

# COMPARING CONJUNCTIVE RELATIVE FOUND IN INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP

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## Abstract:

*This research deals with Conjunctive Relation found in President Obama's speech compared to President Trump's speech. In this case, both speeches are compared using conjunctive relation in Halliday and Matthiessen theory. The objectives of this research are (1) finding out what are the conjunctive relation processes found in President Obama's speech (2) finding out what are the conjunctive relation processes found in President Trump's speech (3) finding out what conjunctive relation process dominates both President Obama and President Trump's speeches and what does the differences. In order to reach these three objectives, the researcher uses the theory of Halliday. According to Halliday there are five types of conjunction known as additive, adversative, causal, continuative and temporal. Seen from the kind of data analyzed, this is a qualitative research because this research is framed in terms of using words instead of numbers. The percentage of conjunctive relation found in both President Obama and President Trump's inaugural speech revealed the additive relation as the most dominant conjunctive relation. President Obama's inaugural speech style was more communicative, evocative and its message conveyed orderly. While, Trump's style was more conversationally, but it was able to awaken audiences through huge topics were delivered. President Obama and President Trump were able to have credible inaugural speech because they tend to play with the discourses that are indicating promise and request. All those process types were used because both candidates wanted to make their speeches natural, influencing emotionally and convincing psychologically.*

**Keyword:** *Conjunctive Relative, Inaugural Speech, President Obama, President Donald Trump.*

## 1. Introduction

Speech is a familiar feature of daily life that people never pause to define. Bloomfield & Sapir (1921) stated that speech as an uttered communication that people has an instinct when expresses their feeling. It shows that people produce speech naturally in communication. Every speech contains meaning because speech can be defined successfully when it effects to the hearer's auditory perceptions that are translated into the appropriate and intends to flow of imagery or thought or both combined (Setyaningrum & Susanto, 2019). The speaker must strongly assure that the hearers understand what the speaker wants to deliver.

In United States of America, the elected president has the opportunity to deliver the vision and mission on inauguration day. The "inaugural address" is a speech given during this ceremony which informs the people of their intentions as a leader (Setimaji et al., 2019). At its core, the purpose of an inaugural speech is primarily ceremonial rather than political, although whenever an elected official or candidate speaks, one can assume the remarks will have political implications (Suhadi & Baluqiah, 2017). President Obama's inauguration speech in 2009 carried the message of global cooperation and 8 building relations abroad. On the path forward, President Obama said "Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America". Eight years later, President Trump's speech in 2016 was marked by a shift inward, putting America's interests ahead of other nations. To strengthen their vision, President Trump said "We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American. We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world – but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first". President Obama and President Trump were able to have credible inaugural speech because they tended to play with the discourses that was indicating implementations than just thoughts or opinions.

The discourse needs the connecting of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs coherently (Cutting, 2002). One of the ways to connect the words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs coherently is the use of conjunction in the text (Arifah et al., 2019). The conjunction has an important role in writing the text. According to Mubenga (2014), the conjunction system consists of connectives that are cohesive resources establishing connection between clauses, clause complexes, and paragraphs in the given text. Halliday in the book *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (2013) introduced the meaning of cohesion lexically and grammatically in written discourse. The prepositions also involve relations which function cohesively. A conjunction adjunct normally has the first position in the sentence. Conjunctive expressions

occur in two or more or less synonymous forms with or without demonstrative or 9 preposition and adverb or in phrase like as a result, or followed by a preposition such as of and that such as instead of that, as a result of that, inconsequence of that (Mohammed, 2015). It is concluded that those are under the heading of conjunction. This semantic cohesion operated conjunctively.

The inaugural speech will be analyzed through conjunctive relations. The use of conjunctive relations analysis can reveal the implementations that the speaker wished to convey. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), there are four relations in conjunction namely additive relation, adversative relation, temporal relation, and causal relation. First, additive relation is about adding or combining two statements, and events in speech. The conjunction used in additive relation is either “and, besides, either”. Second, the adversative relation is for comparing each statement or event in speech. The conjunction used in adversative relation is either “similarly, rather, by contrast”. Third, temporal relation is for ordering statement or event, the conjunction used in temporal relation is either “once, then, first”. Lastly, a causal relation is for explaining the statement or event in speech such as explaining why, what, and how the statements or the events are happening. The conjunction used in causal relation is either “needless to say, nevertheless, and anyway.”

This study discussed the types and frequencies of conjunctive relations used in speech. Knowing that the conjunction is very important in connecting the words, phrases, and sentences in the writings, this study will investigate the use of conjunctive relations of President Obama’s inaugural speech in 2009 and President Trump’s inaugural speech in 2016. To investigate the speech, 10 this study will use the theory of Halliday & Matthiessen (2014). Therefore, based on the description above the researcher conducts the study entitled “**Comparing Conjunctive Relative Found Innagural Speech of President Obama and President Donald Trump**”.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Notions of Cohesion

