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An Analysis on Conjunction Found in Barack Obama's Speech of First Victory Election at Grant Park in Chicago

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Abstract This research was focused on the types of coordinate conjunction and the functions of the most type of coordinate conjunction found on the Barack Obama's speech. This research was applied by using descriptive qualitative method. Barack Obama was the subject of this study. The source of data in this research was the scripted of Barack Obama's first victory speech. All of the words, the phrases and/or the sentences consisting coordinate conjunctions appeared in the speech were the data in this study. The researcher was the primary instrument of the study supported by the secondary instrument called table analysis. The result showed that the most type of coordinate conjunction was 'and' consisting 113 items of coordinate conjunction uttered by Obama (83.09%). Meanwhile, the functions of the most coordinate conjunctions were categorized into three parts called (1) conjunctions joining words; (2) conjunctions joining groups of word; and (3) conjunctions joining parts of compound sentence. The researcher pointed out suggestions to 1) English teachers to provide clear understanding regarding the coordinate conjunction to their students, 2) students to implement their understanding in learning process, and 3) other researchers to explore the implementation of the types of conjunctions and their functions.

Keyword: *conjunction, speech, coordinate conjunction*

Abstrak Penelitian ini difokuskan pada jenis-jenis konjungsi koordinat dan fungsi-fungsi konjungsi koordinat yang paling banyak ditemukan pada pidato Barack Obama. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Barack Obama menjadi subjek penelitian ini. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah naskah pidato kemenangan pertama Barack Obama. Semua kata, frasa, dan/atau kalimat yang mengandung konjungsi koordinatif yang muncul dalam tuturan tersebut merupakan data dalam penelitian ini. Peneliti adalah instrumen utama penelitian yang didukung oleh instrumen sekunder yang disebut analisis tabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis konjungsi koordinat yang paling banyak adalah 'dan' yang terdiri dari 113 item konjungsi koordinat yang diucapkan oleh Obama (83,09%). Sedangkan fungsi konjungsi koordinatif dikelompokkan menjadi tiga bagian yang disebut (1) konjungsi penghubung kata; (2) konjungsi yang menghubungkan kelompok kata; dan (3) konjungsi yang menghubungkan bagian-bagian kalimat majemuk. Peneliti menyarankan kepada 1) guru bahasa Inggris untuk memberikan pemahaman yang

jelas mengenai konjungsi koordinat kepada siswanya, 2) siswa untuk mengimplementasikan pemahamannya dalam proses pembelajaran, dan 3) peneliti lain untuk mengeksplorasi implementasi jenis-jenis konjungsi dan fungsinya.

Kata kunci: *konjungsi, ucapan, konjungsi koordinat*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human extraordinary skill to communicate and used as means to communicate each other. Language is separated into two forms based on the point of view of production. It is clear that spoken and written language makes somewhat different demands on language (Brown and Yule, 1983:4; in Fitriyah, 2013, p. 1). The main means in communication, language is as being uttered can be categorized either in spoken form or written form (Munir, 2014). Spoken language is the one which employs words. In spoken language, the words are either verbal or non-verbal. Furthermore, written language does not apply words at all. It uses sign to communicate as a process for making a speaker's or writer's meaning clear when contextual information is lacking, It means that implementation of communication service the language listeners to avoid misunderstanding in communication applied. Without any expressing, the sign describes what is being communicated.

Communication is a natural provision of power and an unpredictable, yet logical flow of ideas uttered by the speakers to the listeners. In line with Brown(2000) argued “The speaker has available value in completing the range of voice quality belongings (as well as facial appearance, postural, and gestural schemes)”. Whereas the speaker is under considerable pressure to keep on talking during the period assigned to him, the writer is characteristically under no such pressure (Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 5). It is clearly mentioned that people use correct and different grammar to deliver message through the written language, while people use utterance to deliver their intention through the spoken language.

The scientific that study of language in any aspects called linguistics. According to Matthews(2005, p. 24), “Linguistics is concerned with the lexical and grammatical categories of individual languages, with differences between one type of language and another”. In line with Thornbury (in Prawoto, 2016, p. 14) argues “Grammar is partially the study of what forms (structures) are potential in a language”. Conventionally, grammar has been concerned almost exclusively with analysis at the level of the sentence. Thus, a grammar is a description of the rules that manage how a language's sentences are formed. Grammar endeavors to describe why the sentences are adequate.

