

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS FOUND IN BARACK
OBAMA'S SPEECH TEXT**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S-1
degree

By:

**VICKA ARTHAMEIVIA FANSURI
NPM. 1711040264**

Study Program : English Education
Advisor : Prof. Dr. Syaripudin Basyar, M.Ag
Co-Advisor : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2020/2021**

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LAMPUNG
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ABSTRACT
**AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS FOUND IN BARACK
OBAMA’S SPEECH TEXT**

By
Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri

Barack Obama's speeches have always piqued people's curiosity in discussing and analyzing them. Many people throughout the world were waiting for his way of thinking, ideas, and opinions, which were expressed in his speeches, as he was one of the most influential individuals in the world. The objectives of this research were to find out the types of conjunction, the dominant type of conjunction and the function of the dominant type conjunction used on Obama’s speeches. Content analysis research method was applied in order to find out the result of the data analysis. The procedures applied in the data analysis process were highlighting the conjunctions found on the speeches, classifying the conjunction based on their types and finding the functions of the dominant conjunction.

The result of the research suggested that; (1) Three types of conjunction were identified from the speeches. The types of the conjunctions were additive, adversative and causal. From the additive type, conjunction “and”, “or” and “for example” were used. Meanwhile from the adversative type, conjunction “but” and “instead” were used. Further, from the causal type, conjunction “yet”, “so”, and “because” were used. (2) The dominant conjunction used on Obama speeches was conjunction “and” as additive type. (3) The dominant conjunction “and” used on the speeches showed four functions, namely joining words together, joining clauses, joining phrases and joining sentences.

Key words : *Obama’s speech, content analysis, conjunctions*

DECLARATION

Hereby, I state this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in Barack Obama’s Speech Text” is completely my own work, I am fully aware that I have quoted some statement and theories from various source and they are properly acknowledged in the text.

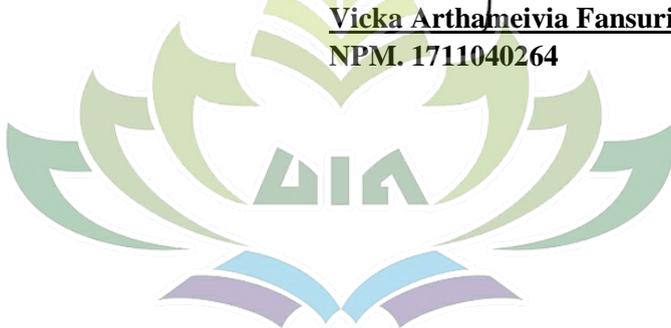
Bandar Lampung, 19 August 2021

Declared by,



Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS FOUND IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECH TEXT**, By: **Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri**, NPM: **1711040264**, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the examination session on Thursday, August, 19th 2021.

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MOTTO

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ ﴿١٧٣﴾

“Sufficient for us is Allah, and [He is] the best disposer of affairs.”¹

QS. Ali-Imran :173

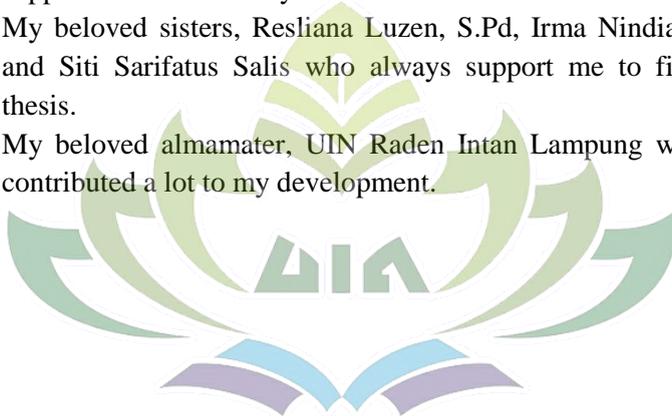


¹Abullah Yusuf Ali, *The holy Qur'an and Translation*, (Millat Book Center: New Delhi, 2006)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to :

1. My beloved parents, Mr. IPDA Hamzah Fansuri and Mrs. Lasmi Andarwati, who always pray, support and guide me to be successful in my study and in my life.
2. My supervisor, Mr. Agus Hidayat, M.Pd and Prof. Dr. Syaripudin Basyar, M.Ag who has guided me from the beginning to the end of writing this thesis.
3. My beloved younger sister one and only Zulfiatul Asna Fansuri and also all of my beloved family who always motivates and supports me to finish my thesis.
4. My beloved sisters, Resliana Luzen, S.Pd, Irma Nindiana, S.Pd and Siti Sarifatus Salis who always support me to finish this thesis.
5. My beloved almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot to my development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher is Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri. She was born on Mei 6th 1999 in Sidowaluyo, Lampung. She is the first child of two children of Mr. IPDA Hamzah Fansuri and Mrs. Lasmi Andarwati. She has only one younger sister, her name is Zulfiatul Asna Fansuri.