Halliday & Hasan (1976:4) stated that the concept of cohesion in a text is related to semantic ties or relations of meanings that exist within the text, and that defines it as a text. It means that cohesion is based on lexical and grammatical relationships that make sentence sequences as connected discourse and they are a great extent realized by the application of various types of cohesive ties. Cohesive relations can be found within a sentence and between sentences,

and because the strength of cohesion was more on the grammatical structure, so the occurrence of them within a sentence was less important. Within a text, if a previously mentioned item was referred to again and was dependent upon another element, it was considered a tie. Without semantic ties, sentences or utterances seemed to lack any type of relationship to each other and might not be considered text. It happened because in which a single word of sentence presupposed the other, in the sense that it could not be effectively decoded or united except by recourse to it (Halliday & Hasan, 1967). For example, “Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fire proof dish.” The word “them” presupposes “apples” and provided a semantic tie between the two sentences, thus creating cohesion. Cohesion created interdependency in text. Martin & Rose (2007) confirmed that cohesion is present when the elements between the presupposing and the presupposed related 18 potentially connected into a text. In other words, cohesion was when independence and dependency of the text existed to make a text. Cohesion had some kinds of markers which were called cohesive devices. In English, Halliday and Hassan classified five main categories of cohesive devices as follows (Baker, 1992; Halliday & Hasan, 1976):

### **1. References**

It is a relationship which holds between two linguistic expressions. For example: Mrs. Thatcher has resigned. She announced her decision this morning (M. Baker, 1992:181). The pronoun she points to Mrs. Thatcher within the textual world itself. Reference, in the textual rather than the semantic sense exists when the reader has to retrieve the identity of what is being talked about by referring to another expression in the immediate context.

### **2. Substitution and Ellipsis**

In substitution, an item (or items) is replaced by another item (or items), whether ellipsis involves the omission of an item (M. Baker, 1992:186-187). Here is the example of substitution: You think Joan already knows? –I think everybody does. Items commonly used in substitution in English include do, one, and the same, as in the following example of Ellipsis. Have you been swimming? – Yes I have (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; 167). 19

### **3. Lexical Cohesion**

It refers to the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organizing relations within a text. Halliday and Hassan in Akindele (2011) stated that

lexical cohesion is established through the structure of lexis or vocabulary. Lexical cohesion encompasses reiteration and collocation. Also, it involves using the characteristics and features of words as well as the group relationship among them to achieve cohesion. There are two main types of lexical devices; reiteration and collocation. Here is the example of lexical cohesion: I met some young ladies at the conference. The ladies were good looking (Akindele, 2011).

#### **4. Conjunction**

This term is rather different from the other cohesive relations. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by using specific meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse. Conjunction signals the way the writer wants the readers to relate what is about to be said to what has been said before (Baker, 1992). Conjunction expresses one of small number of general relations. The main relations are additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative. There is also some uncertainty in the literature as to whether conjunction which occur within 20 sentences can be considered cohesive, since cohesion is considered by some linguists to be a relation between sentences rather than within sentences. For example: They fought a battle. Afterwards, it snowed (M. Baker, 1992:192). Afterwards is considered as conjunction because it establishes a link between two sentences. From the example above, afterwards belongs to the temporal type which has function to indicate that one is subsequent with the other event.

### **2.2 Notion of Conjunction**

Conjunctions are resources for making transition in the unfolding of text. Setyaningrum & Susanto (2019) explained that conjunction happens as an interconnection between process adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining. Those were the logical meaning that linked the activities between messages and sequences. Conjunctions marked relations where one span of text elaborates, extends or enhances another, earlier span of text (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:611). Relations link text segments either in their ideational guise or in their interpersonal guise: they relate either chunks of experience or chunks of interaction. Halliday (2013) classified these relations into internal and external relation. Relations between representations of segments of experience were

called external relations, and conjunctions marking such relations were called external conjunctions.

M. Baker (1992:191) also investigated conjunction and she mentioned some points. First, the same conjunction can be used to signal different relations, depending on the context. Second, conjunctive relations can be expressed by a variety of means; the use of connective is not the only device for expressing a temporal or causal relation, for instance in English, a temporal relation may be expressed by means of a verb such as follow or precede, and a causal relation was inherent in the meanings of verb such as cause and lead to. But it was common for a language user to recognize a semantic relation for example time sequence without any explicit signal. Third, conjunctive relations do not just reflect relations between external phenomena but may also be set up to reflect relations which were internal to the text or communicative situation. For example, temporal relations were not restricted to sequence in real time: they might reflected stages in the unfolding text, for example, the use of first, second and third in this paragraph.

There was the same concept of English conjunction with perangkaian in Bahasa Indonesia. The conjunction covered the use of adjunct as a signal to mark the semantic relationship which they perceived as holding between the sentences they produce. There were six types of Bahasa Indonesia perangkaian (Tarigan, 1993); Adversative; realized by tetapi, namun, bagaimanapun juga, padahal, Kausal (causal); realized by oleh sebab itu, karena itu, sehingga, Koordinatif (Coordinatif); realized dan, atau, di samping itu, Korelatif (Corelative); entah, baik, maupun, demikian juga, Subordinatif; meskipun, kalau, bahwa, and Temporal; realized by sebelum, sesudah, sekarang.

Martin & Rose (2007:115) mentioned that a conjunctive relation has 2 types such as external and internal conjunctions. External conjunction means the conjunctions that were used to relate activities, as they construe a field beyond the text. Internal conjunction means conjunctions that were used to organize texts; as this organization is internal to the text. Then, there was also continuative which explains an additional small set of conjunctive resources. The conjunction had a function as a grammatical resource for linking one clause to the others (Martin & Rose, 2007:116). They had the perspective to make the conjunction as a set of meanings that organize activity sequences on the one hand, and text on the other. In which they wanted to introduce conjunctive as a set of meanings that organized activity and arguments. To introduce the arguments, Martin & Rose (2007) gave some notions as follows:

### 1. **Paratactic**

This term is an independent clause meeting each other. It is about an equal dependency relation between two independent clauses. The term of paratactic came from Greek Para 'beside' and taxis 'arrange'. The conjunction which used in paratactic usually and, 23 and then. For instance "I went off to the classic garden, and I was sitting in the chair" The word clause begin with 'and' can stand independently. In which two clauses also cannot be reversed without reversing its logical meaning.