There are a number of questions related to language construction as grammar to be implemented in English learning process which certainly involving answers in applied linguistics. Some of them are whether the learners have the capabilities to construct a natural discourse or what position of competence development takes in teaching English. Thornbury (in Prawoto, 2016, p. 15) also states “Grammar communicates meanings of a very precise kind. Grammar is a process for making a speaker's or writer's meaning clear when contextual information is requiring”. It means that grammar help the language learner avoids misunderstanding in communication. One of the branch in grammar studied is a conjunction.

The word “conjunction” originates from Latin “conjunction” which means alinking together. Conjunction plays an important role in communication. It acts as a link or connector between the clauses. Conjunction also combines a set of grammatical functions into larger grammatical units. This is reinforced by the opinion of Ramlan (in Pratiwi, 2018:14) who says conjunctions are words that connect words, parts of sentences, and sentences. Moreover, Stern (2003, p. 101) argues “The function of conjunctions is to link any of the following language components such as word, clause, sentence, and phrase to another”. Concerning the statements mentioned, it is clearly stated that the function of conjunction is essential to be used in order to join with words, phrases, sentences and/or clauses.

In communication people use conjunction both in spoken language and written language such as in a speech. In line with Munir (2014, p. 15), “A speech is a form communication using spoken language by a person as a speaker to a large number of people as audiences”. Moreover, the language of a speech may be different from the language used in regular conversation. Thus, a speech must

have a certain theme to deliver which is closely related to the categories of the speech. One of the examples of speech is an inaugural address or inauguration speech. An inaugural address is a speech to mark the first of a leader's office term. This kind of speech is usually carried during the ceremonial introduction into a leader position. The most common example of this speech is the inaugural address of a new president of a nation or state (Munir, 2014, p. 16).

The most notable inaugural addresses are those delivered by the presidents of the United States. One of them is Barack Hussein Obama's speech. Barack Obama has delivered two inaugural addresses for his two president generations in 2009 and 2013. In this research, the researcher chooses Barack Obama's first victory speech as the source of the data. He is well-known as the 44th President of the United States of America. He was firstly elected on November 4th, 2008, and confirmed in on January 20th, 2009. What marks him a special person among all of the previous Presidents of the United States is that he is the only first Afro-American President. To mark his first leadership in The United States of America as the President, Barack Obama delivered his the amazing speech on November 4th, 2008 at Grant Park in Chicago, IL. (ABC NEWS: Nov 4th, 2008: retrieved from <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/Vote2008/story?id=6181477&page=1>).

The main reason for choosing this topic in this study is that there is still limited discussion about analysis conjunction in speech in English Language Study Program. In part, because of the important features and functions of conjunctions, examining the use of conjunctions can lead to an increased understanding of how teaching and learning practices take place in the classroom environment (Fitriyah, 2013). Furthermore, another reason is the President Obama as a public figure and his speech can influence people. As a number-one-person in The United States, his speech can encourage people all over the world to move forward in economic, academic and politic sectors. Based on the explanations above, the researcher conducted a research entitled: An Analysis on Conjunction found in Barack Obama's Speech of First Victory Election at Grant Park in Chicago.

Research Questions

Based on that issue the researcher took the problems of the thesis related to how the students perceived the lecturers use written feedback on thesis writing advisory at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. The research question in this research were:

1. What are the types of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama in Chicago?
2. What are the functions of the most of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama in Chicago?

Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems formulated, this study had two purposes:

1. To describe the types of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama in Chicago.
2. To describe the functions of the most of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama in Chicago.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Conjunction and Its Types

The term conjunction originates from two Latin words: '*con*' which means 'together' and '*jungere*' means 'join'. The conjunction is also known as a word joining a words or group of words

(Warriner in Prawoto, 2016, p. 22). By knowing the significant function of conjunction, it is very essential that conjunction has primary role in order to write a sentence, article, story, song, poem, drama, poetry, prose and so forth. In line with McCarthy (in Pratiwi, 2018, p. 18) argued “A conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse”. McCarthy (in Pratiwi, 2018: 18) argued “A conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse”. It is definitely argued that a conjunction involving the relationship between words, sentences, clauses, and phrases that join with a textual sequence and signals that also have a meaning as conjunctive in a sentence.