The researcher began her study in Kinder Garten at RA Nurul Iman Kalidamar in 2003 and finished in 2005. Then, she continued to Elementary School at SDN 03 Sidorejo in 2005 and finished in 2011. After that, she continued her study at Junior High School at SMPN 1 Sidomulyo and finished in 2014. Afterward, she continued her study at Senior High School at SMAN 1 Sidomulyo and finished at 2017. In the same year, she continued her study to UIN Raden Intan Lampung as S1 degree student of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Study Program in English Education.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praise be to almighty Allah SWT, for the blessing, mercy and kindness who always guides and protects the researcher during every step in her life. Shalawat and salam never forget to convey to our prophet Muhammad SAW who always brings us from the darkness to the lightness. By the grace of Allah, so that the researcher could finish her thesis entitled "An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in Barack Obama's Speech Text". This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfilment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this thesis, the researcher could not finish this thesis alone. The researcher has obtained so much help, motivation, suggestion, aid, support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest feeling of her heart for people who always care of her and she would like to convey thankfulness in depth to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty and his staff who have given their goodness and services as long as her study program.
2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the chairman person and Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A the vice chairman person of English Education Study Program.
3. Prof.Dr. Syaripudin Basyar, M.Ag as the advisor of the researcher who has contributed and guided the investigator in the accomplishment of the thesis.
4. Agus Hidayat, M.Pd as the co-advisor, who has always patiently guided and given suggestion in arranging this thesis until finished.
5. All lecturers of English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who have taught the researcher since the first of her study.
6. My beloved friends Nuri Khasanah (Nui), Mia Auamara (Miaw) and Nur Fauziah (Pau) who always support me to finish this thesis.

7. All of my classmates (PBI Class C 2017) who have accompanied the researcher during at class and outside class. The researcher is rightfully proud to have such a good classmates and all the students of English Education Study Program who cannot the researcher mention one by one of their name.
8. Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, and I wanna thank me for just being me at all times.

However, the researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want to obtain information about educational value.

Bandar Lampung, 19 August 2021

The Researcher



Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

As a first step in gaining a knowledge of the terms associated with the title of this thesis, it is necessary to clarify the words associated with the title in order to make the process of producing this thesis entitled An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in Barack Obama's Speech Text easier. The thesis' title includes a description of how certain terminologies should be understood. The following is the explanation:

1. Analysis

Analysis is the process of studying or investigating something in a systematic manner in order to learn more about it or to conduct a specialist evaluation of it. In this case, the researcher intended to conduct a thorough study on the conjunction found on the speech of Barack Obama.

2. Conjunction

Conjunction is defined as an uninflected linguistic form that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. In this case, the researcher intended to conduct a study of all conjunctions found on the speech of Barack Obama and then classifies them according to their types and also functions.

3. Speech

Speech is defined for several meaning. It can be defined as the act of speaking; expression or communication of thoughts and feelings by spoken words. It can also mean the power or the ability to speak. For this research, the appropriate definition will be communication through talking or a talk given to an audience. In addition, the speech referred in this study is the speech of Barack

Obama, the former president of the United States of America.

4. Barack Obama's Speech

This research referred to the three speeches of Barack Obama which were delivered by Barack Obama on three separate occasions. The first speech was delivered on January 17, 2016, the second speech was delivered on September 11, 2016 and the third one was delivered on November 9, 2016.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is one of the most crucial aspects of human life since it allows us to communicate with one another. Someone can make claims, transmit facts and information, explain or report something, and maintain social ties among language users by utilizing language. Language is a human's particular ability to communicate that is utilized as a technique to communicate with one another. According to Brown and Yule, language is separated into two forms based on the point of view of language creation, spoken and written language.¹ It is clearly described that language is important role to create communication either spoken or written.

Mahendra believes that there is some information in communication, whether it is verbal or written. Written material often demonstrates how a language is used to achieve the author's goal.² It indicates that individuals utilize both written text and spoken language in their communication. The researcher utilizes written material in this study to convey the aim of the study as well as the knowledge of cohesive devices.

¹Brown, G. and Yule, G, *Discourse Analysis*, Melbourne, Australia: Cambridge University Press, 1983, p.4

²Mahendra, I. P, *The Conjunction Analysis in Novel "If I Stay By Gayle Forman"*. (Denpasar: Udayana University, 2013), p.2

Cohesion is a component of a language's system.³ It indicates that in the context of language, the forms of coherence in texts are where grammar and discourse are best interwoven. The primary cohesion patterns are reference, lexical cohesion, conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis.⁴ It indicates that there are five forms of cohesiveness that exist between some textual objects such as words, phrases, and sentences and other textual items such as pronouns, nouns, and conjunctions.

A conjunction is a word that connects two or more words, phrases, or clauses together. It's a technique for tying together disparate elements of a text to create cohesion. Learning to utilize conjunctions appropriately in a foreign language, such as English, is challenging. According to Mahendra, a conjunction is a technique of connecting distinct portions of writing to produce coherence. It takes a lot of effort to learn how to utilize conjunctions effectively in a foreign language. It indicates that conjunctions refer to the method in which different sections of text are used to produce coherence. Conjunctive elements are clearly cohesive not within the text, but indirectly, through the conjunctions' specific meanings. Conjunctive elements are not the primary devices for attaining out into the preceding or following text, but the conjunctions convey predefined definitions that imply the existence of other elements in the discourse.

Conjunctions reflect a range of logical relationships between clauses, sentences, and phrases, according to Ronald and McCarthy.⁵ Conjunctions exist in both spoken and written language, according to Head. The term in the written

³ Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R, *Cohesion in English*, (London: Longman, 1976), p.5

⁴ Paltridge, B, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, (New York: Continuum, 2006), p.130

⁵ Carter, Ronald and Michael McCarthy, *Cambridge Grammar of English: A Comprehensive guide Spoken and Written English Grammar and Usage*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 315

text is a deliberate alteration depending on the writer's own experience.⁶ As a result, conjunction is crucial to study since it is a highly significant tool in a language for connecting sentences or phrases. As a consequence, the words or clauses are clearly comprehended and understandable.