### 2. **Hypotactic**

This term can be said as hypotactic if independent clause met the dependent clause. To make the whole sentence is not equal to each other. For example "I was told that I was sleeping when he came to my dorm" The clause when he came to my dorm" cannot stand alone until it has an independent clause that explains the sentence.

### 3. **Continuative**

Paratactic and hypotactic are the example of the whole sentence that shows the need of conjunction. However, between independent and dependent clause there is continuative where the conjunction is placed inside a sentence, not as a link. For instance: "We even spoke about freedom". The word 'even' placed in after 'we' is essential as the unexpected things that the writer wants to say. If 'even' was placed before 'we' it will also change its meaning as something not unexpected to the writer or it needs independence as in hypotactic.

## 2.3 **Conjunction Relation**

Conjunctive relation is under the heading of conjunction; therefore it has function as a connector between sentences in a text. In ordinary language there are certain elementary logical relations in existence. This kind of relation is expressed in linguistic structure in the form of coordination, opposition, and etc. In corresponding to these, there are certain texts forming relation represent semantic link between the elements that are constituents of text. Halliday and Hasan (1976) explained the functional differences in conjunction namely: external and internal conjunctions. External conjunctions express the relationship between external phenomena and internal conjunction shows the relationships inherent in the communication process. There are four types of conjunction known as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal (Halliday



& Hasan, 1976:238). Based on statement that the phenomena or form of conjunctive relations can be classified into four categories that may occur in either external or internal conjunctions. The types of conjunction are explained as follows:

### **1. Additive**

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. Coordination is said to be realized in the form of a particular structural relation since it is incorporated into linguistic structure (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:233). While additive indicates something rather looser and less structural than what it meant by coordinate. Hence, if coordinate relation is structural, the additive relation is cohesive. The correlative pairs, such as both ... and, either ... or, and neither ... nor do not occur in general with cohesive function and they restricted to structural coordination within the sentence. The reason is that a coordinate pair functions as a single unit. And, or, and nor may express either the external or the internal type of conjunctive relation. For example and, in the additive context, in fact, there may be no very clearly difference between the two (external or internal); but when 'and' is used alone as a cohesive item, as a distinct from and then, etc., it often seems to have the sense of 'there is something more to be said', which is clearly internal in terms (Halliday and Hasan 1976; 245).

### **2. Adversative**

Based on Halliday & Hasan (1976:250), the basic meaning of the adversative is contrary to expectation. This relation can be derived from the content of what is being said or from the communication process, and from the speaker hearer communication. Adversative may be relation of contrastive (shows by conjunctive but, however, etc.), corrective of meaning and dismissal relations (e.g. instead, rather, at least, in any case, etc.).

### **3. Causal**

So, thus, hence, consequently, accordingly, therefore and a number expressions like as a result, because of that, in consequence, are the causal expression. All of those are regularly combined with initial and. Causal relation showed the relation of result, reason, purpose, and conditional relation. The example forms of the relation are such as so means, as a



result, for this reason, for this purpose. The conditional relation which is under the heading of causal relation means possibly if so, then. The word then is as a simple expression of conditional which means under the circumstances.

#### **4. Temporal**

So, the temporal relation showed the relation between two successive sentences. That was, their relation in external terms, as content may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 261).

#### **5. Continuative**

The meaning of continuative as the conjunctive items is derivable from their meaning as full forms; their phonological reduction is simply a signal that they have in fact a backward-linking function (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 268).

Furthermore, conjunction is also explained by Martin & Rose (2007); conjunction looks at interconnections between processes adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining them. These are logical 34 meanings that link activities and messages in sequences. To describe conjunctions that are used to relate activities, as they construe a field beyond the text these are known as external conjunction and internal conjunction. External conjunctions describe what is happening, and can be found anywhere in the text (Martin & Rose, 2007:116). It means that external conjunctions tend to be more aligned with ideational Meta functions, helping speakers describe experiences and activities for a given context. Some examples of external conjunctions include and, because, but, and if. Internal conjunctions, on the contrary, are used to organize the flow of information, and are often used when a new or different chunk of information is introduced. Internal conjunctions tend to fulfill textual Meta functions, facilitating the organization of texts and connecting logical steps (Martin & Rose, 2007). Examples of internal conjunctions include first of all, in addition, for example, and in conclusion, which demonstrate the sequences and steps of the text or discourse.

The different types of conjunctive relations that enter into cohesion are not the same as the elementary logical relations that are expressed through the structural medium of coordination. The conjunctive relations are textual; they represent the generalized types of connection that it is

recognized as holding between sentences (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2019). The connections express two different meanings, experiential (the linguistic interpretation of experience) and 35 interpersonal (participation in the speech situation). The phenomena of conjunctive relations may occur in either internal or external context. From the functional basis of the semantic system, the conjunction can be placed in the phenomena which constitute in the context of what is being said (external), or in the interaction itself, the social process constitutes the speech even (internal) (Yeh, 2004).

