

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Study

Speech is an activity of public speaking to express opinions about a matter. According to Syam (2006) speech is a technique of using words or language effectively which requires skills in choosing words that can affect the communicant. Speech is one of the forms of discourse. Understanding discourse is considered very important because it is part of a more general analysis of discourse coherence about how speakers and listeners adjust form, meaning, and action to understand what is said as a whole (Schiffrin, 1987) cited in (Ridho,2010). Discourse as a language unit that is larger than a sentence, consists of coherent units, has a specific purpose and context. Sumarlan et al (2009) Discourse is a unit of language expressed by orally such as speech, dialogues and it can be expressed by written such as novels, short stories, books and which are cohesive, interrelated and coherently integrated. Because speech is an oral activity therefore, speech is one of a discourse.

An effective discourse is a discourse that is easy to be understand for the receiver who are recipient of the message conveyed by the speaker. According to Putri (2016) based on its function, a discourse serves to convey concepts, ideas, thoughts, or whole ideas. A discourse not only consists of grammatical sentences, but also must provide meaningful interpretation for the reader or the interlocutor. There are some supporting factors for making effective and meaningful interpretation of discourse that is the use of cohesion. Cohesion to be the object of

study or research discourse analysis is a language unit of sentences or utterances that have unity and context used in communication such as speech. This study discusses the relationship between sentences or utterances in speech discourse whether the speech is harmonious or not based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory. A good speech is a message delivered in a speech that can be received by listener because it is cohesive.

Researchers found that the speech delivered by Boris Johnson about the coronavirus was delivered spontaneously without text to convey a message about the coronavirus in the UK, making researchers want to study whether the speech delivered directly was spontaneous without preparation such as text contained cohesiveness and researcher want to know what types of cohesive devices that Boris Johnson's used to make the message conveyed could be received by listeners.

The speech of Boris Johnson titled coronavirus spread in UK sparks the researcher's attention to see the grammatical and lexical cohesion. Both of these are something in speech. This cohesion also shows the interweaving of utterances in the form of sentences to arrange the text or context by connecting the meanings contained in the element. To that end, does Boris Johnson as the UK prime minister conveying developments regarding the spread of coronavirus in the UK through speeches having both elements of cohesion in his speech in BBC news on May 2020. In the beginning of the speech UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson about his road map for locking action in the UK. He explained the changes to the locking action and launched a threat-level warning system. The new COVID warning system will implement in UK to track the spread of the virus. Researcher

examines the grammatical and lexical cohesion in speeches because the researcher wants to know whether the speeches delivered are related or intact. Because in a good speech, cohesion is need to make the message delivered in the spoken discourse acceptable to the person who receives it.

Because of coronavirus in the beginning of 2020 become one of the problems that afflicts in many countries in the world, making the governments of each country tell their people about the right steps taken to avoid the spread of coronavirus in the form of speech as delivered by Boris Johnson. Therefore, researchers chose analyzing this speech to know what types of cohesion devices used in this speech that makes the sentence intertwined one another so the messages delivered to the listener. It's because, to make a clear speech cohesion is needed. Cohesion is a tool created to make a text whether the sentences, ideas, paragraphs or messages contained have a cohesiveness or not (Afrianto, 2017).

## **1.2. Research Question**

Based on the background elaborated by the researcher above, the research problem is formulated into a research question below:

1. How are Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion used in Boris Johnson's Speech entitled *Coronavirus Spread in UK*?

## **1.3. Research Objective**

The objective of this study is to find out which type of cohesion is the most used in Boris Johnson speech entitled *Coronavirus Spread in UK*.

#### **1.4. The Uses of Study**

This research is expected to provide a contribution for some advantages in linguistic study, example on cohesion study. Furthermore, this research becomes a reference about Halliday and Hasan's theory and also broadens the knowledge of written discourse, especially in the study of cohesion.

#### **1.5. The Scope of Study**

This study has a limitation that need to be acknowledges. This research has a main focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion in Boris Johnson's speech entitled *Coronavirus spread in UK* using theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976).