Considering this fact, the researcher intended to conduct a study regarding the analysis of conjunction based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan who divided conjunction into four types as described as additive, adversative, causal and temporal. In addition, in this research the researcher intended to classify the conjunction into those four types and analyze the function of the conjunction that dominantly found based on Stern's theory. Further, the analysis was conducted on the speeches of Barack Obama.

The selection of speech as the object of the research was encouraged by the nowadays facts that teaching and learning has developed rapidly outside the classroom context. It is widely accepted now that learning process has moved from chalk and talk to other media that can be easily found through the help of the development of information and technology. It should be socialized to the language learners that they can learn the language from many sources aside from English text books and materials.

In addition, the selection of Barack Obama speeches as the data source of the research was based on the reason that as one of the most influential world leader, Barack Obama's speeches have always piqued people's curiosity in discussing and analyzing them. Many people throughout the world were waiting for his way of thinking, ideas, and opinions, which were expressed in his speeches, as he was one of the most influential individuals in the world. The selection of the three speeches of Barack Obama was aimed to get more thorough

⁶Head, D, *The Modernist Short Story: A Study in Theory and Practice*, (Cambridge University Press, 2009), p.13

analysis of the conjunctions that were intended to be analyzed in this research.

Barack Obama's Presidential Election Outcome Address delivered 9 November 2016th, Washington, D.C., Barack Obama's Address on the 15-Year Anniversary of 9/11 delivered 11 September 2016th, Arlington, Virginia, and Barack Obama's On Lifting Iran Sanctions and US Detainee Releases delivered 17 January 2016th were chosen as data sources. The researcher gathered three documents and three speeches to analyze. The major source of the transcript was Michel E. Eidenmuller's AmericanRhetoric.com.

This research is conducted with the objective to identify the types of conjunctions and to determine the purpose of the most common form of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech text. The result of the research is expected to provide broader knowledge of the use of conjunction on a text, the classification and the function of the conjunction applied on the sentences as well. Further, the researcher also aimed to enlighten the language learners that learning process actually can be done not merely from the source of English textbook but also from other available sources such as speech and other texts.

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

In this research, the researcher focused on the analysis of conjunctions found in Barack Obama's speech text. In addition, the sub focus in this research were to identify and classify the types of conjunction based on Halliday and Hasan's theory and also to know the function of dominant type of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech text based on Stern's theory.

D. Identification of the Problem

In accordance to the previous explanation on the background, the researcher intended to point out that the analysis on conjunction in a text is important to be conducted. Considering the fact that it will be able to provide knowledge to the language learners that the function of conjunction is important for the better comprehension of a sentence and a text.

E. Limitations of the Problem

Because conjunction has various types and functions when it connects with one word, one sentence, one phrase, and other, this research has limitations on analyzing forms of conjunction and the function of the dominant type of conjunction in Barack Obama's speech text. Additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunctions are examples of conjunctions. The researcher chose conjunction as a cohesive device because conjunction can connect one sentence to another and also conjunction can change the meaning in each different sentence. The focus of analysis is Barack Obama's speeches text, they are Barack Obama's Presidential Election Outcome Address delivered 9 November 2016th, Washington, D.C. , Barack Obama's Address on the 15-Year Anniversary of 9/11 delivered 11 September 2016th, Arlington, Virginia and Barack Obama's On Lifting Iran Sanctions and U.S. Detainee Releases delivered 17 January 2016th.

F. Research Questions

Based on the identification of the problem above, the research question are:

1. What types of conjunction found in Barack Obama's speech text?

2. What is the dominant type of conjunctions used in Barack Obama's speech text?
3. What is the function of dominant type of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech text?

G. Objectives of the Research

Based on research questions above, the research has several objective of the research:

1. To categorize the type of conjunction in Barack Obama's speech text.
2. To find out the dominant type of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech text.
3. To know the function of dominant type of conjunction used in Barack Obama's speech text.

H. Significant of the Research

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to provide information and provide knowledge about conjunctions, so that they can be used as learning materials in students' knowledge of conjunctions in speech text.

2. Practically

This research is expected to contribute to English research in increasing competence and knowledge of grammar, especially conjunctions for English students or students majoring in English.

- 1) For Students: The results of this research are very useful for understanding information about the conjunctions in Barack Obama's speech text.
- 2) For teachers: This research will be useful to provide new sensations or new methods of

understanding conjunctions. Thus, the teacher can feel the benefits of this research to teach students the use of conjunctions in the form of speech texts.

- 3) For schools: The results of this research will become new guidelines or modules as new tips in learning conjunctions.
- 4) For other researchers: This research will provide benefits and knowledge about the types of conjunctions.

I. Scope of the Research

1. Subject of the research

The researcher used Barack Obama's speech text as the subject of the research, they are Barack Obama's Presidential Election Outcome Address delivered 9 November 2016th, Washington, D.C. , Barack Obama's Address on the 15-Year Anniversary of 9/11 delivered 11 September 2016th, Arlington, Virginia and Barack Obama's On Lifting Iran Sanctions and U.S. Detainee Releases delivered 17 January 2016th.

2. Object of the research

The object of the research was the conjunction which includes the types of conjunction, the dominant type of conjunction and also the function of dominant type of conjunction used in the speech text.

3. Time of the research

The research was conducted in 2020/2021.