## 2.4 United States Presidential Inauguration

The custom of delivering an address on Inauguration Day started with the very first Inauguration; George Washington's on April 30, 1789. After taking his oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City, He proceeded to the Senate chamber where he read a speech before members of Congress and other dignitaries. His second Inauguration took place in Philadelphia on March 4, 1793, in the Senate chamber of Congress Hall. There, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural address on record; just 135 words before repeating the oath of office.

Every President since Washington had delivered an Inaugural address. While many of the early Presidents read their addresses before taking the oath, current custom dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administer the oath first, followed by the President's speech. William Henry Harrison delivered the longest Inaugural address, at 8,445 words, on March 4, 1841; a bitterly cold, wet day. He died one month later of pneumonia, believed to have been brought on 36 by prolonged exposure to the elements on his Inauguration Day. John Adams' Inaugural address, which totaled 2,308 words, contained the longest sentence, at 737 words. After Washington's second Inaugural address, the next shortest was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth address on January 20, 1945, at just 559 words. Roosevelt had chosen to have a simple Inauguration at the White House in light of the nation's involvement in World War II. In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to take his oath and deliver his Inaugural address through loud speakers. In 1925, Calvin Coolidge's Inaugural address was the first to be broadcast nationally by radio. And in 1949, Harry S. Truman became the first President to deliver his Inaugural address over television airwaves.

Most Presidents used their Inaugural address to present their vision of

America and to set forth their goals for the nation (Suhadi & Baluqiah, 2017). Some of the most eloquent and powerful speeches are still quoted today. In 1865, in the waning days of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln stated, “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.” In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt avowed, “we have nothing to fear but fear itself.” And in 37 1961, John F. Kennedy declared, “And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”

Today, Presidents deliver their Inaugural address on the West Front of the Capitol, but this has not always been the case. Until Andrew Jackson’s first Inauguration in 1829, most Presidents spoke in either the House or Senate chambers. Jackson became the first President to take his oath of office and deliver his address on the East Front Portico of the U.S. Capitol in 1829. With few exceptions, the next 37 Inaugurations took place there, until 1981, when Ronald Reagan’s Swearing-In Ceremony and Inaugural address occurred on the West Front Terrace of the Capitol. The West Front has been used ever since.

In United States, the elected president has the opportunity to deliver the vision and mission on inauguration day. The “inaugural address” is a speech given during this ceremony which informs the people of their intentions as a leader (Setimaji et al., 2019). At its core, the purpose of an inaugural speech is primarily ceremonial rather than political, although whenever an elected official or candidate speaks, one can assume the remarks will have political implications. President Obama’s inauguration speech in 2009 carried the message of global cooperation and building relations abroad. On the path forward, President Obama said “Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust 38 ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America”. Eight years later, President Trump’s speech in 2017 was marked by a shift inward, putting America’s interests ahead of other nations. To strengthen their vision, President Trump said “We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and Hire American. We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world – but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first”. President Obama and President Trump were able to have credible inaugural speech because they tend to play with the discourses that are indicating promise and request.

### 3. Research Methodology

#### 3.1 Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

Research is a way of thinking: examining critically the various aspects of day-to-day professional work; understanding and formulating guiding principles that govern a particular procedure; developing and testing new theories that contribute to the advancement of the practice and profession (Kumar, 2011:1). According to Marczyk et al (2005), there are two types of research, namely quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research is a research which focuses on gathering data by summarizing it numerically. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on gaining an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations.

#### 3.2 Instruments

This study used descriptive qualitative research method. Creswell (2013:4) stated that there are several procedures of qualitative research, namely description and reporting, the creation of key concepts, theory generation and testing. In this study, the focus was to find the conjunctive relation of President Obama's and President Trump's inaugural speech. It also emphasized in the clauses and its constituents and how conjunctive relation can be realized its intention to the hearer

#### 3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

In collecting the data of research, the writer used a document of analysis technique to identify the conjunctive relation in President Obama and President Trump's Inauguration Speech. Some procedures were mentioned as follows:

1. The writer prepared and organized the data. This early stage involved reading and printing the transcript of President Obama's inaugural speech in 2009 and President Trump's inaugural speech in 2014.
2. The writer analyzed the data by breaking up the transcript into clauses.

This stage had a function to eliminate the sentences from script which does not contain the conjunctive relation. The writer just put the conjunctive relation in every clause to continue in the next stage. For example: *Now, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions, who suggest that our system cannot tolerate too many big plans.* So, the result of elimination will be "*Now, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions,*"

3. The writer identified and classified every conjunctive relation using Halliday and Matthiessen theories. Halliday and Matthiessen classified the conjunctive relations into four types such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Below is the example of how the writer will display the data.
4. The writer made the result of total conjunctive relations into percentages and charts.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentages

F = Frequency of conjunctive relations

N = Number of cases (total frequent, total individual)

5. The writer made the result of total conjunctive relations into percentages and charts. From the chart of percentages, the writer will know the most used conjunctive relations in President Obama and President Trump's inaugural speech.

The writer interpreted the data taken from the results of analysis. After that, the writer will be drawing a conclusion and giving suggestion based on the findings of the study.

