CONJUNCTION OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN SPEECH TEXT
OF GERMAN PRIME MINISTER ANGELA MERKEL

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Abstract
Cohesion of a discourse is divided into two aspects, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In this study what will be examined is grammatical cohesion, especially the conjunction of grammatical cohesion. This study aims to identify the forms of the conjunction of grammatical cohesion in the text of the speech of German Prime Minister Angela Merkel. This research is a qualitative research. The design in this study is content analysis with descriptive characteristics, namely the presentation of data based on the object of research. The results showed that the language elements in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences as part of the reference of two sentences in pairs to find out the cohesive relationship was evenly distributed. The percentage of the use of grammatical cohesion in the aspect of conjunction includes (1) additive conjunction (combined) is 153 findings or 45%; (2) causal conjunctions (cause) is 89 findings or 26%; (3) adversative conjunctions (contradictions) is 66 findings or 19%; (4) temporal conjunctions (time) is 35 findings or 10%. The data shows that additive conjunction is the most dominant type of conjunction used in Angela Merkel's text.

Keywords: Grammatical Cohesion, Conjunction, Speech Text, Angela Merkel.

1. Introduction
Language and culture are two things that can not be separated. Language is a product or part of culture. Language is born from a particular cultural community. It is created by people in the community who also have a special culture in the environment. Automatically the phrase used to express something is closely related to the local culture. Pelz (2002: 23) state that: Sprache macht es dem Menschen möglich, seine eigene Situation, seine
The characteristic of good speech text and form a unity of meaning where the sentences used to express the relationship between propositions that must be cohesive and coherent. Halliday and Hasan (1998) stated that cohesion functions as a series of meaning ties to connect one component in the text (discourse) with what has been mentioned before. By referring to this opinion, it can be concluded that a number of sentences can be considered one text (discourse) as a whole if the sentences are interrelated.

The object of the study was the speech text of German Prime Minister, Angela Merkel. Angela Merkel is a politician who served as Germany's first female Prime Minister. As the Prime Minister signified the love and trust of the German society well. In addition, Angela Merkel was also lined up by Forbes magazine as the most influential woman in the world in 2018. It was because Merkel was considered to have a role in handling the European economic crisis.

Political discourse analysis is based on the principle that people's perceptions of certain problems or
concepts can be influenced by language. One of the political discourses analysis is a political speech which invites the text-consuming to believe the truth of the disclaimer's claims. It must be realized that discourse which involves many people is always arranged or arranged in such a way that there are ideological contents hidden in linguistic structures. Therefore, in delivering a speech one must pay attention to the cohesive elements of the text so that the text will remain intact and unified and can be easily understood by the listener.

In this study, it was preferred to analyze the speech text cohesive using Halliday approach. It was because the approach used by Halliday to analyze cohesion is considered in more detail, which was illustrated by the division of cohesion into (1) grammatical cohesion that was manifested through references, substitutions, ellipsis, conjunctions and (2) lexical cohesion which was realized through repetition, synonymy, hyponymy / hyperonymy, merimini, antonimi. Furthermore, this study only focused on the conjunction of grammatical cohesion found in Angela Merkel's speech.

2. Method

This study conducted two approaches, namely methodological and theoretical approaches. The methodological approach is a qualitative descriptive approach that aimed to explain the grammatical cohesion conjunctions markers of German language contained in Angela Merkel's speech. Bogdan and Taylor (1992: 21-22) stated that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people observed.

According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative Methods as procedur of research that generates descriptive data in the form of the written word or spoken of people and behavior that can be observed. This approach is directed at the individual and background in holistic (whole). So in this case should not be isolated individual or organization into variable or hypothesis, but need to see it as part of a unitA qualititative approach is expected to be able to produce in-depth descriptions of speech, writing, and / or behavior that can be observed from a
particular individual, group, community, or organization in a particular context setting which is studied from a holistic, comprehensive and holistic perspective.

