to opposite the preceding statement, and (5) to connect between cause and effect in a sentence. *Third*, the general and basic function of grammatical cohesion is to relate words, clauses, phrases, or sentence in order to make the sentence meaningful.

Keywords: Grammatical Cohesion, reference and conjuction, Barack Obama' Speech

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe dominansi dan fungsi dari pidato Barrack Obama.. Penelitian ini berdisain penelitian qualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis dokumen. Selama proses penelitian, peneliti mengumpulkan dokumen berupa pidato-pidato Barack Obama di Bulan November 2016. Ada empat buah pidato Obama yang digunakan sebagai dokumen diambil dari AmericanRhetoric.com. Analisis dari penenlitian ini adalah mengenai tipe-tipe grammatical cohesion (reference dan conjunction). Setelah menganalisis data peneliti menemukan grammatical cohension dalam piadato Obama. Terdapat 3 fungsi grammatical cohension yang ditemukan di dalam pidato. Peneliti menemukan tipe reference dan conjunction grammatical cohesion. Ada 9.662 data yang ditemukan didalam keempat pidato tersebut. Dimana ada 6.746 buah reference dan 2.618 buah conjunction. Grammatical cohesion tersebut adalah: Pertama reference yang paling sering digunakan adalah 70,55% sementara conjunction berjumlah 29,45%. Reference mempunyai tiga fungsi penting; (1) untuk menghindari pengulangan kata yang sama, (2) untuk menunjukan skala kedekatan, dan (3) untuk membandingkan sesuatu atau situasi. Kedua, adalah conjunction, ada lima fungsi (1) untuk menghubungkan kata yang sama atau identik, (2) untuk mengkoordinasikan kalimat yang mempunyai konteks yang sama, (3) untuk mendukung kalimat sebelumnya, (4) untuk membuat hal yang berlawanan dengan pernyataan sebelumnya, dan (5) untuk menghubungkan antara sebab dan akibat dalam kalimat. Ketiga, fungsi umum dan dasar dari grammatical cohenstion untuk menghubungkan kata, klausa, frasa atau kalimat untuk membuat sebuah kalimat menjadi bermakna.

Kata kunci: Grammatical Cohesion, reference and conjuction

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important things in human being, because it plays a great role in human life for making interaction. According to Marianne Jørgensen and Louise Phillips (2002, p.9) language is a 'machine' that gener-ates, and as a result constitutes, the social world. By using language someone could make statements, convey facts and knowledge, explain or report something, and keep social relations among the language users. Language has traditionally been understood as a hierarchical system of systems:phonology, morphology, syntax, etc. These indicate that by means of language, people can express their ideas, feeling, information, and messages through communication.

According to Gerald P. Delahunty and James Garvey (2010, p.5) language is a code that systematically connects private thoughts with public expressions. The goal of language teaching in Indonesian is directed towards the students" attainment of communicative competence, consisting of grammatical competence, sociolinguistic competence, discourse competence, and strategic competence. The attainment of communicative competence is facilitated through oral and written communication known as the four language skills speaking, reading, and writing receptive skills, whereas speaking and writing are categorized as productive skills.

Gerald P. Delahunty and James Garvey (2010,p.68) sentences are the largest grammatical units. Sentence or sentences turned out to be is just another element of language units forming the larger called discourse evidence that the sentence was not the largest unit in the syntax, we encounter a lot of sentences that if we separate from the existing sentences around them, then that sentence into a unit that is not independent. The sentences that have no meaning in, alone. They have new meaning when it is in context with the sentences that are nearby. If a sentence is a founding element of discourse, then our question now whether it's discourse, whether its character-based, how to its form, or how its formation. A wide variety of definitions of cohesion have been made of people. However, from the many different definitions of it, essentially emphasize that.

As a complete language unit, then in the cohesion that means there is a concept, idea, thought, or idea, that can be understood by readers (in discourse) or listeners (in oral discourse), without any doubt. In learning a language there is a term „discourse analysis".The simplets definition of discourse is *language-in-use* (Besty Rymes,

2008, p.12). CDA is an interdisciplinary form of analysis, or as I shall prefer to call it a transdisciplinary form (Norman Fairclough, 2013, p.4). How a language is used at particular setting.