J. Relevance Studies

Conjunction has been used as a research topic all over the world. Many researchers are interested to discuss about conjunction. The researchers most likely analyzed about

conjunction, just like “A causal conjunction in twain’s the adventures of tom sawyer” by Putu Indri Lestari (2016), “The conjunction analysis in novel if I stay by gayle foeman” by I Putu Mahendra (2013), and “A comparative study of types of conjunction used in the results and discussion section of students' ras and teflin JAs published in 2015” by Dian Rahayu Purba (2017). Those researches are actually different from this research entitled “An analysis of conjunction found in Barack Obama’s speech text”. This research analyzes the types of conjunctions, the dominant type of conjunction and also the function of dominant type of conjunction in the speech text.

K. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

For this research, the researcher used content analysis, which is a research method for documenting data in the form of text, photographs, symbols, and other. According to Budd, analysis is a systematic approach for evaluating message content and processing communications, or a tool for observing and analyzing communication activity when the specified communicator is open.⁷

The content analysis method was applied to extract data from communication that was presented in the form of a symbol that was recorded or could be documented. This method may be used with any medium of communication, such as newspapers, books, and movies. It can use the systematic and crucial content analysis method to acquire an interpretation of the varied contents of communication messages

⁷Ricard Budd, *Content Analysis in Communication Research* (free press,1952), p.34

transmitted by the mainstream media, or critically from other channels.

According to Kripeendorf, content analysis is more than just making the message's content the object; it's also linked to a more modern understanding of symbolic occurrences in the real of communication.⁸ Because of the considerations from the definition of the issue, this research offered such a qualitative model, the researcher sought to know what forms of conjunction and the function of the dominant type of conjunction in Barack Obama's speech text.

In this research, the researcher utilized content analysis as a method. Content analysis is a research method for producing repeatable data and appropriate deductions while preserving context in mind. Content analysis is a technique of study that entails comprehensive procedures for analyzing scientific data with the goal of providing knowledge, new ideas, and proof.⁹ Furthermore, content analysis was utilized in this research to evaluate documents in the form of speech text. The researcher was able to determine what sorts of conjunction and their functions were present in the speech text by doing a qualitative content analysis of Barack Obama's speech text.

2. Research subject

The subject of this research was Barack Obama's speech texts, they are Barack Obama's Presidential Election Outcome Address delivered 9 November 2016, Washington, D.C. , Barack Obama's Address on the 15-Year Anniversary of 9/11 delivered 11 September 2016, Arlington, Virginia and Barack

⁸Imam Subragoyo, *Metodologi Penelitian*,(Bandung :2001),p.71

⁹Klaus Krispendoff, *Analisis Isi Pengantar dan Teori Metodologi* (Jakarta :Rajawali press,1993),p.15

Obama's On Lifting Iran Sanctions and U.S. Detainee Releases delivered 17 January 2016. The object of this research were types of conjunction, the dominant type of conjunction and also the function of dominant type of conjunction in the speech text.

3. Research Instrument

The term "research instrument" refers to all of the instruments used in doing research utilizing a certain technique. According to Gay and Airasian, an instrument is a tool used to gather data.¹⁰ Moleong explained that the human as the instrument of qualitative research and the data from of words, pictures, and statistics.¹¹ It means the instrument in this research is researcher.

Highlights and tables were used as tools in this study. The text of Barack Obama's speech will be used to analyze the data. Conjunctions will be discussed in this research. The researcher offers two tools. The first is a tool that highlights sentences in paragraphs that include conjunctions.

In this research, the researcher gave the yellow color for additive, green color for adversative, blue color for causal and pink color for temporal. The second is a data card. The data card was used in order to write the data found in Barack Obama speech text. The data card consisted of sentences, conjunction used and type of conjunction.

To make it easier for researcher to enter data into tables, the researcher provided different codes for each

¹⁰L.R.Gay,Geoffrey E. Mills, Peter Airasian, *Educational Research, Competencies for Analysis and Applications*, (Boston College, 2000), p.145

¹¹ Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Rosdakarya, 2003),p.6

type of conjunction, such as A for additive, B for adversative, C for causal, and D for temporal.

Note:

Type of conjunction:

A = Additive

B = Adversative

C = Causal

D = Temporal

Table 1.1
Instrument

NO	Sentences	Conjunction used	Type of Conjunction

4. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection technique utilized in this research was documentation. According to Sugiyono, documentation is the study of records of past occurrences. Writings, paintings, and monumental works by a person can all be considered documents.¹²

Taking notes and categorizing the data was part of the data collection procedure. The initial step in gathering data was to locate and download the text of Barack Obama's speeches from

¹²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: PT Alfabet, 2016), p. 240

AmericanRhetoric.com. The researcher then read the speech text by Obama's from her laptop in the second stage. The researcher identifies the data in the third stage by using different colors to indicate the types of conjunctions that exist in the speech text (additive, adversative, causal, and temporal). The researcher finished by making a list of the conjunctions that exist in spoken text.

5. Research Procedure

In the research, the researcher conducted the procedures of the research systematically:¹³

1. Determining the Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was Barack Obama's speech texts, they were Barack Obama's Presidential Election Outcome Address delivered 9 November 2016, Washington, D.C. , Barack Obama's Address on the 15-Year Anniversary of 9/11 delivered 11 September 2016, Arlington, Virginia and Barack Obama's On Lifting Iran Sanctions and U.S. Detainee Releases delivered 17 January 2016.

2. Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the researcher applied taking a notes and classification.

3. Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed it.

4. Reporting the Data

¹³ Jhon W. Cresswel, *Educational Research* (4th edition), (Boston: Pearson Education, Inc., 2012), p. 7.

In the last procedure of the research, the researcher reported and concluded the finding of research that was analyzed by the researcher.

6. Data Analysis

After the researcher collected the data related to the theme and discussion in this research, the researcher immediately started the analysis of the data. The analysis technique used was content analysis method. In the process the first thing to be done was classifying the data.

Data monitoring and data interpretation are other terms for data analysis. Data analysis is a set of actions that include examining, categorizing, systematizing, interpreting, and verifying data in order to provide a phenomenon social, academic, and scientific significance. Analysis activities are not distinct from the entire series of actions.¹⁴ Thus the purpose of this data analysis is to simplify, so that it is easy to interpret.¹⁵

The purpose of this research was to determine the types of conjunctions and the function of the dominant type of conjunction in Barack Obama's speech text. The researcher emphasizes words and sentences in paragraphs in Barack Obama's speech text when evaluating the data. The words and sentences in the table for each category were derived from the highlights.

7. Trustworthiness of Data

According to Zhang and Wildemuth, in order to ensure the trustworthiness of content analysis research,

¹⁴Imam suprayogo, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Bandung : Remaja Rosda Karya, 2001) p.191

¹⁵Hermawan Wasito, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1995) p 55

some methods can be applied such as credibility, confirmability, dependability and transferability.¹⁶

1. Credibility

Credibility refers to the truthfulness of the finding.¹⁷ Zhang and Wildemuth explain that one of the ways to gain the credibility of the study can be done by using peer-debriefing technique.¹⁸ In this research, this technique was done by working collaboratively with the researcher's colleague. The researcher's colleague served as a reviewer of this research who checked the data and gave feedbacks on the parts which should be improved.

2. Confirmability

Confirmability was another approach to determine the research's credibility. According to Zhang and Wildemuth, confirmability is the degree to which the characteristics of the data, as discovered by the researcher, can be verified by other individuals who read or examine the study's findings.¹⁹ The confirmability of this research was obtained through audit trail which allowed the researcher to arrive to the same conclusion with the other researcher given the same data or context.²⁰ This was gained by having a discussion about the findings of the research with the researcher's advisors.

3. Dependability

According to Bradley, dependability relates to the internal coherence of the process and how the

¹⁶Yan Zhang and Barbara M. Wildemuth, "Qualitative Analysis of Content" p. 323.

¹⁷Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research*....p. 498.

¹⁸Yan Zhang and Barbara M. *Op.Cit.*, p. 313.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 313

²⁰Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Op.Cit.*.

researcher compensates for changing conditions in the phenomenon.²¹ Moreover, as stated by Ary, dependability is the consistency or stability of the results; the extent to which the same general results would occur with different sets of people.²² The major technique for establishing dependability is through audits of the research processes and findings. Dependability was determined by checking the consistency of the study processes. The researcher explained the changes of the contexts during the research. The processes within the research reported in detail, thereby enable a future researcher to repeat the work, if not necessarily to gain the same results. The researcher presented the restrictions in the type of people who contributed data, the number of participants involved in the fieldwork, the data collection methods that were employed.

4. Transferability

Transferability, stated by Ary et al, is the degree to which the findings of a research can be generalized to other contexts or to other groups.²³ Meanwhile, according to Wildemuth it refers to the extent to which the researcher's working hypothesis can be applied to another context. The researcher is responsible for providing data sets and descriptions that are rich enough so that other researchers are able to make judgments about the findings' transferability to different settings or contexts.²⁴ This means that the procedures of this research can be transferred in other researches. The researcher

²¹Yan Zhang and Barbara M. Wildemuth, *Op. Cit.*,p. 314.

²²Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Op. Cit.*,p. 640.

²³*Ibid.*,p. 652

²⁴Yan Zhang and Barbara M. Wildemuth, "Qualitative Analysis of Content"....

included data analysis documents used to generate the answer for the research question. All of the data analysis were saved and accessed by everyone who requested them. The researcher gave other researchers the ability to transfer the conclusions of this inquiry to other cases or to repeat the procedures applied in this research.

The trustworthiness of reliable data analysis needs to be checked, this aims to reduce the bias and prejudice of researchers. In this research, using triangulation techniques to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Norman K. Denkin quoted by Mudjia Rahardjo, triangulation is a combination of various methods used to study interrelated phenomena from different perspectives.²⁵

Miles and Huberman explained that triangulation is divided into several types which includes: (1) triangulation of data sources (2) investigator triangulation (3) theory triangulation and (4) methodological triangulation.²⁶ Among the four types of triangulation, it used methodological triangulation. Methodological triangulation is the process by which multiple methods are used to measure the same unit. Methodological triangulation to be carried out in this research is identification and field notes.

L. Systematic of Discussion

The researcher discussed the research into the structure as follow:

²⁵Norman K Denkin. *Triangulasi dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. (online), (<https://www.uin-malang.ac.id/r/101001/triangulasi-dalam-penelitian-kualitatif.html>), accessed on 10Maret 2021).