There are three types classification of conjunctions namely: (1) coordinating conjunction, (2) correlative conjunction and (3) subordinating conjunction (Warriner; in Prawoto, 2016, p. 27).

a) Coordinating Conjunction

The conjunction joining together two statements or clauses of equal rank is called a coordinating conjunction (Wren & Martin, 2000, p. 151). The coordinate conjunctions join structural units that are equal grammatically. “The conjunction comes before the last unit and is grammatically independent of this unit” (Frank, 1972: 206; in Prawoto, 2016: 28). The common kind of coordinating conjunctions are *For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet* and *So* (Wren & Martin, 2000).

b) Correlative Conjunction

Correlative conjunctions are always found in sets and have other words dividing them: either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also. They always set in pairs from each other that serve as a conjunction, connecting two words, phrases or sentences. It is joining several sentence elements that should be preserved as grammatically equal (Wren & Martin, 2000).

c) Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinate conjunction is grammatically part of the clause which it introduces and it is never separated from its clause by a comma. Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another which depends for its full meaning (Frank, 1972, p. 215). The kinds of subordinating conjunction are: *if, though, although, even though, since, because, when, before, after, where, wherever, so that, and so forth*. Furthermore, a subordinate conjunction introduces a clause that depends on a main, or independent clause because a subordinate (or dependent) clause does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone (Warriner, 1982).

2. The Functions of Coordinate Conjunction

A Conjunction such as coordinate conjunction is known as a word which simply links together sentences, and sometimes words (Wren & Martin, 2000). It is joining words, phrases and also sentences. Moreover, the coordinate conjunctions have an essential function because they join other words, phrases, and clauses together. The following are some examples of the functions of coordinate conjunctions.

a) Conjunctions joining words

Example:

1. Agnes *and* Anthony
2. Pretty *but* lazy
3. Rain *or* snow

b) Conjunctions joining groups of word

Example:

1. Listened to the radio *and* reported it accurately.

2. All alone *but* not bored

c) Conjunctions joining parts of compound sentence

Example:

1. Via and Amelia wake up at 5.00 am, *and* they go to school at 6.30 am.
2. Last week I went to the market, *but* I didn't buy anything.
3. Tomorrow I will buy some magazine, *or* I may buy just a pencil

3. Barack Obama and His Speech

Barack Hussein Obama is also known as Barack Obama. According to History.com Editors (2009) as retrieved on <https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/barack-obama>, it is said Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He is the 44th President of the United States and well-known as the first African American to lead The United States of America. He was firstly elected on November 4, 2008 as the 44th President of the United States. In 2008, he was designated for president a year after his campaign commenced and after a close primary campaign in contradiction of Hillary Clinton. He was elected over Republican John McCain and was inaugurated on January 20, 2009 as the president.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design

The researcher applied a descriptive study using the qualitative research design as the aims of this study to describe the types and the functions of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago. The written research results containing quotations from the data are used to make clear and demonstrate the presentation of the data findings. According to Neuman (in Pratiwi, 2018, p. 32), argued "By applying the qualitative research in the research conducted is considered as gaining the data in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs rather than number presented which is mostly in the form of description". As a result, it is clearly stated that basically qualitative researches are to define, to evaluate, and to interpret utterances in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs and it does not the numeric data.

Moreover, the descriptive research has main goal to describe the fact systematically and characteristic of object and subject study accurately. Thus, the researcher applied the method as the purpose of this study which is to describe what actually happens to procedure about the method. It can be concluded that the researcher is applied descriptive qualitative research because in the analysis the researcher did the description through the data findings by attempting the primary data of utterances in Barack Obama's first victory speech.