Furthermore, Besty Rymes explained some linguistic have argued that the defining feature of language is its ability to be de-contextualize. For example, the word, "flower" does not need a "flower" around to be understood. A student might tell you she saw a "flower" today, and you would know what she meant. She would not have to point at a flower or draw it for you. In that sense, language is de-contextualizable and this may be a feature that makes language uniquely human but would you really know what that student meant or why she was telling you ," I saw a flower"? that is a discourse question. Understanding what utterance like "I saw a flower" means involves understanding how that student was using the word flower in context and her purpose for telling you she saw one. Therefore, discourse is part or branch of language learning. As it is said in the early section, discourse is related to many disciplines.

People utilize discourse, either spoken or written in daily activities. A student, for example utilizes academic books as written discourse to back up the theories received from school. Another example,

companies advertise their product on newspaper to get more costumers, a job seeker also looks up newspaper for a job vacancy and so on. Thus, so many advantages offered by newspaper as written language.

The principal concern of discourse analysis is to examine how any language produced by a given participants whether spoken or written is used in communication for a given situation in a given setting. Thus, discourse analysis is concerned with written and spoken forms. Discourse devices also help to string language elements. Language is not seen as its form only, but also its function. In daily conversation, for example we use interrogative sentence, can you open the window?. Here, interrogative sentence is used as polite request. Its means interrogative sentence can be used for requesting someone to do something. In spoken language, the utterance can be interpreted as a request. So understanding of discourse analysis is one of the important benefit for teaching and learning process, especially in English language learning. In addition, the goal of discourse analysis is to analyze the actual language in use.

One of issue in discourse analysis interesting to analyze is grammatical cohesion. It is different from other cohesive elements in text such as; synonym, super

ordinate, and collocation. It is likely grammatical text forming relation. M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976, p.6) argue that a identify 5 general categories of cohesion device that create coherence in texts: reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion and conjunction. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution and ellipses, then there is lexical cohesion and conjunction is on the border line of the two types, mainly it is grammatical device but with the lexical components. In grammar, a conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases v or clauses together. Sometimes, it is defined as a discourse connective, which is a conjunction joining sentences.

Based on explained above, the researcher find out categories of grammatical cohesion in Barrack Obama‟s speech, such as reference and subtition. Barrack Obama‟s speech has the power such as masterful pauses, Strong, quotable statements, excellent eye contact, good use of rhetorical devices; example: *"I"m grateful for your hospitality and the hospitality of the people of Egypt. And I"m also proud to carry with me the good will of the American people and a greeting of peace from Muslim communities in my country: Assalamu"alaikum"*.The use of "**I**" is called as exophoric reference in all sentences above

because "**I**" refers to speaker (*Obama*) that is not mentioned in the text. "**I**" is categorized as head, existential, personal reference. The function of conjunction "and" is used to connect words, phrases, or clauses (independent clause) that has a position of equal or the same grammatical structure in a sentence. Beside that **"and"** is used to indicate additional facts about words, phrases, clauses, or sentences before. "**And"** is additive conjunction in the category of simple additive relation

"This country has more wealth than any nation, *but that"s not what* makes us rich. We have the most powerful military in history, *but that"s not what* makes us strong. Our university, our culture are all the envy of the world, *but that"s not what* keeps the world coming to our shores." Anaphora is the repetition of a word or phrase at the start of successive clauses or sentences. Usage of Anaphora" as a rhetorical device helps to convey and reinforce a certain message in a successive manner that resonates with the audience like layering a Lego brick atop another sequentially. "Thank you for believing all the way, through every hill, through every valley." Metaphor is compares two different things in a figurative sense. Metaphors convey ideas that may be somewhat abstract in an otherwise figurative and visual sense and this aids understanding,

example: "As it has for more than two centuries, progress will come in fits and starts. It"s not always a straight line. It"s not always a smooth path."

The writer has some reasons why she chooses Barrack Obama"s speech to analyze. First, the writer interested with Obama"s background life, such us he had lived in Indonesia because his mother remarried with an Indonesian oil manager and moved to Jakarta when Barack was six. Second, Barrack is the first American President, whose bloody mixture of African-American or black skin. The last, He is President of the open against islam and trying to reconcile the American-Muslims after what the President has done before, that led to wars in Islamic countries such as Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan. In his speech at a University in Cairo he said "the message that I hope I can pass on is that democracy, the rule of law, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, not just principles which must be implemented to them by the Western world. But I believe those principles is universal that can be grabbed and defined as part of the national identity of the Islamic countries"".

The researcher of this study shows that two kinds of grammatical cohesion namely reference and conjunction are found in the text of Barack Obama"s speech. Based on description above, this study focus on the An Analysis on Barack Obama"s Speech viewed from Grammatical Cohesion.