²⁶Matthew B. Miles &A. Michael Huberman, *Op.Cit.* p.267

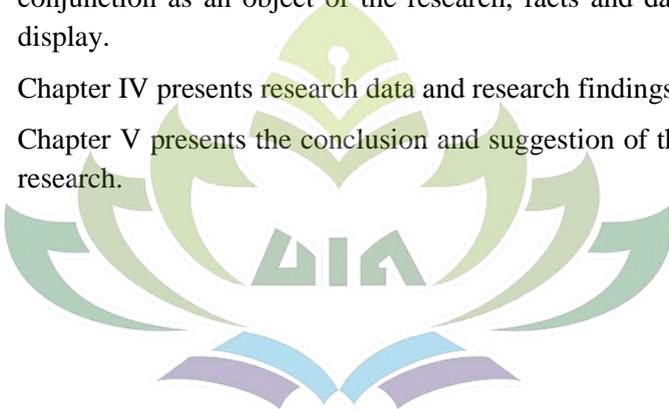
Chapter I presents the introduction, which consist of title affirmation, background of the research, focus and sub focus of the research, identification of the research, limitation of the research, research questions , objectives of research, significant of research, scope of the research, relevance studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II presents the theories of speech, conjunction, types of conjunction, function of conjunction and mini biography of Barack Obama.

Chapter III presents the general description of conjunction as an object of the research, facts and data display.

Chapter IV presents research data and research findings.

Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Frame of Theory

1. Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan, cohesion is a part of the system of a language.²⁷ It indicates that the forms of coherence in texts are the scope of language in which grammar and discourse are most connected. The major patterns of cohesion, according to Paltridge, were reference, lexical cohesion, conjunction, substitution, and ellipsis.²⁸ It means there are five types of cohesion has relation between some items in the text such as words, phrases and clauses, and other items such as pronouns, nouns, and conjunction.

The next way in which language also contributes to the expressed of text was through the use of conjunction. The conjunction was divided into four categories based on the Halliday and Hasan theory: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.²⁹ It means those are different acts and have different meanings so, there are some categories for expressed those acts.

The researcher also discussed the roles of conjunction in relation to the forms of conjunction already discussed. The role of conjunction, according to Stern, is to connect any of the essential linguistic units: word, clause, sentence, and phrase.³⁰ It indicates that when a conjunction is used with words, sentences,

²⁷ Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R, *Cohesion in English*, (London: Longman, 1976), p.5

²⁸ Paltridge, B, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, (New York: Continuum, 2006), p.130

²⁹ Halliday and Hasan, Op. Cit., p.238

³⁰ Stern, G, *An Outline of English Grammar with Exercises and Answer Key*, (Singapore: Learners Publishing Ltd, 2003), p.101

clauses, and phrases, the function of the conjunction may be distinguished, resulting in certain categories having meaning.

According to Halliday and Hasan, the idea of cohesion is a semantic term that refers to the meaning relationships that exist inside a text and characterize it as such.³¹ It refers to the relationship of meaning that occurs inside a text and defines it as such. Cohesion is defined as the semantic relationships between sentences and how they are conveyed using conjunctions.

2. Speech

Speech is used to communicate someone's views or opinions, to disseminate information, or to raise awareness among a large group of individuals. Clarity of thinking and language, accuracy of facts, and an unbiased view on a subject are all characteristics of good speaking. There are two definitions of speech according to the Oxford dictionary. To begin with, speech is not a simple action carried out by one or more physiologically suited organs.³² From this definition, it can be interpreted that speech is a person's ability to express thoughts that are closely related to the way someone speaks.

A speech is a formal speech or discourse delivered to an audience, but still employing the same source. It implies that one individual acts as a speaker and speaks in front of a group of people on a specific topic. Anwar believes that a speech is defined as a message that conveys a significant issue and is presented orally in public in an official setting.³³ This indicates that almost everyone can give a speech, but only certain people can

³¹Halliday and Hasan, Op. Cit., p.4

³²Sapir, Edward, *Language: An Introduction to The Study of Speech*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.8

³³ Anwar, M. Farid, *Teori & praktek pidato*, (Surabaya: Amin, 1987), p.17

do so under specific situations. That individual is usually powerful; in this situation, it is a leader.

A leader's speech is in the form of a well-organized speech intended to be delivered to the public for a specific reason. The speech's overall goal is to accomplish many goals. To begin, ensure that others comprehend the material. At this point, someone just sends a message without expecting a reaction from the recipient.

Second, persuade people to freely follow our statements. At this point, the people have grown submissive to the messenger's message. Finally, enlist the help of others. At this point, the message being given is intended to be followed or to act as an example for those who hear and witness

3. Conjunction

Bloor and Bloor characterize conjunction as cohesive links between sentences or sections of texts that serve to illustrate significant connections between them.³⁴ While Halliday and Hasan emphasize in their book that a conjunction is not limited to any particular sequence in speech.³⁵ It demonstrates various ideas that link the conjunction between two clauses that are significant in a single phrase and there is no relationship between any specific sequences in the expression in conjunctive connection.

Words that link words, phrases, or clauses are known as conjunctions. It is helpful to define conjunctions according to many experts before proceeding with the discussion. A conjunction, according to Wren and Martin, is a word that only joins

³⁴Bloor, T. and Bloor, M, *The Functional Analysis of English*, (London: Arnold, 1995), p.98

³⁵Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R, *Op. Cit.*, p.227

sentences and occasionally joins words.³⁶ Conjunction joins together sentence and often makes them more compact.

Conjunctions, according to McCarthy, do not initiate backwards or forward investigations for their references, but rather assume textual sequences and represent connections between speech parts.³⁷ A conjunction is defined as a link between words, sentences, clauses, and phrases that combine with a textual sequence and signals and also have a conjunctive meaning in a sentence.