2. Instruments

As applying qualitative research, the primary instrument was the researcher himself in conducting this study. It is in line with Moleong(2010), claimed "Researcher is the one who called the primary instrument of the research conducted involving a planner, data collector, analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research outcome". Thus, it can be said clearly that the researcher in qualitative research is the human instrument. Secondary instruments as the supporting instrument used in this study was to help the researcher collecting and analyzing data consisting the data sheet, video player, and the official script text of Barack Obama's first victory speech

3. Source of data and data

The main data of qualitative research are language and action or behavior to be examined in the research (Lofland, in Moleong L. , 2007, p. 157). Since this research applied qualitative approach, all

of the data were in the form of lingual item as it was investigated in the Obama's speech text. The speech consists the coordinate conjunctions and all words, phrases and sentences consisting coordinate conjunctions appeared in the speech were the data in this study. Then, the source of data in this research was the scripted text of Barack Obama's first victory speech at Chicago.

4. Data collection procedures

All of the research needs data collection procedures applied. According to Bogdan & Biklen(1982, p. 67), "In process of collecting the data, the researcher chooses particular subjects or objects to conduct the procedures of the study since those are assumed to facilitate the study". The technique of data collection in this research were note-taking and classification. All of the data were collected from the sentences employed in Barack Obama's first victory speech text at Grant Park in Chicago.

To obtain the data, the first step was, searched and downloaded the script of Barack Obama's first victory speech in Google. The second step, the researcher read the speech text, then the scripted of speech was printed out to make easier in analysis. The third step, the researcher identified the data by giving underline in every coordinate conjunction which seems in the speech. The fourth step, the researcher made a list of data classification the coordinate conjunctions which appear in the speech text. Then, the researcher gave codes in every conjunction which consist of coordinate conjunctions, and gave description on it. Lastly, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the results findings.

5. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did some steps in examining the conjunctions appeared in Barack Obama's first victory speech text. The first step, the researcher identified and classified every conjunction containing the coordinate conjunction. The second step, the researcher described the types of coordinate conjunction. Then, the researcher gave descriptions and examined the types and the functions of coordinate conjunction found in the speech text. The last step, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the results findings concerning the types and the functions of the most coordinate conjunctions in the data findings.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data, the next step was the analysis of the result findings towards the data found. Then, interpreting all collected data to find out in order to answer the two formulated problems of this study consisting the types of coordinate conjunction and the functions of the most coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago. The researcher provided the table to show the frequency related to the types of coordinate conjunction in the speech text. The frequency involved the information of how often each type of coordinate conjunction found in the speech. Moreover, it also showed the functions of the most coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama. The types of coordinate conjunction examined based on Wren and H. Martin theory and interpretation by related some previous studies.

1. The Types of Coordinate Conjunction

The researcher as the primary instrument obtained the data consisting the types of coordinate conjunction by supporting the table as the secondary instrument in order to describe the types of coordinate conjunction found in the speech of Barack Obama.

Table1 Types of Coordinate Conjunction

No.	Coordinate Conjunction (FANBOYS)	Total	Percentage
1.	for	3	2.21%
2.	and	113	83.09%
3.	nor	0	0.00%
4.	but	11	8.09%
5.	or	7	5.15%
6.	yet	0	0.00%
7.	so	2	1.47%
Total		136	100.00%

The table 1 shows that there are five types of coordinate conjunction found in the first victory speech of Barack Obama at Grant Park in Chicago called: ‘for’, ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘or’, and ‘so’. First, the type of coordinate conjunction ‘for’ were 3 items (2.21%). Second, the type of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ were 113 items (83.09%). Third, there were 11 items (8.09%) of coordinate conjunction ‘but’. Meanwhile, there were 7 items (5.15%) coordinate conjunction ‘or’ found. Lastly, the type of coordinate conjunction found were ‘so’ consisting 2 items (1.47%). Based on the descriptions mentioned, it is meant that the most coordinate conjunction found in the Obama’s speech is coordinate conjunction ‘and’ consisting 113 items (83.09%). As a result, it is clear that the first research question was answered that ‘and’ as the most coordinate conjunction in Obama’ speech.