Discourse is a form of language use, and Discourse Analysis (DA) is the analytical framework which was created for studying actual text and talk in the communicative context (Forough Rahimi and Mohammad Javad Riasati, 2011, p.107). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (Junling Wang, 2010).

According to M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976) A context in discourse divided into two types; first is cohesion (grammatical context) and second is coherence (lexical context)". CDA' is used nowadays to refer more specifically to the critical linguistic approach of scholars who find the larger discursive unit of text to be the basic unit of communication (Gilbert Weiss and Ruth Wodak, 2003, p.12). The organization of stretches of language greater than a sentence it can focus on conversation, written language, when searching for patterning of the language. Discourse analysis must determine the units of these larger stretches of language, how these units

are signaled by specific linguistic markers, and/or the processes involved in producing and comprehending larger stretches of language.

Afterward to Robin Woofit (2005,p.25) study of scientists" of discourse in Woofit pointed out Discourse Analysis as he focuses on the functional orientation of language use, the acknowledgment of variability in accounts, and the examination of broad regularities in the ways in which accounts are constructed. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a field that is used to analyze the written and spoken texts to explore the discursive sources of power, dominance inequality and bias (Nasir. H.S.Bukhari, Dr. Wang Xiaoyang 2013, p.9).

However, James Paul Gee (2011, p.21) Discourse is the way of combining and integrating language, actions, reactions, and ways of tinkling, believing, valuing, and using various symbols, tools, and object to enact a particular sort of socially recognizable identity. Moreover, Teun A.Van Djik (1985.p.27) describe that discourse is a category that belongs to and derives from the social domain.

In the written discourse, the writer has also the right to modify some written language where it is necessary, as well as, he has the possibility to check some words in a dictionary wherever he need and to cross others too.

Spoken language involves some problems which are absent in written discourse because, in written discourse, the writer has usually a little time to think about what to say and how to say it. So, the spoken language involves a degree of spontaneity that is absent in the written language. For that, in spoken language, the speaker may make false starts or slips of the tongue which can be corrected in the ongoing speech.

Cohesion is a popular one in linguistics (Grace Malgwi, 2016, p.2211). M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976,p.4) explains that cohesion is semantic one: it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text. Cohesion occurs when interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that on another. However, M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976,p.4) Cohesion is part of system of language. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis, and so on that are built into the language itself.

Meanwhile, The foundations of text linguistics were laid down by Halliday and Hasan`s (1976, p.2) Cohesion is defined as the set of linguistic means we have available for creating texture. the property of a text of being an interpretable whole (rather than

unconnected sentences). Cohesion occurs "where the interpretation of some element in the text is dependent on that of another. Deborah Tannen,Heidi E. Hamilton, and Deborah Schiffrin (2015, p. 62) mention that cohesion was designed to move beyond the structural resources of grammar and consider discourse relations that transcend the grammatical structure.

According to M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976,p.266) Grammatical cohesion is grammatical connections between clauses and sentences in written discourse. There are four types of grammatical cohesion ties in English that are related to the grammar of the text: reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. The use of those are different. Reference for referring to other words, ellipsis to omitting the word which is not important to be already understood, he assumption, substitution focus on replacement of a word or a group word with dummy word "do, one and ones", conjunction focuses on a word connecting from word-word, phrase-phrase or clause-clause and sentence-sentence.

M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976,p.2266) Reference is a grammatical cohesion device in a text that can only be interpreted with reference either to some other parts of the text or to the world experienced by the sender and the receiver of the text. Reference refers to resources for referring to a participant or circumstantial elementwhose identity is recoverable (Deborah Schiffrin, Deborah Tannen,and Heidi E. Hamilto , 2001, p. 36).

M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya (1976,p.226) conjunction It is cohesive device because it signals relationship that can only be fully understood through reference to other parts of text. The conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse . Furthermore Conjunction is divided into four types as described as additive, adversative, causal and temporal (M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya 1976,p.277). The conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse(Michael McCarthy, 1991, p.47).

Mini Biography of Barack Obama

Barack Obama was born to a white American mother, Ann Dunham, and a black Kenyan father, Barack Obama Sr., who were both young college students at the University of Hawaii. When his father left for Harvard, she and Barack stayed behind,

and his father ultimately returned alone to Kenya, where he worked as a government economist. Barack's mother remarried an Indonesian oil manager and moved to Jakarta when Barack was six. He later recounted Indonesia as simultaneously lush and a harrowing exposure to tropical poverty.

