

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the introduction of the study. This chapter consist of sixt parts. They are research, context, research focus, research objectives, and significance of the study scope and limitation, definition of key terms.

A. Research Context

In communicating with one another, we use a set of vocal sounds or written marks called language. Language is a vehicle for communicating ideas and feelings. The scientific study of language is linguistic. Linguistics studies the principle that govern the structure and use of a language.¹ Language is a system that use some physical sign (sound, gesture, mark) to express meaning. According to Nelson Francis Language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds made use by a group of human as amean carrying of the affairs of their society.² Good language does not always use formal language but we are use the variety of language that suitable with the varieties function of language that we are used in society.

The communication is the something that general happent in society or anywhere and anytime between a one person to other person around them.

¹ Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English Word Formation in cognitive Grammar*, (New York:Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011), 01.

² Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan Press,2009) 02.

With the communication we use the language that structured well and make the receiver understand with our means appropriate with the stratification that was we studied before. The kind of communication is two types, the first is direct communication and the second is indirect communication. Direct communication is the communication that do without use media as intermediary to inform to other people or face to face. And indirect communication is the communication that use media as intermediary to inform a something to receiver with the words structured and systematically. The researcher interest to analysis the formal communication like a public speaking or speech.

Speech is the one of verbal communication that also used as a means of producing a discourse. Speech is the way to express one's thoughts by words were arranged and delivered in public.³ Speech did in formal situation. In addition, speech also aims to persuade, to convey information and to entertain.

Discourse analysis, broadly defined, is the study of the ways that language is organized in texts and contexts. Discourse analysis can investigate features of language as small and specific as aspect of sentence structure, or it can investigate feature of texts and context as large and diffuse as genres and sociocultural world view.⁴ So the linguistic generally hold the same view of the discourse in terms of a unified language. But in other ways there's

³ Crystal, *A Dictionary on Linguistic and Phonetic*. (oxford: Brasil, 1998) 15.

⁴ Abd. Ghafur, *Discourse Analysis An introduction to Theory & Method of Analysis*, (Surabaya: Pena Salsabila, 2013.)59.

difference. The difference lies in the discourse as the highest grammatical element realized in full composition with full commission and high coherence and cohesion. The discourse must be considered intact from the constituent collapse.

Nowadays, discourse analysis is not only about language discussion, but also it has the relationship with social phenomenon and context. It refers to some of the definitions are given by several expert. Norman Fairclough states discourse is language that used to represent societal practice, viewed from certain point of view. Hymes state discourse is something that correlate with social changing which is meaningful and functional.⁵

The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purpose or functions which those forms are designed to serve in human affairs. While some linguists may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for.⁶

Brown & Yule give statement that discourse analysis is a study of language carried out by observation how humans use language to communicate. Specifically how the speakers arranged the linguistic messages for the hearer and how the hearer worked on the linguistic message to interpret it. They are collect various insights from all interdisciplinary fields

⁵ Hj. Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analysis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: CV. Yrama Wdya, 2009).14

⁶ Brown and Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, (Cambridge University Press. 1983) .01

and investigate influential activities in that field and most important thing in discourse analysis is to provide an explanation of how language forms are used in communication.⁷

In the research, the researcher focus on discourse analysis about cohesion and coherence base on George Yule. Language does not only viewed about the language it's self, in critical discourse analysis approach viewed as the tool that use to certain purpose belong to ideology practice.⁸

Most speakers and writers usually do not observe the correct and structured use of language to communicate. Texts or speeches that have textual standards such as cohesion and coherence will be communicative. Therefore, the researcher would like to analyze of Jusuf Kalla speech in ceremony closing of Asian Game 2018 he is using the right language linguistic structure or not whether the speaker pay attention the cohesiveness sentences between to one other sentences, both in term of form and meaning

Cohesion and coherence are the important elements which have the important role in discourse. A good discourse must have cohesion and coherenncen in organizing the relationship between one to other elements.⁹

⁷ Nurlaksana Eko Rusminto, *Analisis Wacana Kajian Teoritis dan Praktis*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2015) 05.

⁸ Hj. Yoce Aliah Darma, *Analysis Wacana Kritis*, (Bandung: CV. Yrama Wdya, 2009) 50.