A conjunction is commonly known as a linker joining words, phrases and also sentences. In line with Wren (1995: 149) argued that “A conjunction is a word which simply links together sentences, and sometimes words. One of the categories of conjunction is coordinate conjunction that is familiar known as FANBOYS. FANBOYS refers to “For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So”. Answering the first formulated problem of this study, consisting the types of coordinate conjunction found in the speech of Barack Obama. There were 5 items of coordinate conjunction containing (1) for, (2) and, (3) but, (4) or and (5) so.

2. The Functions of the Most Coordinate Conjunction

In this discussion, the researcher presented the functions of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ as the most coordinate conjunction found as the result findings. The researcher applied the table as the secondary instrument answering the second formulated problem of this study concerning the functions of the most coordinate conjunction.

Based on the research findings focusing on the most type of coordinate conjunction called ‘and’, the researcher mostly discussed the findings of the three functions of the most coordinate conjunction found in the victory speech of Barack Obama at Chicago based on the data examined. First, ‘and’ as the coordinate conjunction in joining words. Second, ‘and’ is used as the coordinate conjunctions in joining groups of word. Lastly, ‘and’ has its function as coordinate conjunctions in joining parts of compound sentence. In line with Warriner (in Prawoto, 2016, p. 22) argued “Conjunction is a word used for connecting words, phrases, or clauses and developing from other parts of speech of language as its function” These three functions were described as follows:

a) *Conjunctions joining words*

The researcher found that there were 12 times ‘and’ as the function of coordinate conjunction joining words uttered in the speech.

“It’s the answer told by lines that stretched around schools **and** churches in numbers this nation has never seen.”

It’s clearly described that ‘and’ as the coordinate conjunction related to connect one word to join with another one for synchronizing a sentence. Thus, the conjunction ‘and’ could build the sentence to clearer. Although ‘and’ was only used to connect one word as noun (*schools*) to another noun (*churches*), its presence could make the data above being proper. If *and* was deleted from the sentence, it made the sentence unclear. It can be concluded that ‘and’ was joining the word.

“It’s the answer spoken by young **and** old, rich **and** poor, Democrat **and** Republican, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, gay, straight, disabled **and** not disabled.”

The second datum gives the description of its function which joining the words of ‘young’ and ‘old’, ‘Democrat’ and ‘Republican’, ‘disabled’ and ‘not disabled’. Thus, the statement clearly stated in data above to describe ‘and’ had correlation with the words mentioned to explain directing to be a unit proper sentence. It’s definitely clear that the use of ‘and’ played the essential function in joining the words.

“It’s the answer that led those who have been told for so long by so many to be cynical, **and** fearful, **and** doubtful of...”

The next statement on the data found explained that conjunction ‘and’ was used by Obama in order to connect the words to be a suitable sentence. When the word ‘and’ as the conjunction removed, it made the sentence unclear. As a result, it can be said that ‘and’ had the function as the conjunction joining words in the sentence.

“He fought long **and** hard in this campaign...”

The researcher identified that that sentence was clearly stated coordinate conjunction ‘and’ was used in the speech as the linker to join the word ‘long’ and ‘hard’ to make the unit sentence correct. The used of conjunction ‘and’ identifying as a connector of words in the sentence.

“...the men **and** women he grew up with...”

“It was built by working men **and** women who dug into what little savings they had to give \$5 **and** \$10 **and** \$20 to the cause”

“There are mothers **and** fathers who will lie awake after their children fall asleep and wonder how they’ll make the mortgage”

Based on the three statements uttered by Obama in his speech, the researcher explained that the words ‘men’ and ‘women’ on the two statements had similar categories linker of nouns to the words ‘mothers’ and ‘fathers’. Meanwhile, the words of ‘\$5’, ‘\$10’, and ‘\$15’ describing the arrangement in order as the function of coordinate conjunction to link the parts of the sentences in the proper unit of sentences. So, it’s clear that ‘and’ was used in joining of words of the sentences.

“...from the millions of Americans who volunteered, **and** organized, **and** proved.”

Furthermore, the ‘*and*’ had the main role as the coordinator to join the words in the category of verbs such as ‘*volunteered*’, ‘*organized*’, and ‘*proved*’. As the data examined, it was mainly used to connect one word to other words in the sentence. It was one of the examples that conjunction can be used in joining words not only nouns (as the obvious statements mentioned) but also verbs.