## 4. Findings

### 4.1. Sub Findings

#### 1. **Conjunctive relations found in President Obama's inaugural speech**

Based on the analysis of the conjunctive relation in President Obama's inaugural speech, there were 24 ties of conjunctive relation gained as the data of this study. The type, the frequency, and the percentage of the occurrences of the conjunctive relation in this study were presented in table as follows:

Table 4.1

Types of conjunctive relation found in President Obama's inaugural speech

No	Types of Conjunctive Relation		F	%	Σ	%
1	<b>Additive</b>					
	a)	simple additive	8	33.33%	9	37.50%
	b)	Negative	1	4.17%		
2	<b>Adversative</b>					
	a)	Simple	1	4.17%	10	41.67%
	b)	+ „and“	5	20.83%		
	c)	simple contrastive relation	3	12.50%		
	d)	correction of meaning	1	4.17%		
3	<b>Causal</b>					
	a)	general, simple	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
4	<b>Temporal</b>					
	a)	complex Punctiliar	2	8.33%	2	8.33%
5	<b>Continuative</b>		1	4.17%	1	4.17%
<b>Total</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.1 showed that the adversative type was the most frequent ties which were found in President Obama's inaugural speech. The total occurrences of the adversative type were 10 ties or 41.67%. Under the heading of the adversative type, the relations which were found in the speech were expressed in the forms of adversative "proper (simple) with 1 tie or 4.17% and adversative "+ and" with 5 ties or 20.83%. Simple contrastive relations had 3 ties or 12.50%, and correction of meaning with 1 tie or 4.17%.

The frequency of the adversative type was followed by additive type with the total occurrences were 9 ties or 37.50%. Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations (external and internal): additive with 8 or 33.33%; negative with 1 tie or 4.17%.

Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 8.33% in the forms of general simple temporal relations. The next conjunctive relation was the causal type; with the total occurrences are 2 ties or 8.33%. And the last was the continuative type had 1 tie or 4.17%.

## 2. Conjunctive relations found in President Trump's inaugural speech

From the analysis of the conjunctive relation in President Trump's inaugural speech, there were 14 ties of conjunctive relation gained as the data of this study. The type, the frequency, and the percentage of the occurrences of the conjunctive relation in this study were mentioned in table as follows:

Table 4.2

Types of conjunctive relation found in President Trump's inaugural speech

No	Types of Conjunctive Relation		<i>f</i>	%	$\Sigma$	%
1	<b>Additive</b>					
	a)	simple additive	6	42.86%	6	42.86%
2	<b>Adversative</b>					
	a)	+ "and"	1	7.14%	4	28.57%
	b)	simple contrastive relation	2	14.29%		
c)	emphatic contrastive	1	7.14%			
3	<b>Causal</b>					
	a)	general, simple	1	7.14%	1	7.14%
4	<b>Temporal</b>					
	a)	Conclusive	1	7.14%	2	14.29%
	b)	here and now	1	7.14%		
5	<b>Continuative</b>		1	7.14%	1	7.14%
<b>Total</b>					<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.2 showed that the additive type was the most frequent ties which were found in President Trump's inaugural speech. Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations with 6 or 42.86%.

The second type was adversative relation. The total occurrences of the adversative type were 4 ties or 28.57%. The relations which were found in the speech were expressed in the forms of adversative "+ and" with 1 tie or 7.14%. Simple contrastive relations had 2 ties or 14.29%,



and emphatic contrastive with 1 tie or 7.14%.

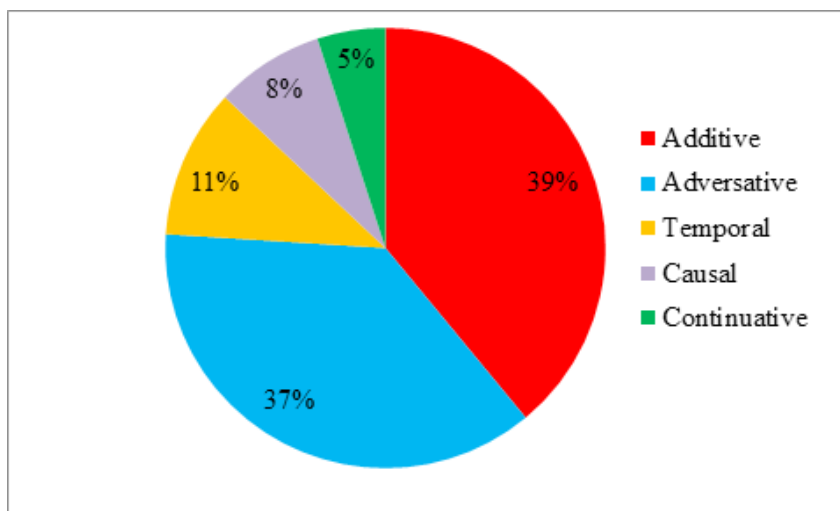
The third type of conjunctive relation was temporal relation. Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 14.29% in the forms of conclusive with 1 tie or 7.14% and also “here and now” temporal with 1 tie or 7.14%.

The fourth type of conjunctive relation found in the inauguration speech was causal type with 1 tie in the form of general simple with 1 tie or 7.14%. And the last one was continuative with 1 tie or 7.14%.