Conjunction, according to Mahendra, is a technique of connecting distinct elements of the text to produce cohesion. Learning and accurately using conjunctions in a new language was difficult.³⁸ It means conjunctions refer to the way used to create cohesiveness in different parts of text become correctly language.

From the preceding explanation, it is clear that the conjunction between two clauses has significance in a single phrase and that there is no specific sequence in the expression of the conjunctive connection. A conjunction, according to Martin, is a component of a semantic system in which the speaker connects sentences based on temporal order, consequence, comparison, and additions.³⁹ Conjunctions are very important in speech and writing. They connect between various kinds of texts and make a sentence into a perfect sentence.

³⁶Wren P. C . Martin. H. *High School English Grammar and Composition*. (New Delhi: S Chand & Co Ltd, 2004). p.129

³⁷McCarthy, M, *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*, (Melbourne, Australia: Cambridge University Press, 1991), p.46

³⁸ Mahendra, I. P. *The Conjunction Analysis in Novel "If I Stay By Gayle Forman"*. (Denpasar: Udayana University, 2013). p.2

³⁹ Martin, J. R, *Conjunction: The logic of English text*. In J. S. Petofi & E. Sozer (Eds.), (Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, 1983), p.1

According to Warriner, there are three kinds of conjunction.⁴⁰ Firstly is coordinating conjunctions, secondly is correlative conjunctions and the thirdly is subordinating conjunctions. Firstly, coordinating conjunction is the most common type of conjunction among other types of conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions may join single words, or they may join groups of words, but they must always join similar elements: e.g. subject + subject, verb phrase + verb phrase, sentence + sentence. When a coordinating conjunction is used to join elements, the element becomes a compound element.

Warriner state that coordinating conjunction are the sentences containing two independent statements of equal rank.⁴¹ Based on Frank that the coordinate conjunction joins structural units that are equal grammatically. The units joined by a coordinate conjunction are labeled compound.⁴²

The main function of coordinating conjunction is to join words, phrases, and clauses together, which are usually grammatically equal. Aside from that, this type of conjunctions is placed in between the words or groups of words that it links together. Beason and Lester state that using coordinate conjunction is the most common way to join independent clauses. Focuses on the most common coordinating conjunction; *and*, *but*, and *or*.⁴³ The examples: Sally turned on the TV, **and** we all watched the election returns.

⁴⁰ Warriner, John .E., *Warriner's English Grammar And Composition first course*, (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982), p. 68

⁴¹Warriner, E. John, *English Composition and Grammar benchmark edition* (United States: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc, 1988), p. 345

⁴² Marcella Frank, *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.206

⁴³ Larry Beason and Mark Lester, *A Commonsense Guide to Grammar and Usage, Sixth edition* (Boston: Bedford, 2011), p. 14.

Secondly, correlative conjunction. According to Chalker, correlative conjunction is a conjunction that split around an adjective or adverb.⁴⁴ Correlative conjunctions are more similar to coordinating conjunctions because the sentence fragments they connect are usually equal. There are several connective words refer to correlative conjunction: “Either...nor...”, “Neither...nor...”, “Both...and...”, and “Not only...but also...”

Thirdly, subordinating conjunctions. Frank states that subordinate conjunction is grammatically part of the clause it introduces, it is never separated comma.⁴⁵ Watson argued subordinate conjunction connects word groups that are not equal. Subordinate conjunctions begin a subordinate clause – a groups words that contains a subject and verb but cannot stand alone as a sentence. The subordinate conjunctions connect the subordinate clause to main clause, which can stand alone.⁴⁶

According to Frank, a subordinate conjunction can divide into four basic groups, (1) Single- Word Subordinate Conjunction, e.g. after and because, (2) Two-word Conjunctions, e.g. but that and as if, (3) Subordinate Conjunctions beginning with prepositional phrases, e.g. as and for fear that, and (4) Split Conjunctions, e.g. so... that and such athat.

a. Types of Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan, conjunction divided into four types as described as

⁴⁴SylviaChalker, *Current English Grammar*, (London: Macmillian Publisher, 1984), p.237

⁴⁵Marcella frank, *Op .Cit.*, p.215

⁴⁶ Three Watson, *Grammar and Usage* (New York: Saddleback Publishing, 2000), p. 103

additive, adversative, causal and temporal:⁴⁷

The first type is additive. Halliday and Hasan thought, additive conjunction acts to structurally coordinate or link by adding to the presupposed item. Halliday and Hasan also added that additive relation was somewhat which was different from coordination appropriate, although it was no doubt derivable from coordination appropriate which could be seen from.⁴⁸

Although additive indicates something rather looser and less structural than what it meant by coordinate. The reason was a coordinate pair function as a single unit. It means additive relation is expression as link by adding to the proper item with purpose to get understanding to a sentence. In additive include *and, or, more ever, likewise, furthermore, beside that, on the other hand, for example, thus, etc.*

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. Considering cohesive relations, and, or, and nor type can be grouped under the heading of additive. Halliday and Hasan argue coordination is said to be realized in the form of a particular structural relation since it is incorporated into linguistic structure.⁴⁹

There are some words, sentence, clause, and phrase that join with conjunction which classified as additive in Obama speech.