“Sasha *and* Malia”

“There will be setbacks *and* false starts.”

“Service *and* responsibility”

“Parliaments *and* palaces”

The last four statements as the data found in the speech showed that these ‘*and*’ had the proper of coordinate conjunctions used. It’s meant ‘*and*’ had the function as the linkers of the statements by joining words.

b) Conjunctions joining groups of word

As the data found in this study, the ‘and’ conjunction has the function of joining groups of word (s) or phrase (s).

“By people who waited three hours *and* four hours”

From the statement above, the groups of word ‘*three hours*’ and ‘*four hours*’ were linked by the coordinate conjunction ‘*and*’. It’s meant that the position of ‘*and*’ as the linker of noun phrases was in the correct way. Thus, that statement was in the appropriate form. As a result, the use of ‘*and*’ conjunction could complete the statement so that it could be understood clearly as its function of joining groups of words.

“It began in the backyards of Des Moines *and* the living rooms of Concord *and* the front porches of Charleston”

One of the example of the data above clearly showed that conjunction ‘*and*’ had the main function to join the adverb of phrases as the group of words. It was applied in a sentence to connect one adverb of place to join with another one to get a proper sentence because the phrases of ‘*the backyards of Des Moines*’, ‘*the living rooms of Concord*’, and ‘*the front porches of Charleston*’ had the same meaning which explained about the place. So, it can be stated that ‘*and*’ made the groups of words connected. The next two statements as the data examined had the similar function of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ to link the adverb of phrases or the group of words.

“We know there are brave Americans waking up in the deserts of Iraq *and* the mountains of Afghanistan to risk their lives for us.”

“The hoses in Birmingham, a bridge in Selma, *and* a preacher from Atlanta who told a people that ‘we shall overcome’.”

Moreover, the next six data found below were categorically described about the function of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ in the sentences which had similar description to join the groups of words in the sentences used by Obama in his speech. First, it’s seen in the phrases of ‘*the not-so-young people who braved the bitter cold*’ and ‘*scorching heat to knock on the doors of perfect strangers*’ which connected to get parallel form of sentence. Then, the groups of words were joined together in the proper form of sentences by using ‘*and*’.

“It grew strength from the not-so-young people who braved the bitter cold *and* scorching heat to knock on the doors of perfect strangers.”

“There is new energy to harness *and* new jobs to be created; new schools to build *and* threats to meet *and* alliances to repair.”

“The times we were told that we can't *and* the people who pressed on with that American creed.”

“When there was despair in the dust bowl *and* depression across the land.”

“She saw a nation conquer fear itself with a New Deal, new jobs *and* a new sense of common purpose.”

Meanwhile, the statement below describing the function of ‘*and*’ for joining the group of words in the noun phrase and word.

“A world was connected by our own science *and* imagination.”

Based on the definitions of every sentence, the researcher argued that the coordinate conjunction ‘and’ had the primary function as the word to connect a group of words.

“...by the people *and* for the people has not perished from the Earth”

“...because she was a woman *and* because of the color of her skin”

From the two data above, the researcher explained that ‘*and*’ conjunction had similar function to join the group of words. First, it linked the preposition of phrases ‘*by the people*’ and ‘*for the people*’ to get the synchronization of the statement uttered by Obama in his victory speech. Meanwhile, the next ‘*and*’ conjunction connected the phrases in describing the woman. Based on the descriptions above, it can be concluded that the conjunction ‘*and*’ uttered by Obama in order to make his statements proper and it’s used to join the groups of words.