### 3. The most dominant conjunctive relation from both President Obama and President Trump’s inaugural speech

The analysis of the conjunctive relation in President Obama and President Trump’s inaugural speech revealed 38 ties of conjunctive relation. Adversative relation had the highest percentage in President Obama’s inaugural speech. On the other hand, the additive relation gained the highest percentage in President Trump’s inaugural speech. To know the most dominant conjunctive relation from both inaugural speeches, we could see the following chart:

Figure 4.1 The percentage of conjunctive relation



This chart showed the percentage of conjunctive relation from the highest number to the lowest one namely additive (39%), adversative (37%), temporal (11%), causal (8%), and continuative (5%). So, the most dominant conjunctive relation on both President Obama and President Trump’s inaugural speech was additive relation.

## 4.2. Sub Findings

### 1. The analysis of conjunctive relations found in President Obama's inaugural speech

The presentation of the data analysis was mainly based on the types of conjunctive relation found in his inaugural speech. There were additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative.

#### a. Additive

Additive type had the total occurrences with 9 ties or 37.50%. The relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations (external and internal): additive with 8 or 33.33%; negative with 1 tie or 4.17%. The examples of their occurrence were as follows:

#### **Example 1**

(ADD-01) *“Our health care is too costly, our schools fail too many. **And** each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet”*

Based on the data above, there was an additive conjunctive relation that was expressed by the word “and”. It belonged to simple additive (external and internal) which could be expressed simply as “and”, “and also”, “and... too”. The additive relation had function to link the information between the second and the previous sentences.

The first sentence gave the information about the difficulties of American today whereas the following sentence gave information about the situation when the event occurs. Thus, the first and the second sentence were related by the conjunctive relation “and”.

#### **Example 2**

(ADD-05) *“To spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day, because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government. Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill.”*

In Example 2 above, the conjunctive relation “nor” was classified into additive type. In the additive type, “nor” belongs to simple additive relation (negative). This relation could be signaled by some expressions such as “nor”, “and... not”, “not either”, and “neither”. In the data above, the first and the second sentences had a tight correlation. The conjunctive “nor” on the data above was to connect the negative information in the first sentence with the idea of the second sentence. In the example above, “nor” indicates that there is something more to be said in the second sentence about particular activities that also never be done anymore by the third person who is as the object of the speaking in the context sentences above and therefore they have internal sense.

**b. Adversative**

This relation was the most frequent ties which were found in President Obama’s inaugural speech. The total occurrences of the adversative type were 10 ties or 41.67%. The relations which were found in the speech were expressed in the forms of adversative “proper (simple) with 1 tie or 4.17% and adversative “+ and” with 5 ties or 20.83%. Simple contrastive relations had 3 ties or 12.50%, and correction of meaning with 1 tie or 4.17%. The examples of their occurrence were as follows:

**Example 1**

*(ADV-01) “Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. **Yet**, every so often, the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms”*

The conjunctive “Yet” in the data above was classified into the adversative type and it was part of adversative proper (simple) that indicated containing relation. The conjunctive “Yet” in the data showed the contrast. It refers to denial of expectation, which after the conjunction the condition turns out not to be true. The adversative conjunction “Yet” was used where denial of expectation is not especially strong and formal. It connected the following sentence by opposing ideas from the previous sentence.

### Example 2

(ADV-02) *“At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office. **But**, because we, the people, have remained faithful to the ideals of our forebears and true to our founding documents”*

The conjunctive “but” in the data above was classified into the adversative type and it was part of adversative relation (proper) that indicated containing relation. The conjunctive “but” in the data above presupposes the previous sentence. It connected the following sentence by the contradictory idea about something which could be understood from the context situation which made it more internal in its sense. It meant that in the data above, the source of the expectation was reached by the context situation.

### Example 3

(ADV-03) *“Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, **but** also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age.*

The conjunctive “but” in the data above was classified into the adversative type in the part of contrastive relation (simple). The conjunctive “but” in the data above showed the contrast impact from the previous sentence. It connected the following sentence by the positive contradictory idea about something which could be positive as the result of that problem.

### Example 4

(ADV-06) *“It has not been the path for the faint-hearted, for those that prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. **Rather**, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things”*

From the data above, there was a conjunctive “rather” which indicated an adversative relation. In adversative type, the conjunctive “rather” belongs to corrective relation of meaning which usually expressed by “instead”, “rather”, and “on the contrary”. The meaning of the relation in the data above was clearly internal since the idea of the contrastive relation could be simply found in the presupposed and the following

sentences. In the data above, there was a feeling of definite elation in the second sentence which was as against of what had been said in the first sentence, the part for faint-hearted.

**c. Temporal**

A temporal relation is an inter-propositional relation that communicates the simultaneity or ordering in time of events or states. Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 8.33% in the forms of general simple temporal relations. The example was mentioned as follows:

(TEMP-01) *“Yet, every so often, the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. **At these moments**, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office.”*

From the example above, there was a conjunctive “At these moments” which was classified into the temporal type. In the temporal type, it was part of complex punctiliar. In that example, it connected the previous situation with the current time situation.