He returned to Hawaii, where he was brought up largely by his grandparents. The family lived in a small apartment - his grandfather was a furniture salesman and an unsuccessful insurance agent and his grandmother worked in a bank - but Barack managed to get into Punahou School, Hawaii's top prep academy. His father wrote to him regularly but, though he traveled around the world on official business for Kenya, he visited only once, when Barack was ten.

Obama attended Columbia University, but found New York's racial tension inescapable. He became a community organizer for a small Chicago church-based group for three years, helping poor South Side residents cope with a wave of plant closings.

He then attended Harvard Law School, and in 1990 became the first African-American editor of the Harvard Law Review. He turned down a prestigious judicial clerkship, choosing instead to practice civil-rights law back in Chicago, representing victims of housing and employment discrimination and working on voting-rights legislation. He also began teaching at the University of Chicago Law School, and married Michelle Robinson, a fellow attorney. Eventually he was elected to the Illinois state senate, where his district included both Hyde Park and some of the poorest ghettos on the South Side. In 2004 Obama was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Democrat, representing Illinois, and he gained national attention by giving a rousing and well-received keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention in Boston. In 2008 he ran for President, and despite having only four years of national political experience, he won. In January 2009, he was sworn in as the 44th President of the United States, and the first African-American ever elected to that position. Obama was reelected to a second term in November 2012.

METHODHOLOGY

The design of this research is descriptive and qualitative research method. According to L.R Gay, (2012,p.465) descriptive qualitative method is study which is the data analysis involves summarizing data in a dependable and accurate manner and leads to the

presentation of the study findings in a manner that has an air of undeniability. In addition, Lexy J Moleong (2003,p.6) this qualitative methodology provides more advanced information so that it benefits the field of sciences and is easily applied to any issues.

In addition, Moleong explained that the human as the instrument of qualitative research and the data from of words, pictures, and statistics. It means that qualitative research is a research to describe the data in form of words or picture with developing deep understanding and full description of the data in form of long report and narrative. In this case, the ability of the researcher in the analyzing the data is as basic instrument to explore the data. The describe the data form narrative report. In this research, the researcher describe cearly about the grammatical cohesion used in Barack Obama‟s speech from words and sentences on his speech to know the issues or discourse that the delivered through his speech through discourse analysis approach.

In this study, the data were collected through documentation. Document means something such a book, megazine, rules, daily book and soon. A document is simply past event that can be writtig, pictures or monumental masterpiece of someone.

The data which have been collected will be descriptively analyzed, presented, and reported. These several steps that will give a description about the process of data analysis, such as: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) data conclusion and its verification (Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Hubberman, 1994,p.21) :

This is the first component of the analysis. It is a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting data. Data reduction is a part of analysing process that affirms, makes shorter and focus, eliminate unimportant things, and arrange the data so that the writer could make conclusion.

Data presentation is a process of organizing information, description in form of narration that enables creating conclusion. This data presentation must refer to research problem in order to create description about detailed condition to be told and answered each.

Final conclusion will happen at the time of data gathering is over and it needs to be verified. The last component is a process of strengthening data which has been collected.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In case of reference, the information to be
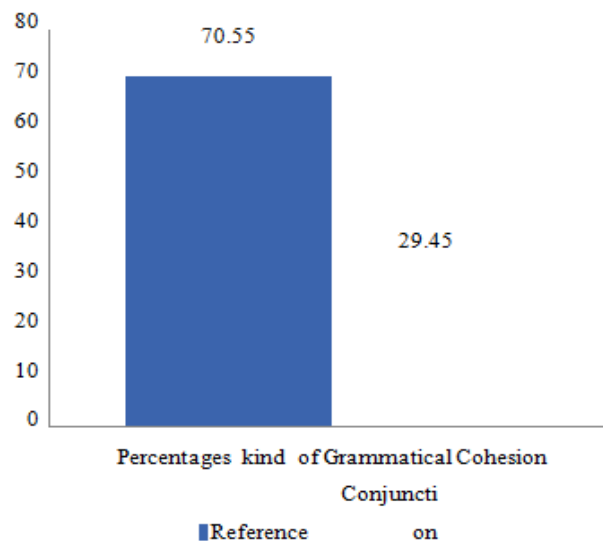
retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the something enters into the discourse a second time, (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31). On other hand, Halliday and Hasan indicate that conjunctive relations are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression. The followings are the types of conjunction found in the texts, likes additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

The reseacher found grammatical cohesion has function on Obama"s speech, there three functions of grammatical cohesion found within the speech. The researcher found the types of grammatical cohesion are reference and conjunction. From the analysis it can be said that there are 9.662 data, found on four speeches. Where are the reference has 6.746 items and conjunction 2.816 items that the mostly used the reference with percentage 70,55% while conjunction it was 29,45%.