⁴⁷Halliday, M.A.K. and Hasan, R. *Op. Cit.*,

⁴⁸*Ibid*, p.244

⁴⁹*Ibid*, p.233

One example is:

“I had a chance to talk to President-elect Trump last night about 3:30 in the morning, I think it was, to congratulate him on winning the election. *And* I had a chance to invite him to come to the White House tomorrow to talk about making sure that there is a successful transition between our presidencies.”⁵⁰ (paragraph 2)

Based on the data above, the conjunction *and* was straight forward shape of additive relation, because *and* utilized alone as a cohesive item. Conjunctions *and* are used as conjunctions that connect two sentences that have an equal position.

The second type is adversative. Adversative conjunction is explained as introducing an item of information which is ‘contrary to expectation’.⁵¹ The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation. Contrary to expectation as the basic meaning of the adversative relation.

Examples for adversative type was characterize by such conjunctions as *yet, through, only, but, however, nevertheless, in fact, actually, instead, rather, anyhow*, etc. There are some words, sentences, clauses, and phrases that join with conjunction which classified as adversative in Obama speech.

⁵⁰Barack Obama, *Presidential Election Outcome Address*, (Washington, D.C. 9/11/16), p.1

⁵¹M.A.K Halliday and Hasan Ruqaiya, *Cohesion in English* (New York and London: Longman .1976) p.250

One other thing is:

“Now, it is no secret that the president-elect and I have some pretty significant differences. *But* remember, eight years ago President Bush and I had some pretty significant differences.”⁵²
(Paragraph 3)

Based on the data above, conjunction *but* it is a form of constrative relation that is in the adversative conjunction type. Conjunctions *but* are used as conjunctions that express comparisons between sentences.

The third type of conjunction is causal. According to Halliday and Hasan, the causal conjunction expressed result, reason and purpose.⁵³ It means, the causal relation has meaning result, reason and purpose if join with sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. So, interpretation of the speaker and hearer become proper.

Examples for causal relation expressed by conjunction such as *so, then, for, because, as a result, therefor, in that case, otherwise, for this reason, in this end*, etc. There are some words, sentence, clause, and phrase that join with conjunction which classified as causal in Obama speech.

One example is:

“And one thing you realize quickly in this job is that the presidency and the vice presidency is bigger than any of us. *So*, I have instructed my team to follow the example that President Bush's

⁵²Barack Obama, *Presidential Election Outcome Address*, (Washington, D.C. 9/11/16), p.1

⁵³Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English*, p.243

team set eight years ago, and work as hard as we can to make sure that this is a successful transition for the President-elect -- *because* we are now all rooting for his success in uniting and leading the country.”⁵⁴ (Paragraph 4)

Based on the data above, the paragraph shows the results and reasons for the sentence. Conjunctions *so* and *because* become a signals that can be deciphered as results and reasons if *so* and *because* they are joined in sentences, phrases, clauses, and words.

The last type is temporal. Halliday and Hasan argue that the temporal and links which expressed signaling sequence or time.⁵⁵ It means the temporal conjunction are the relations between two successive sentences and these relation in external terms as content may be simply one of the sequences in time and the one is subsequent to the other.

Examples for temporal included *next, after that, finally, before that, at least, secondly, at once, up to now, at this point, to resume*, etc. There are some words, sentence, clause, and phrase that join with conjunction which classified as temporal in Obama speech one other thing is:

That's the way politics works sometimes. We -- We try really hard to persuade people that we're right *and then* people vote. *And then* if we lose, we learn from our mistakes.”⁵⁶ (Paragraph 14)

⁵⁴Barack Obama, *Presidential Election Outcome Address*, (Washington, D.C. 9/11/16), p.2

⁵⁵Halliday and Hasan, *Cohesion in English*, p.261

⁵⁶Barack Obama, *Presidential Election Outcome Address*, (Washington, D.C. 9/11/16), p.3

Based on the data above, *and then* is a simple form of temporal relation. The conjunction *and then* has a sequential meaning. The conjunction *and then* in the paragraph above that indicates the sequence of each event.

b. The Function of Conjunction

The conjunctions is often used to choose between putting the conjoined clause of headed by the conjunction first and putting it second in ending of a sentence, because the beginning of the sentence is clearly to know the purpose of a sentence. So, the researcher made choice to explain the functions of conjunction that is appropriate with the types of conjunction which has been explained before.

Based on Stern, the functions of conjunction is to join any of the following language units such as word, clause, sentence, and phrase to another.⁵⁷ It means the functions of conjunction can distinguishable become some categories which have a meaning if a conjunction join with words, sentences, clauses, and phrases. The categories from the functions of conjunctions explainable like the examples as follow:⁵⁸

a) Conjunction joins one word to another

From data source: Michelle *and* I

b) Conjunction joins one clause to another

From data source: I said before, *and* I will say again

⁵⁷Stern, G, *An Outline of English Grammar with Exercises and Answer Key*. (Singapore. Learners Publishing Ltd, 2003),p.101

⁵⁸ Sasmita, Rahayuni, Qomariana, *Conjunctions and their functions in "Dwellers of the night" by Anthony Barnhart*, (Denpasar: Universitas Udayana, 2016), p.190

c) Conjunction joins one sentence to another

From data source: All of you came together in small towns and big cities, a whole bunch of you really young, *and* you decided to believe. *and* you knocked on doors and you made phone calls.

d) Conjunction joins one phrase to another

From data source: rule of law, *and* a respect for each other.

The data above show the examples of each categories from the functions of conjunction. Besides, the functions of conjunction has different meaning if the conjunction join with words, sentences, clauses, and phrases because every conjunction has different meaning in the respect of the functions of the conjunction itself.

B. 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 3, 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.

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