**d. Causal**

Causal relation is not a relation between values of variables, but a function of one variable (the cause) on to another (the effect). The causal type had the total occurrences are 2 ties or 8.33%. The datum was expressed in the heading of the causal relation; simple causal relations (general). The example was shown as follows:

(CAU-01) *“At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office. But because we, the people, have remained faithful to the ideals of our forebears and true to our founding documents. **So**, it has been; so it must be with this generation of Americans”*

In the example above, there was a conjunctive “so” which was classified into the causal type. In causal type, “so” in the data above is part of simple causal relation that functions is to show the effect of an event in the previous sentence. In the data above, the conjunctive “so” noticed the reason to hire the generation of Americans. And the reason could be simply found in the previous sentence which also make the relation has internal sense.

e. **Continuative**

This relation means expressing continuity or continuation (as of an idea or action). The continuative type had 1 tie or 4.17%. The example was explained as follows:

(CONT-01) *“We will transform our schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age. All this we can do. All this we will do. **Now**, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions, who suggest that our system cannot tolerate too many big plans.”*

The conjunctive “now” in the data above belongs to the continuative type. In the data above, “now” presupposes the previous sentence. It had a function as the logical relationship which showed continuance of the presuppose sentence. It simply continues the sentence by giving a new point after the sentence that was previously stated. The expression “now” in the sentence above was also considered cohesive because of its intonation pattern.

2. **The analysis of conjunctive relations found in President Trump’s inaugural speech**

From President Trump’s inaugural speech, there were 14 ties of conjunctive relation gained as the data of this study.

a. **Additive**

Additive type was the most frequent ties which were found in President Trump’s inaugural speech with 6 ties or 42.86%. Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations. The examples were explained as follows:

**Example 1**

(ADD-01) *“This is your day. This is your celebration. **And** this – the United States of America – is your country.*

Based on the data above, there was an additive conjunctive relation that was expressed by the word “and”. It belonged to simple additive (external and internal) which could be expressed simply as “and”, “and also”, “and... too”. The additive relation had function to link the information between the second and

the previous sentences. The first sentence gave the information about the situation when the momentum existed whereas the second sentence strengthened the previous statement to give the priority for Americans. Thus, the first and the second sentence are related by the conjunctive relation “and”

### **Example 2**

(ADD-04) *“At the bed rock of our politics will be an allegiance to the United States. **And** we will discover new allegiance to each other. There is no room for prejudice”.*

From the data above, there was an additive conjunctive relation that was expressed by the word “and”. It belonged to simple additive. The additive relation functioned to link the information between the second and the previous sentences. The first sentence gave the information about the conditions of politics whereas the second sentence planned to discover the allegiance for Americans. Thus, the first and the second sentence are related by the conjunctive relation “and”.

#### **b. Adversative**

The total occurrences of the adversative type were 4 ties or 28.57%. The relations which were found in the speech were expressed in the forms of adversative “+ and” with 1 tie or 7.14%. Simple contrastive relations had 2 ties or 14.29%, and emphatic contrastive with 1 tie or 7.14%. The examples were mentioned as follows:

### **Example 1**

(ADV-03) *“One by one, shutters have closed on our factories without even a thought about the millions and millions of those who have been left behind. **But**, that is the past and now we are looking only to the future.”*

From the data above, the conjunctive “but” was classified into the adversative type and it was part of adversative relation (proper) that indicated containing relation. The conjunctive “but” in the data above presupposed the previous sentence. It connected the following sentence by the contradictory idea about something which could be understood from the context situation which made it more internal in its sense. It meant



that in the data above, the source of the expectation was reached by the context situation.

### **Example 2**

(ADV-03) *“For too long a small group in our nation’s capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, **but** the people did not share in its wealth.”*

From the example above, the conjunctive “but” was classified into the adversative type in the part of contrastive relation (simple). The conjunctive “but” in the data above showed the contrast impact from the previous independent clause. It connected the following clause by the contradictory idea about sharing prosperity.

### **Example 3**

(ADV-01) *“Today’s ceremony, **however**, has very special meaning because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another”*

In that example, the conjunctive “however” could be be classified into the adversative type. In adversative, it is part of contrastive relations (as against) which indicates emphatic. Some conjunctive relations which have the same type with “however” are “at the same time” and “as against that”. The conjunctive “however” in the data above had a function to emphasize the contrastive idea that was previously stated. In another words, it created a contrastive logical connection to the preceding sentence.

## **c. Temporal**

The third type of conjunctive relation found in President Trump’s inaugural speech was temporal relation. Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 14.29% in the forms of conclusive with 1 tie or 7.14% and also “here and now” temporal with 1 tie or 7.14%. The examples were mentioned as follows:

### **Example 1**

(TEMP-02) *“There is no fear, we are protected and will always be protected by the great men and women of our military and most importantly we will be protected by god. **Finally**, we must think big and dream even bigger. As Americans, we know we live as a nation only when it is striving.*

The conjunctive relation “finally” in the data above belonged to temporal type. In the temporal type, it is part of conclusive relation. Conclusive relations (external) usually expressed by some items such as “finally”, “at last”, “in the end”, and “eventually”. In the data above, the presupposing sentence which is expressed by the conjunctive “finally” indicates the end of some process. In the successive sentence above described the security of Americans and then it is linked by the conjunctive “finally” in the following sentence to give the result of the situation in the previous sentence.

### **Example 2**

(TEMP-01) *“Today I take an oath of allegiance to all Americans. **For many decades**, we’ve enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries, while allowing the sad depletion of our own military. We’ve defended other nations’ borders while refusing to defend our own.”*

It can be identified from the example above that there was a word “For many decades” as the conjunctive relation. The conjunctive “For many decades” in the data above belonged to the temporal type which was as a part of here and now relation. It functioned to indicate the time of situation happening which have been talking about. Thus, it is as the linker between the first events in the former sentence which is followed by the second event described in the situation of the following sentence.