The following graphic showed the type og grammatical cohesion on Obama"s speech on November 2016. The type of reference was the dominant on Obama"s speech, after we saw the graphic about reference was most percentage than any types. In conjunction the dominant was `addivtive. The dominant of

grammatical cohesion on obama"s speech was reference with 70,55%. Conjunction was 29.45%.

The Grammatical Cohesion Of Barack Obama"s Speeech On November.

Graphic. Percentages of dominant grammatical cohesion

Function of Grammatical Cohesion Used on " Barack Obama"s speech on November 2016"

The concern of this study is to describe tshe language used on Barack Obama"s speech the grammatical cohesive devices used in communication. Every single word produced by the speaker has certain functions and meanings. Grammatical cohesion is not an exception. Surely, a speaker has a purpose when using a grammatical cohesion.

There are three functions of grammatical cohesion found within the speech. First, reference has three important functions, that is, to avoid repeating the same words, to point out a scale of proximity, and to compare something or situation. Second is conjunction, it has five functions are to relate similar or identical words, to coordinate sentences which have the same context, to support previous sentence, to opposite the preceding statement, to connect between cause and effect in a sentence. Beside the functions are mentioned above, the general and basic function of grammatical cohesion is to relate words, clauses, phrases, or sentence in order to make the sentence meaningful.

The function of grammatical use in this speech is explained through examples depicted below. From this study, the researcher finds some of reference functions.

Reference

There are three functions of reference that is used by the characters in their conversation. 1) To avoid repeating the same word. One of three function is to avoid repeating the same word, for example:

"I also had a chance last night to speak with Secretary Clinton and I just

had a chance to hear her remarks. I could not be prouder of her. She has lived an extraordinary life of public service. She was a great First Lady. She was an outstanding senator for the state of New York. And she could not have been a better secretary of state."

The first function is to avoid repeating the same words. The pronoun "her" and "she" refers to the same person. The examples above are personal references that are used to replace the word "Clinton". 2) To point out a scale of proximity. The next function is to point out a scale of proximity. It is shown by the following example line 103 in speech IV.

"Here in Berlin, this week, coalition members are meeting to ensure we remain unified and focused on our mission to destroy ISIL."

The word "here" is a demonstrative reference that indicates a scale of proximity. The use of this reference based on the object location. 3) To compare something or situation. The last function is to compare something or situation for comparative reference. Actually, this function is only used by the comparative reference. In this function, need words to be compared. This function is proven in this example line in speech IV.

"And part of what makes me most optimistic is if you look at the attitudes of young people. Across the board, young people

are much more comfortable with respecting differences. They are much more comfortable with diversity. They are much less likely to..."

Express attitudes that divide us between "us" and "them." The word "more" and less indicates comparison between two words. So it means that comparative reference is used to compare the two words, phrases, clauses or sentence.

Conjunction

In this study, the researcher finds four functions from four categories of conjunction. a) to relate similar or identical words. The first function of additive conjunction is to relate a word to another word that is the same or identical. The following example shows the phenomenon. Example in speech IV line 295.

"....that we're investing in their education and their skills,...."

The identical words meant here are education and skills. They have similarity as nouns in this sentence. So, the use of additive conjunction is justifiable; b) to coordinate sentences which have the same context In speech III line

"We"ve been told that some cultures are not equipped for democratic governance and actually prefer authoritarian rule."

The sentence "We"ve been told that some cultures are not equipped for democratic governance and actually prefer authoritarian rule." does not have

correlation, but it uses additive conjunction "and" because both of the sentences have the same context. And it makes these sentence need additive conjunction to relate them and makes the message can be delivered; c) to support previous sentence. In this function, conjunction used to add information to support the previous sentence. It is shown in following sentence. Example in speech II line .

"I"ve been very clear that excess capacity is not the result of market forces; it"s the result of specific government policies, and it needs to be fixed."

