

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*

eigenen Sinneswahrnehmungen, seinen Standort usw, zu benennen. It means that language allows humans to indicate the situation, response, location and others. Saragih (2008: 52) stated that the structure of language is determined by the functions of what language does or more precisely the functions performed by humans using language to meet humans needs as members of the society. In analyzing language, there are several approaches, one of those approaches is discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is focused on the structure of spoken language naturally, as found in texts such as speech , essays, notifications, traffic signs, and chapters on a text. One of discourse form is speech text. Speech is a form of communication carried out by a sender (destinateur) to several or many recipients (destinataire). In practice, speech must be adapted to the circumstances and conditions of the recipient (destinataire) so that the message to be conveyed can be received and well digested by the recipient (destinataire). In formal situations, speech by reading a text is more desirable because it is more arranged in order.

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, merimimi, 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 qualitative 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.

3.1. 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 1. Conjunction Cohesion

No.	Conjunction Form	Total	Percentage
1.	Additive conjunction	153	45 %

3. Result and Discussion

2.	Adversative conjunction	66	19 %
3.	Causal Conjunction	89	26 %
4.	Temporal Conjunction	35	10 %
TOTAL		343	100 %

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 KolleginnenundKollegen, gutenMorgen!*

PAM(11): *MeineDamenundHerren!*

PAM(21): *Aber, liebeKolleginnenund*

Kollegen, unabhängig von diesenguten Zahlen und Wertenerreichen unstätlich beunruhigende Nachrichten aus allen Teilen der Welt, leidet 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 Atomabkommens mit dem 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 Kontaktlinie in der Ukraine, Terroropfer, auch am letzten Wochenende wieder in Paris und in Indonesien;

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 Verpflichtungen aus 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 Konflikts mache –, 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 Teil kommt dann*

*ausAmerikaoderAsien;
derandereTeil, die
Batterie, kommtauch,
definitiv,ausAsien.*

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 Ver-
steigerung der 5G-
Frequenzen; wir werden
daraus etwas 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 weiter-
reden kann und muss – ich
sage das ausdrücklich, weil
das ballistische Raketen-
programm auch gerade
eine Gefährdung der Sicher-
heit 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 Raketenprogramm auch und gerade clause eine Gefährdung der Sicherheit Israels* 'the ballistic missile program threatens Israel's security' while the result was indicated by the *glauben wir clause, dass man besser miteinander weiterreden kann und muss* 'must be discussed with each others'.

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

It is a truth to establish Cyber-kommando **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 Kriegsführung 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 Cyberkommando einzurichten 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 *Nacht zu 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) :*Jetztistesbei der künstlichenIntelligenz so: Sie entwickeltsichnurgut, wennsievielegroße Datenmengenverarbeiten kann.*

Nowadays, it's all about artificialintelligence: 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*

künstlichenIntelligenz so: *Sieentwickeltsichnurgut* 'about artificial intelligence: the development of artificial intelligence will be amazing' then

sievielegroßeDatenmengenverarbeiten *can* 'handle large amounts of data'. In other words, the conjunction is used to mark text that has a sequence of events.

PAM (158) :*BevorGrenzfragennicht geklärtsind, niemals BeitritteinesLandes!*

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 *NiemalsBeitritteinesLandes!* 'No one can enter any country' before *Grenzfragennichtgeklärtsind* '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.

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