The second approach is a theoretical approach. The theoretical approach in this study conducted the discourse analysis approach. From an internal perspective, discourse is studied in terms of the types, structure and relationships of its parts. From an external aspect, discourse is examined in terms of the discourse's relationship with the speaker, the thing being discussed, and the speaking partner. The purpose of the discourse analysis was to reveal the language rules that construct the discourse, producing discourse, understanding discourse, and symbolizing a matter in discourse. The purpose of discourse analysis was to provide discourse (as a language exponent) in its function as a communication tool. The discourse used in this study was the speech of Germany Prime Minister Angela Merkel who looked for the cohesion element of the speech text.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Results

Sumarlam (2003: 32) stated that conjunction is a kind of grammatical cohesion performed by connecting one element to another in a discourse. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 238) divided conjunctions into four types including additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. From the results of the analysis, 334 findings found using conjunction cohesion. In the speech, conjunction cohesion found 4 markers, namely additive as many as 153 findings, resistance (adversative) as many as 62 findings, cause (causal) as many as 89 findings, and time (temporal) as many as 30 findings. The finding of elliptical cohesion markers are explained in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Conjunction Form</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Additive conjunction</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>45 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Conjunction Cohesion

145
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adversative conjunction</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>19 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Causal Conjunction</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Temporal Conjunction</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the grammatical aspect of connector or conjunction, 343 data were found. In the text of the political speech, conjunction cohesion found 4 markers, namely a conjunction (additive) as many as 153 findings, resistance conjunction (adversative) as many as 62 findings, causal conjunction as many as 89 findings, and temporal conjunction as many as 30 findings. The most dominant conjunction was an conjunctive conjunction characterized by a combination of two nouns that have the same position. Then in adversative conjunction was a conjunction that functions to connect two things by comparing the two things. In the speech text, four markers were found, namely aber ‘but’ as many as 40 findings, obwohl ‘although’ as many as 5 findings, oder ‘or’ as many as 14 findings and sondern...auch ‘but also’ as many as 7 findings. In the causal conjunction found three markers, namely weil ‘because’ as many as 11 findings, denn ‘because’ as many as 6 findings, and dass ‘that’ as many as 72 findings. Furthermore, the temporal conjunction found four markers, namely wenn 'when' there were 19 findings, bevor 'before' as many as 2 findings, bis 'until' as many as 5 findings and nach 'after' as many as 9 findings.

3.2. Discussion
3.2.1. Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunctions (combination) are the conjunction that functions to combine two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that have an equal position. In the text of Angela Merkel's speech using German language was only found a marker, namely und ‘and’ as many as 153 findings. Data form additive conjunction cohesion devices, showed the following below.

PAM(7): Herr Präsident! Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,
gutenMorgen!
PAM(11): Meine Damen und Herren!
PAM(21): Aber, liebe Kolleginnen und
Kollegen, unabhängig von diesen guten Zahlen und Wertenerreichen unständig beunruhigende Nachrichten aus allen Teilen der Welt, leider auch aus Teilen, die sehr nah an der Europäischen Union liegen: die schrecklichen Bilder aus Syrien inklusive der Bilder von Giftgasangriffen in jüngster Zeit, die Kündigung des Atomabkommen mit Iran durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, die Bombardierung von Stellungen auf den Golanhöhen durch den Iran, ein drohender Handelsstreit zwischen den USA und der Europäischen Union, tägliche Waffenstillstandsverletzungen an der Kontaktilinie in der Ukraine, Terroropfer auch am letzten Wochenende wieder in Paris und in Indonesien; celebrating 70 years of Israel’s founding, but at the same time, 59 Palestinians were killed and many injured.

However, ladies and gentlemen, despite the amazing numbers and values, which we have achieved, there are still unpleasant news from all parts of the world, and also unfortunate from areas that are very close to the European Union: depictions and horrific events from Syria such as attack using poisonous gas that occurred lately, the cancellation of the Atomic agreement with Iran through the United States, bombing several locations in the Golan Heights by Iran, which triggered a trade dispute between the United States and the European Union, victims a ceasefire that continues to emerge every day on the border in Ukraine, victims of the terrorist movement last week that occurred in Paris and in Indonesia; celebrating 70 years of Israel’s founding, but at the same time, 59 Palestinians were killed and many injured.