“...little pay *and* less sleep”

“...the heartache *and* the hope”

As seen on the data above, the conjunction ‘and’ had its function to join the group of words. Both of the first statement mentioned and the second one had the similar definition called connecting the phrases. In line with McCarthy (in Pratiwi, 2018: 18) argued “Conjunction accomplishes the logicity of cohesion and coherence in appropriating construction of the phrases or sentences because it has a relationship between words, sentences, clauses, and/or phrases joining with a textual sequence form in a sentence.” So, it can be stated that ‘and’ played the essential role in its function to make the groups of words joined in parallel form

c) Conjunctions joining parts of compound sentence

Coordinate conjunction has important function to make the sentence in logic form. According to Wren and Martin (2000: 151) explained “Coordinating conjunctions FANBOYS is an efficient way of joining parallel elements from two or more sentence into a single sentence”. As the primary discussion of the most conjunction found in this study, the third function of coordinate conjunction ‘*and*’ as joining parts of compound sentences was described as follows.

“We are, *and* always will be, the United States of America.”

“...we can achieve to put their hands on the arc of history *and* bend it once more toward the hope of a better day”

From the data above, the coordinate conjunction ‘and’ uttered by Obama in his speech which had its function as joining parts of the compound sentence. As in the first sentences, can be known

that he told that *'We are the United States of America'* and *'We always will be the United States of America'*. The two sentences were joined into one sentence called compound sentence which had a connector *'and'* as the coordinate conjunction. Meanwhile, the second sentence had similar description to the first sentence which was formed by two sentences of *'we can achieve...'* and *'we bend it...'* Based on the definitions mentioned, it can be stated that *'and'* had the function in joining parts of compound sentences.

“He fought long and hard in this campaign, **and** he's fought even longer and harder for the country he loves.”

“I congratulate Governor Palin, for all they have achieved, **and** I look forward to working with them to renew this nation's promise in the months ahead.”

“I know you didn't do this just to win an election **and** I know you didn't do it for me.”

The data showed that both of the first sentence and the second sentence were categorized of compound sentences which had a connector of *'and'* as the coordinate conjunction. The first sentence as the data of this study had similar form to the second sentence and also the third sentence which were formed by the two clauses converting into one clause by using the connector word *'and'*. They had the same subject in every sentence. But, the two sentences were merged in one sentence. So, it's clear that coordinate conjunction *'and'* for joining parts of compound sentences.

“I want to thank my partner in this journey, a man who campaigned from his heart **and** spoke for the men and women he grew up with...”

The researcher examined the data above by describing the function of conjunction *'and'* regarding to its function as the word for joining the part of compound sentence. This sentences consisted the two main clauses which had the same subject *'I'* (Obama as the speaker). As uttered by Obama, he made his statement into a single sentence called compound sentence by joining the two sentences into one sentence by using *'and'*. So, from the explanations given, it can be concluded that *'and'* clearly had its function as the connector of linking part of compound sentence. The similar definition could be seen in the following sentences uttered by Obama as the data of this study.

“I miss them tonight, **and** know that my debt to them is beyond measure.”

“... **And** tonight, I think about all that she's seen throughout her century in America.”

“...she touched her finger to a screen, **and** cast her vote, because after 106 years in America, through the best of times **and** the darkest of hours, she knows how America can change.”

Moreover, the functions of coordinate conjunction as the word of joining element of compound sentences were seen in the following sentences below which had similar definition of its used. They were joined into single sentence called compound sentence by adding the coordinate conjunction *'and'* by using different subjects of the sentence but had relationship of the sentences involved.

“I love you both more than you can imagine, **and** you have earned the new puppy that's coming with us to the White House.”

“You made this happen, **and** I am forever grateful for what you've sacrificed to get it done.”

“There are many who won't agree with every decision or policy I make as president, **and** we know that government can't solve every problem.”

Furthermore, the function ‘and’ in joining parts of compound sentences could be viewed in the next statements which described the two sentences joined into a single sentence by using ‘and’ as the main connector.

“..... **And** to those Americans whose support I have yet to earn.”

“... **And** to all those watching tonight from beyond our shores.”

According to Wren and Martin (2000: 151) “The conjunction, such as the types of coordinate conjunction, is the important connector for joining together two statements or clauses to get the equal form”.

“She was there to witness a generation rise to greatness **and** a democracy was saved.”

The data above showed that the function of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ in the sentence uttered by Obama in his victory speech connecting the two clauses into a single one. It could be examined that it consist two forms of sentences. The first is ‘She was there....’ (The active voice). Meanwhile, the second is ‘*A democracy was saved*’ (The passive voice). Those two clauses were joined by the connector ‘and’. Moreover, the sentence above is categorized as the compound sentence. As a result, it can be said that the function of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ is for joining the part of compound sentence.