⁹ Abd. Ghafur, *Discourse Analysis An introduction to Theory & Method of Analysis*, (Surabaya: Pena Salsabila, 2013.) 32.

B. Research Focus

Research focus or research problem are question in quantitative or qualitative research that narrow the purpose statement to specific questions that researchers seek to answer.

So, based on the research on the research context above, researcher will identify the research problem, as follow

1. What are the types of cohesion used by Jusuf Kalla in his speech of Asian Game 2018?
2. How the aspect of grammatical cohesion used by Jusuf Kalla in his speech of Asian Game 2018?
3. What are the types of coherence used by Jusuf kalla in his speech of Asian game 2018?
4. How the aspect of grammatical coherence used by Jusuf Kalla his speech of Asian Game 2018?

C. Research Objectives

With the research problem identified in Chapter One and the literature overview completed the research objective will be defined. The purpose of defining the research objective is to specify the intended outcome of the research study. The starting point with the formulation of the research objective is the research problem. ¹⁰So, the objective researcher must

¹⁰ *The research objective and research approach*

emphasizes to how the researcher to answer the theoretical question or the issue which the researcher wants to find in his/her study.

The objective of this research are:

1. To know the types of cohesion that used by Jusuf Kalla in his speech of Asian Game 2018.
2. To identify the aspect of coherence that used by Jusuf kalla in his speech of Asian game 2018.
3. To know the types of coherence that used by Jusuf Kalla in his speech of Asian Game 2018
4. To identify the aspect of grammatical coherence that used by Jusuf kalla in his speech of Asian game 2018.

D. Significant of The Study

After achieving research objective and answering the research focus, the next important thing is the significance of the study, Sugiyono stated that the significance of study is the impact of goal that reached.¹¹

The researcher hope that the result of the analysis may be useful contibution for educational research and readers, both theoretically and pedagogically.

Generally, there are two kinds of significance of the research, they are theoretically and practically.

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016) 34.

1. Theoretically

From this research are expected the results of the research may be useful to support exiting theories about discourse analysis focus on the cohesion and coheren especially on jusuf kalla speech.

2. Practically

a) The Readers

Providing knowledge about Discourse Analysis which the readers don't know about it yet, Especially in new dircouses that happent in around them. The researcher will give the contribution about the topic in Jusuf kalla speech in Asian game 2018.

b) Researcher

Researher or other researher will know the new discoure that happent or the wrongs in around us. we are also adding the knowledge about discourse analysis .

E. Scope and Limitation

1. Scope of the Study

The researcher has a scope because is range of things that a subject, an organization.¹² And the scope of the researcher focus on the discovering what the cohesion and coheren are used on speech Jusuf Kalla in Asian Game 2018.

¹² *Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008) 393.

2. Limitation of the study

Limitation is act of limiting or controlling, rule, fact or condition that limit.¹³ In this case the researcher will limit the speech about Jusuf Kalla speech in closing ceremony of Asian Game 2018 in Gelora Bung Karno.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Speech

Speech is the one of verbal communication a someone that do in public and there is has the purpose to inform a message to other people. In the speech a speaker not only has the interesting figure but also use the language that structured so that can be accepted by all of listener In fact.

Speech is very close to our daily lives. We enjoy public speaking when we listen to Friday sermons at mosques or public lectures in the field, spiritual ministry or witness in the church. The village chief, the subdistrict head and the regent who used to deliver speeches to their citizens when commemorating the day of the Indonesian proclamation of independence. Campaigners are skilled speakers with messages and amazing style, they are able to form public opinion and lead the audience to have a preference.

¹³ *Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008) 256.

2. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis, broadly defined, is the study of the ways that language is organized in texts and contexts. discourse analysis can investigate features of language as small and specific as aspect of sentence structure, or it can investigate feature of texts and context as large and diffuse as genres and sociocultural world view.

3. The Speech Structure of Discourse

The discourse structure of a conversation is in turn reinforced by the cohesion, which explicitly ties together the related parts, bonding them more closely to each other than to the other that are not so related. Cohesion and coherence are the important elements which have the important role in a discourse. A good discourse must have cohesion and coherence in organizing the relationship between one to other elements.¹⁴

¹⁴ Abd. Ghafur, *Discourse Analysis An introduction to Theory & Method of Analysis*, (Surabaya: Pena Salsabila, 2013.) 31-32.