

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses seven parts of discussion: background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, assumption of the study and operational definition.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a human extraordinary skills to communicate and used as means to communicate each other. Language is separated into two forms based on the point of view of production. It is clear that spoken and written language makes some hat different demands on language (Brown and Yule, 1983:4; as cited in Fitriyah, 2013: 1). Based on the statements above, it can be described that language is the significant role to create communication, either spoken or written, covers essential part in relation with social interaction in daily life.

The main means in communication, whether private or mass communication, is language (Munir: 2014). The language as being uttered can be categorized either in spoken form or written form. Spoken language is the one which employs words. In spoken language, the words are either verbal or non-verbal. On the other hand, written language does not apply words at all. It uses sign to communicate as a process for making a speaker's or writer's meaning clear when contextual information is lacking, It means that implementation of communication service the language listeners to avoid misunderstanding in

communication applied. Without any expressing, the sign describes what is being communicated.

Communication is a natural provision of power and an unpredictable, yet logical flow of ideas uttered by the speakers to the listeners. In line with Brown H. D. (2000) argued “the speaker has available to him completing the range of voice quality belongings (as well as facial appearance, postural, and gestural schemes)”. Whereas the speaker is under considerable pressure to keep on talking during the period assigned to him, the writer is characteristically under no such pressure (Brown and Yule, 1983:5). It is clearly mentioned that people use correct and different grammar to deliver message through the written language, while people use utterance to deliver their intention through the spoken language.

The scientific that study of language in any aspects called linguistics. According to Matthews (2005: 24) linguistics is concerned with the lexical and grammatical categories of individual languages, with differences between one type of language and another. Furthermore Thornbury (1999: 1; cited in Prawoto, 2016:14) states that grammar is partially the study of what forms (structures) are potential in a language. Conventionally, grammar has been concerned almost exclusively with analysis at the level of the sentence. Thus, a grammar is a description of the rules that manage how a language's sentences are formed. Grammar endeavors to describe why the sentences are adequate.

There are a number of questions related to language construction as grammar to be implemented in English learning process which certainly involving answers in applied linguistics. Some of them are whether the learners have the

capabilities to construct a natural discourse or what position of competence development takes in teaching English. Thornbury (1999:4; cited in Prawoto, 2016:15) also states “Grammar communicates meanings of a very precise kind. Grammar is a process for making a speaker's or writer's meaning clear when contextual information is requiring”. It means that grammar help the language learner avoids misunderstanding in communication. One of the branch in grammar studied is a conjunction.

The word “conjunction” originates from Latin “conjunction” which means a linking together. A conjunction is a way of connecting different parts of text to create cohesiveness. It is difficult to learn to use conjunctions correctly in a foreign language. Most English conjunctions have several different purposes and these may correspond to several different conjunctions in another language (Halliday M.A.K. in Matthiessen, 2014). Conjunction plays an important role in communication. It acts as a link or connector between the clauses. Conjunction also combines a set of grammatical functions into larger grammatical units. This is reinforced by the opinion of (Ramlan 1985:13; cited in Pratiwi, 2018:14) who says conjunctions are words that connect words, parts of sentences, and sentences.

Conjunction is known as a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before. Stern (2003:101) argued, the function of conjunctions (covering its types called coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions) is to link any of the following language components such as word, clause, sentence, and phrase to another. It means the function of conjunction can be used to join with



words, sentences, clauses, and phrases. Moreover, “Coordinate conjunction and its types are the most common conjunction in English and discourses production and well-known as specialized conjunctions which means that their use is essential in forming connections for cohesion, coherence and textuality between words, phrases, clauses and ideas” (Provost 1985; Schills & Dehan 1993 as cited in Genter, 2016, hal. 179).

In communication people use conjunction, both in spoken language and written language such as in a speech. As cited in Munir (2014: 15), a speech is a form communication using spoken language by a person as a speaker to a large number of people as audiences. The language of a speech may be different from the language used in regular conversation. In order to be well transferred to the public, a speech usually applies a great number of vocabularies in it. Moreover, a speech must have a certain theme to deliver. The theme is closely related to the categories of the speech. The categories of the speech can be seen from the goals. They are to notify, instruct, entertain or persuade.

One of the examples of speech is an inaugural address or inauguration speech. An inaugural address is a speech to mark the first of a leader's office term. This kind of speech is usually carried during the ceremonial introduction into a leader position. The most common example of this speech is the inaugural address of a new president of a nation or state (cited in Munir: 2014, p: 16). During the inaugural ceremony, the president conveys a speech to inform his/her intentions as a leader.

The most notable inaugural addresses are those delivered by the presidents of the United States. One of them is Barack Hussein Obama's speech. Barack Obama has delivered two inaugural addresses for his two president generations in 2009 and 2013. In this research, the researcher chooses Barack Obama's first victory speech as the source of the data. Barack Hussein Obama is well-known as the 44<sup>th</sup> President of the United States of America. He was firstly elected on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008, and confirmed in on January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009. What marks him a special person among all of the previous Presidents of the United States is that he is the only first Afro-American President. (ABC NEWS: Nov 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008: retrieved from <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Vote2008/story?id=6181477&page=1>).

The main reason for choosing this topic in this study is that there is still limited discussion about analysis conjunction in speech in English Language Study Program. In part, because of the important features and functions of conjunctions, examining the use of conjunctions can lead to an increased understanding of how teaching and learning practices take place in the classroom environment (González, 2015). Furthermore, another reason is the President Obama as a public figure and his speech can influence people. As a number-one-person in The United States, his speech can encourage people all over the world to move forward in economic, academic and politic sectors. Based on the explanations above, the researcher conducted a research entitled: An Analysis on Conjunction Found in Barack Obama's Speech in his First Victory Election 4<sup>th</sup> November 2008 at Grant Park in Chicago.

## 1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems that can be formulated as follows:

- 1.2.1 What are the types of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory election speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago?
- 1.2.2 What are the functions of the most of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory election speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

Related to the problems formulated, this study has two purposes:

- 1.3.1 To describe the types of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory election speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago.
- 1.3.2 To describe the functions of the most of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory election speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

The significances of the study are directed to:

- 1.4.1 Teachers

This study conducted will provide and give the additional information to teachers about conjunction, especially in types and functions of coordinate conjunction. So that the teachers could be able to teach the use of coordinate conjunctions especially from the Barack Obama's speech.

#### 1.4.2 Students

The students get well-understanding about the types and functions of coordinate conjunction in the learning process. Furthermore, they can learn the use of coordinate conjunctions in the text especially from Barack Obama's speech.

#### 1.4.3 Other Researchers

The researcher hopes this study can be used as one of the consideration references to enrich conducting further researches about coordinate conjunction and its functions from Barack Obama's speech.

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

There are many kinds of conjunctions in Barack Obama's victory speech. However, in this research, the researcher will focus only on the types of coordinate conjunctions namely *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so* which found in the speech. Then, it focuses on the most of coordinate conjunction found in the speech and its function.

### 1.6 Assumption of the Study

This research was conducted under the assumption that there are coordinate conjunctions in the first victory speech of Barack Obama. Then, coordinate conjunctions in Barack Obama's speech involving various functions to be examined.



## 1.7 Operational Definition

In this study, definitions of key terms are given to avoid misinterpretation between the researcher's insight and the reader's perception. It is significant to define some terms used in this study.

1.7.1 Coordinate conjunction is a word that has function to link two words or clauses or sentences and shows the relation between them as a connector classifying into *FANBOYS* namely: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*.

1.7.2 Speech is a process of communication that concern to convey some messages to the reader or audience.