The word und ‘and’ in the finding data above indicate the combination of two nouns that have the same position. The phrase Kolleginnen und Kollegen 'colleague' uses the word und to combine feminine and masculine elements from the peer noun (Nomen). The phrase Damen und Herren ‘ladies and gentlemen’ or can also be interpreted as ‘audience and presence’ also uses the word und as a combination of feminine and masculine elements. Zahlen und Werten's phrase 'numbers and values' uses the word und to add information or ideas in a sentence, which implies that not only shows amazing numbers, but also has amazing values. The phrase den USA und der Europäischen Union ‘America and the European Union’ uses the word und as a
confirmation that there is a trade dispute between the two countries. The phrase *in Paris und in Indonesia* ‘in Paris and in Indonesia’ uses the word *und* as a confirmation that Paris and Indonesia have the same problem, namely terror attack.

### 3.2.2. Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunctions are the conjunction that functions to connect two things by comparing them. In the text of Angela Merkel's speech using Germany language, four markers were found, namely *aber* ‘but’ as many as 40 findings, *obwohl* 'although’ as many as 5 findings, *oder* ‘or’ as many as 14 findings and *sondern ... auch* ‘but also’ as many as 7 findings. The findings of the form of adversative conjunction cohesion devices were showed the following below.

**PAM (34):** *Dieses Abkommen ist alles andere als ideal; aber der Iran hält sich nach allen Erkenntnissen der Internationalen Atomenergiebehörde an die Verpflichtungenaus diesem Abkommen.*

The agreement is far from ideal, however Iran has complied with the agreement after the findings of the international atomic energy body.

The word *aber* in the above findings shows that there is a merging of two sentences between the clause and the main sentence, however it has a conflict. It is seen that Iran still obeys the agreement agreed upon even though the agreement is not ideal.

**PAM (51):** *Ich glaube, es ist aller Mühe wert – obwohl ich mir keine Illusionen hinsichtlich der Kompliziertheit dieses Konfliktsmache –, dass wir unpolitisch stärker engagieren.*

I believe that all struggles are valuable, struggles play a greater role in politics, **even though** I don't want this conflict to be more complicated.

The word *obwohl* 'although' in the above findings shows that there is a merging of two sentences between the clause and the main sentence, but it has a conflict. Then it supposed as a struggle.

**PAM (200):** *Der eine Teilkommt dann*
A part comes from America or Asia; and the other part, the battery, also obviously comes from Asia.

The word oder 'or' in the above findings shows a combination of two sentences that have a conflict. It can be seen that Angela Merkel is comparing imported goods from the Americas and Asia.

PAM (277): Wir investieren übrigens nicht nur Steuergelder, sondern wir haben auch die Erlöse aus der Versteigerung der 5G-Frequenzen; wir werden daraus was machen.

We not only invest through tax money, but also the results of improving 5G services; from there we will do something.

The word sondern ... auch 'but also' in the findings above shows the merging of two sentences, namely clauses and clauses which have conflict. It was seen that Angela Merkel explained that her investment was not only in the tax sector but also in technology, namely the development of 5G.

3.3.3. Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunctions (cause) are the conjunction that serve to explain that an event occurred for a particular cause. When a clause is marked by a conjunction of causes, the parent sentence is the result. In the text of Angela Merkel's speech using German language, three markers were found, namely weil 'because' there were 11 findings, denn 'because' there were 6 findings, and dass 'that' were 72 findings. Findings of the forms of causal conjunction cohesion devices include.

PAM (40): Wir glauben, dass man besser miteinander reden kann und muss – ich sage das ausdrücklich, weil das ballistische Raketenprogrammauch gerade eine Gefährdung der Sicherheit Israels ist.

We believed that this can and should be discussed with each other - I emphasize that because the ballistic missile program threatens Israel's security -. 
The word *weil* 'because' in the sentence above indicates a causal relationship. Because it is indicated by the *das ballistische Raketenprogrammauch und gerade clause eineGefährdung der SicherheitIsraels ist* 'the ballistic missile program threatens Israel's security' while the result was indicated by the *glaubenwir clause, dass man bessermiteinanderweiterredenkann und muss* 'must be discussed with each others'.

PAM (81): *Es war richtig, ein Cyberkommandoeinzurichten; denn die hybride Kriegführung ist zum Beispiel Teil der Militärdoktrin Russlands – ganz offiziell beschrieben.*

It is a truth to establish *because* hybrid warfare is one of Russia's military doctrines, as has been officially announced.