These sentences need appropriate conjunction to relate them. In other word, this appropriate conjunction to connect the supporting statement that makes the sentence clearer; a) to oppose the preceding statement. The second conjunction is adversative that has function to contradict the statement in the preceding sentence and to relate the sentences in contrast. For the example. In line in the speech v.

"So we're focused on the hemisphere, we're focused on the region. But it's more than just North America, South America. You're now part of a global network of young leaders from.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing grammatical cohesion of Barack Obama"s speech, the results of the analysis show that kinds of

grammatical cohesion namely reference and conjunction are found in that speech. The first kind of grammatical cohesion is reference. The kinds of references namely personal and demonstrative reference comparative reference are found in the speech.

The personal reference in the speech is personal pronoun and possessive determiner. The personal pronoun in the speech is "*we*", *I*", *and it*". In the speech, personal pronoun "we" presupposes three different persons. First, personal pronoun "we" presupposes Barack Obama and audiences. Second, personal pronoun we" presupposes Barack Obama and the government of U.S. And personal pronoun we" also presupposes Barack Obama and americans. Then, the personal pronoun „I" in the speech presupposes Barack Obama who is the speaker of the speech. Thus, the personal pronoun "it" in the speech presupposes the preceding word, phrase, or sentence of the issues in the speech. The possessive determiner in the speech is "my", "your", "its", o"ur", and "their".

All of those possessive determiners presuppose the own of person in the speech. It means Barack Obama uses those possessive determiners in presupposing the own of person which is stated in the speech.

Another kind of reference namely demonstrative reference in the speech is adverbial demonstrative and selective nominal demonstrative. The adverbial demonstrative in the speech is "there" and "now". In the speech, those adverbial demonstratives are used 1) to explain the place of object which is presupposed. It means that Barack Obama uses those adverbial demonstratives in explaining the place of an object in the speech. The selective nominal demonstrative in the speech is "this", "these", "that", "those", and "the". In the speech, those selective nominal demonstratives are used to presuppose the object in the speech. It means Barack Obama uses those selective nominal demonstratives in explaining about something which relates to the issues that are delivered by Barack Obama. And, then kind of grammatical cohesion in the speech is conjunction. The kinds of conjunction which found in that speech are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction.

Additive conjunction in the speech is "and", „on the other hand", "likewise", and "for instance". Those additive conjunctions are used to link the issues of the speaker"s opinion which have similar context. It means that Barack Obama uses those additive conjunctions in relating the issues which have similar context. The adversative

conjunction which found in the speech is "but" and "instead". Those adversative conjunctions are used to link the issues which have different context. It means that Barack Obama uses those adversative conjunctions in relating the issues which have similar context. The causal conjunction which found in the speech is "because" and "so". Those causal conjunctions are used to make a reason, result, and purpose from the issues which are delivered. The temporal conjunction which found in the speech is "finally", "at the same time", and "meanwhile". Those temporal conjunctions are used to indicate a sequence of time about something in the issues which are delivered. It means that Barack Obama uses those temporal conjunctions in indicating a sequence of time about something in the issues.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that kinds of grammatical cohesion which are found in the Barack Obama"s speech on November 2016 namely personal and demonstrative reference used to presuppose and explain the person or object in the speech. And, the kinds of conjunction namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction are used to link the issues in the speech.

Finally, the functions of grammatical cohesion of Barack Obama"s speech on

November 2016 are; (1) to indicate reference pronoun, (2) to indicate spatial order, (3) to indicate conclusion or summary, and (4) to indicate contrast.

CONCLUSION

The researcher found the types of grammatical cohesion are reference and conjunction. In these speech the researcher found highest occurrence and the lowest occurrence of the grammatical cohesion in the Barack Obama's speech. The grammatical cohesion which has the highest occurrence is reference item especially personal reference it contrast with conjunction.

The type of reference was the dominant on Obama's speech, after we saw the graphic about reference was most percentage than any types. In conjunction the dominant was additive. The dominant of grammatical cohesion on Obama's speech was reference with 70,55%. Conjunction was 29.45%. The function on Obama's speech, there are (1) to avoid repeating the same words, (2) to point out a scale of proximity, and (3) to compare something or situation. Second is conjunction, it has five functions are (1) to relate similar or identical words, (2) to coordinate sentences which have the same context, (3) to support previous sentence, (4) to opposite the

preceding statement, (5) to connect between cause and effect in a sentence. Third, the general and basic function of grammatical cohesion is to relate words, clauses, phrases, or sentence in order to make the sentence meaningful.

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