“...we hope **and** we are met with cynicism and doubt, **and** those tell us that we can't.”

The researcher described the function of conjunction based the data found Obama used the ‘and’ in order to make his statements clear in making the compound sentence. Means that, that statement contained two main clauses which was joined into a compound sentence. As viewed in the analysis, the first sentence was ‘*We hope...*’ meanwhile, the second sentence was ‘*we are met...*’ Those were joint together into a single one. Then, it’s applied one sentence but by using the same subject ‘.....*those tell us...*’ as a result, the coordinate conjunction was used as its function of joining part of the compound sentence.

“Thank you, God bless you, **and** may God bless the United States of America.”

Based on the last statement uttered by Obama. He put the conjunction ‘and’ in the closing part. It could be analyzed that Obama mentioned ‘*Thank you*’ as the first statement and followed by the next sentence ‘*God bless you*’ which is ‘*you*’ replacing the people of the United States of America. The researcher drew the conclusion of its statement mentioned by Obama that the two statements can also be joint by the coordinate conjunction in the function of it as the connector joining the part of compound sentence

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion on this study described on the former chapter, the result of the first research question consisted of the types of coordinate conjunction found in Barack Obama’s speech. There were five types of coordinate conjunction found in called: ‘*for*’, ‘*and*’, ‘*but*’, ‘*or*’, and ‘*so*’. The researcher didn’t find the coordinate conjunctions either ‘*nor*’ or ‘*yet*’ in the data examined. The types of coordinate conjunction contained: (1) ‘*for*’ were 3 items (2.21%); (2) ‘*and*’

were 113 items (83.09%); (3) 'but' were 11 items (8.09%); (4) 'or' were 7 items (5.15%); (5) 'so' were 2 items (1.47%). As a result, it was absolutely clear that the first research question was answered that 'and' as the most coordinate conjunction in Obama' speech and was examined regarding its functions.

From the result findings and the discussion, showed that there were three functions of coordinate conjunction 'and' namely (1) conjunction joining words; (2) conjunction joining groups of word; and (3) conjunction joining parts of compound sentence. As the function of joining words, the coordinate conjunction 'and' has its function to connect one word to another word such as noun and noun; adjective and adjective; and verb and verb. Its presence could make the sentences being proper form and made clear definitions. Then, coordinate conjunction 'and' plays the essential role in joining the groups of word like preposition phrases to other preposition phrases; noun phrases to another noun phrase; and also adverb phrases to other adverb phrases. Lastly, the coordinate conjunction 'and' as its function of joining parts of compound sentences has the important role such as it links the clause to other clauses as the part of compound sentences involved

2. Suggestion

This part presented some suggestions that will hopefully give a new idea to provide better understanding in the thesis writing directed to:

a. Teachers

The researcher hopes that this study can provide English teachers with clear understanding of the types of coordinate conjunction and its functions. Thus, the teachers will give details information regarding the coordinate conjunction and the functions to their students. It's also suggested to the teachers to provide their students more practices in using conjunctions and give more detail about the functions of it so the students will be more understand about the material in the learning process.

b. Students

The students who are in the English learning can enrich their knowledge by understanding the types of coordinate conjunction and the functions. It is also projected that the students have other meaningful information about conjunctions. Thus, the students must learn more in using conjunction. They have to be able to understand the functions of conjunction. As a result, they will be ready to implement their understanding in learning process.

c. Other Researchers

The results of this study have clear understanding as one of the references to enrich conducting further researches about similar topic related to this study. However, this study still had limited discussions. This study was focused on the coordinate conjunction. Thus, the other researchers can conduct the similar discussion about the types of conjunction in general and their functions.

The researcher conducted this study by using descriptive qualitative method. It is suggested that other researchers can develop this study by using other methodology applied. It's also suggested to other researchers conducting the similar research by investigating the relationship between the understanding of the conjunctions and the implementation of the use of conjunctions to the students' assessments in the learning process

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