The word *denn* ‘because’ in the sentence above shows a causal relationship. Because this is indicated by the *die hybride clause Kriegführung ist zum Beispiel Teil der Militärdoktrin Russlands* ‘the way of hybrid warfare is one of Russia's military doctrines’ while the result was indicated by the *ein Cyberkommandoeinzurichten clause* ‘establishing Cyberkommando’.

PAM (55): *Wir versuchen, das Abkommen von Minsk wiederzubeleben, obwohl es schon deprimierend ist, dass es jede Nacht zu Waffenstillstandsverletzungen an der Kontaktlinie kommt.*

We tried to revive and resurrect the Minsk agreement, although very disappointing and sad, that there were always ceasefire victims falling every night at the contact line location.

The word *dass* ‘that’ in the sentence above indicates a causal relationship. This is indicated by the *Nach zu ice jede clause Waffenstillstandsverletzungen an der Kontaktlinie kommt* 'there is always a truce victim who falls every night at the contact line location.' While the result is indicated by the clause *das Abkommen von Minsk wiederzubeleben* 'always revives and re-implements the Minsk agreement' while the result was shown by the clause *das Abkommen von Minsk*
wiederzubeleben 'reviving and re-establishing the Minsk agreement'.

3.3.4. Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunctions (time) are the conjunctions that serve to explain the time relationship between two things or events. These temporal conjunctions can explain an unequal or equal relationship. In the text of Angela Merkel's speech using German language, four markers are found, namely wenn 'when' there are 19 findings, bevor 'before' 2 findings, bis 'until' 5 findings and nach 'after' 9 findings. Findings of the form of causal conjunctions cohesion devices include the following below.

PAM (226) : Jetzt ist es bei der künstlichen Intelligenz so: Sie entwickelt sich nur gut, wenn sie viele große Datenmengen verarbeiten kann.

Nowadays, it's all about artificial intelligence: the development of artificial intelligence will be amazing when it can handle large amounts of data.

The word wenn 'if' above shows the relationship between two events that indicate a chronological relationship in a text, namely from der künstlichen Intelligenz so:

Sie entwickelt sich nur gut 'about artificial intelligence: the development of artificial intelligence will be amazing' then

die viele große Datenmengen verarbeiten can 'handle large amounts of data'. In other words, the conjunction is used to mark text that has a sequence of events.

PAM (158) : Bevor Grenzfrage nicht geklärt sind, niemals Beitritte eines Landes!

Before the border issue is resolved, no one can enter any country!

The word bevor 'before' above denotes the connection between two events that signify a chronological connection in a text, namely the NiemalsBeitritte eines Landes! 'No one can enter any country' before

Grenzfrage nicht geklärt sind 'border issue is resolved'. In other word, the first thing to do is solve the border problem, and then people will be free to enter any country.

Conjunction of grammatical cohesion have an important role in the formation of texts so the text is arranged
coherently. Furthermore, the text will be conveyed clearly as a political speech delivered in front of the general public. Although Angela Merkel's political speech was a long and politically nuanced speech, her intentions and objectives were clearly conveyed. This is in line with Halliday and Hasan which states that cohesion functions as a series of meaning ties to connect one component in the text (discourse) with what was mentioned earlier.

CONCLUSION

Angela Merkel was the first female Prime Minister of Germany. Merkel is very loved and trusted by the German people. Although the speech was a political speech, the community as a whole was still able to understand it easily. It is because the speech does not lose its meaning and is not difficult to understand. The description involves complete grammatical cohesion of conjunction. The use of these devices makes Angela Merkel's speech easy to understand and unambiguous. Where there are variations in language that make speech more interesting and are composed of elements in the form of regular and systematic lingual units so that they show the wrangling of ideas expressed through cohesiveness.

Based on the description of the results and discussion it could be concluded that the text of the German Prime Minister Angela Merkel's speech had a fairly good level of cohesion in terms of the grammatical aspect of conjunction. In the speech text found 343 grammatical conjunction cohesion devices consisting of: 1) additive conjunction; 2) adversative conjunction; 3) causal conjunctions; and 4) temporal conjunctions.

REFERENCES