#### **d. Causal**

The fourth type of conjunctive relation found in the inauguration speech was causal type with 1 tie in the form of general simple with 1 tie or 7.14%. The example was shown as follows:

(CAU-01) *“We all enjoy the same glorious freedoms and we all salute the same great American flag and whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look at the same night sky, and dream the same dreams. And they are infused with the breath by the same almighty creator. **So** to all Americans in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean – hear these words –*

*you will never be ignored again.”*

From the example above, there was a conjunctive “so” which was classified into the causal type. In causal type, “so” in the data above is part of simple causal relation. It has function to show the effect of an event in the previous sentence. In the data above, the conjunctive “so” in the second sentence meant “for this reason” he promised for all Americans that they would be taken care by the nation.

**e. Continuative**

The last one was continuative with 1 tie or 7.14%. This relation expresses continuity or continuation (as of an idea or action). The example was explained as follows:

(CONT-01) *“We will no longer accept politicians who are always complaining but never doing anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. **Now**, it arrives the hour of action*

The conjunctive “now” in the data above belongs to the continuative type. In the data above, “now” presupposes the previous sentence. It had a function as the logical relationship which showed continuance of the presuppose sentence. It simply continues the sentence by giving a new point after the sentence that was previously stated. The expression “now” in the sentence above referred to the time of action.

The second result of the data analysis showed that President Trump prefer to use additive relation in his inaugural speech. The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 244). It was in parallel with President Trump’s style in delivering speech. President Trump’s rhetorical speech was conversationally. Trump’s inaugural speech strongly echoes the themes that were central to his campaign: a populist, anti-establishment message combined with a promise to transfer power to “the people.” Most of his pronoun in speech by using ‘me’, ‘myself’ and ‘I’ referred to self-focus in term of honesty, depression, status, and ‘mine’ leads to personalities and mental states. As the result, President Trump merely added

one statement to another whereas the statement didn't express ideas such as contrast, choice or inference.

In addition, the percentage of conjunctive relation found in both President Obama and President Trump's inaugural speech revealed the additive relation as the most dominant conjunctive relation. The data from the highest number to the lowest one were additive (39%), adversative (31%), temporal (11%), causal (8%), and continuative (5%). Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations (external and internal) and negative form. The additive conjunction means that it contains a product's description by connecting one clause to another. President Obama and President Trump were able to have credible inaugural speech because they tend to play with the discourses that are indicating promise and request.

The result obtained in this study is in line with Ambalegin & Arianto (2019) which reported that additive conjunction was the most common used in any purposes. Then they should use the conjunctive relation properly to deliver speech. At the same time, the speech will be meaningful and understandable.

## 5. Discussion

The result of the data analysis showed that President Obama mostly used adversative relation in his inaugural speech. Adversative relation in contrary tells expectation that may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process, the speaker-hearer situation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 250). It was very reasonable because he admitted to fight for the aspirations of Americans. The use of adversative relation conveyed by president Obama is in line with the research connected by Ambalegin & Arianto (2009).

He almost gave the example of inappropriate policies to show the better solutions with his era. President Obama's inaugural speech style was very communicative, evocative and its message conveyed orderly. The usage of it as a great way of Obama was to ensure his promise and request stand out and easier to be remembered by audiences. Obama further told about the spirit of American and provides some realistic examples that

evokes how U.S. would have ended the economic crisis and war in a very near future. He gently used “apostrophe” to ensure his address message go through. As cited in lines of his inaugural, “It’s not always a straight line. It’s not always a smooth path, it moves forward because of you. It moved forward because [...]” he conveys about the union and the future like they (audiences) were capable of understanding what was said about them, or if they were alive, and once again the anaphora is used so all these optimistic ideas will stick. All in all, this entire speech was made up, using Tautology at its best: when reading or listening his speech, the sense was just repeating himself of how well he and his country had been doing lately and how bright the future was for everything and everyone. As the result, President Obama used the adversative relation to ask the citizens to be aware of their duties and responsibilities and get over the difficult time.

## 6. Conclusion

From the study above, several conclusions could be formulated as follows:

1. There were 5 types relations namely additive, adversative, temporal, causal and continuative relation found in President Obama’s inaugural speech. The adversative type was the most frequent ties with the total occurrences were 10 ties or 41.67%. It was followed by additive type with the total occurrences were 9 ties or 37.50%. Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 8.33% in the forms of general simple temporal relations. The next conjunctive relation was the causal type; with the total occurrences are 2 ties or 8.33%. And the last type was the continuative type had 1 tie or 4.17%.
2. President Trump’s inaugural speech revealed 14 ties of total conjunctive relation from 5 types of relation namely additive, adversative, causal, temporal and continuative. Additive type additive type was the most frequent ties which were found in President Trump’s inaugural speech with the total occurrences were 6 ties or 42.86%. Then, adversative relation contributed 4 ties or 28.57% in inaugural speech. Temporal type had the total occurrences 2 ties or 14.29%. It is followed by causal type with 1 tie in the form of general simple with 1 tie or 7.14%. And the last one was continuative with 1 tie or 7.14%.

3. The percentage of conjunctive relation found in both President Obama and President Trump's inaugural speech revealed the additive relation as the most dominant conjunctive relation. The data from the highest number to the lowest one were additive (39%), adversative (31%), temporal (11%), causal (8%), and continuative (5%). Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations (external and internal) and negative form.

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