

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICAL COHESION IN THE  
*ADDRESS SCRIPT OF NELSON MANDELA'S NOBEL PEACE  
PRIZE*

A Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
Of the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

Febriani Syntia Eka Putri

05985052



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTER  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

2010

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas kemunculan kohesi leksikal dalam naskah pidato Nelson Mandela saat penerimaan Nobel perdamaian. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini untuk mengetahui tingkat kemunculan bentuk-bentuk dari kohesi leksikal dalam naskah pidato Nelson Mandela tersebut, serta untuk mengetahui bentuk dari kohesi leksikal yang paling banyak digunakan dalam naskah pidato Nelson Mandela ini.

Dalam kajian ini, penulis mengacu pada konsep kohesi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Sebagai sumber data adalah naskah pidato Nelson Mandela saat menerima nobel perdamaian di Oslo, Norwegia pada tanggal 10 Desember 1993. Langkah-langkah yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi pengumpulan data, penganalisaan data, dan penyajian hasil analisis data. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis melalui beberapa tahap hingga menemukan situs <http://www.anc.org.za/ancedocs/history/mandela/1993/sp931210.html>, dari situs inilah penulis menemukan naskah pidato Nelson Mandela. Dalam menganalisa data penulis menggunakan teori Halliday dan Hassan dalam bukunya Cohesion in English (1976). Kemudian data disajikan dalam bentuk analisis disertai tabel kohesi.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan bahwa kohesi leksikal dalam naskah pidato Nelson Mandela dalam bentuk repetisi, sinonim, antonim, metonim, hiponim dan kolokasi. Bentuk-bentuk kohesi ini menghubungkan makna dalam suatu kalimat dengan kalimat lain. Repetisi adalah bentuk kohesi leksikal yang paling sering muncul, meronimi adalah bentuk kohesi leksikal yang paling jarang muncul dalam naskah pidato Nelson Mandela ini. Temuan ini dapat menunjukkan bahwa dengan menggunakan repetisi Nelson Mandela ingin agar para hadirin mengingat bagian penting dari pidatonya. Meskipun, kemunculan sinonim, antonim, hiponim, kolokasi dan meronim tidak sebanyak repetisi tetapi, peranan mereka sangatlah penting dalam membentuk suatu perpaduan makna dalam naskah pidato tersebut.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Language is the way to communicate. Languages have many functions such as to communicate, debate, discuss to solve problem, etc. We can even use language to analyze the language, its context and text. There are so many ways for the author to apply their works through the language they use. It is very interesting to be researched.

One of the interesting works to analyze is speech. Speech is one of the ways for people to express their minds or ideas to give knowledge, information even make brain storming. It does not spend much time to understand it but it is not easy to understand well. Sometimes some speeches are written with complicated sentence therefore it needs deeper comprehension. Thus, it also needs much time to analyze and understand it carefully.

One of the Nelson Mandela speeches was chosen to be analyzed. The speech was delivered in his acceptance The Nobel Peace Award. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela born 18 July 1918 was the first President of South Africa to be elected in a fully representative democratic election. Before his presidency, Mandela was an anti-apartheid activist.

The South African courts convicted him on charges of sabotage, as well as other crimes committed while he led the movement against apartheid. In accordance with his conviction, Mandela served 27 years in prison. Both in South Africa and internationally, Mandela's opposition to apartheid made him a symbol

of freedom and equality for many. Nelson Mandela has received more than one his hundred awards over four decades, most notably the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. In that time Nelson Mandela delivered a speech about the humanity.

A Text refers to any passage, spoken or written. The unity of a text can be investigated in the term of cohesion. Cohesion helps to create the text and the reader to get the whole meaning of the text. Cohesion is divided into two groups. They are grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is also divided into several groups namely reference, substitution, conjunction, and ellipsis while lexical cohesion is classified into reiteration and collocation.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:318), "lexical cohesion embraces two distinct though related aspects which we referred to as reiteration and collocation". Reiteration is also divided into repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, and meronymy.

In line with this, the analyses investigate how the lexical cohesion used in the acceptance speech of the President of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, at The Nobel Peace Prize Award ceremony in Oslo, Norway, 10 December 1993. In this Nelson Mandela speech, there is much lexical cohesion that can be found. The instance can be seen in paragraph 1 from Nelson Mandela speech script below:

I am indeed truly humbled to be standing here today to receive this year's *Nobel Peace Prize*. (1) I extend my heartfelt thanks to the Norwegian Nobel Committee for elevating us to the status of a *Nobel Peace Prize* winner. (2) I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate my

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

Lexical cohesion is one kind of cohesion that is often found in the text. It is a kind of cohesive relation that achieves its cohesive effect by selecting vocabularies. Lexical cohesion is divided into two different groups. They are Reiteration and Collocation. Reiteration is also divided into repetition, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, and metonymy.

Based on the analysis of the data in this writing, it is found that Nelson Mandela's Nobel Peace Prize Address Script used some patterns of lexical cohesion. All kind of lexical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1976) can be found in the data.

The finding shows repetition is the most dominant lexical cohesive devices that occur in Nelson Mandela's Nobel Peace Prize Address Script. In Nelson Mandela's Nobel Peace Prize Address Script Repetition is the most dominant lexical cohesive devices that occur 23 times or 53,49%, collocation occur 3 times or 6,98% occurrence, synonym 7 times or 16,28%, metonymy 1 times or 2,32%, hyponymy 2 times or 4,65% and antonym 7 times or 16,28%.

This finding leads the writer to conclude that Nelson Mandela's Nobel Peace Prize Address Script tends to be formed through the use of repetition which creates cohesive effect between sentences. Repetition tends to use mostly in Nelson Mandela's Nobel Peace Prize Address Script because he has to compose an interesting and harmonic organization of text in order to get the reader's

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barber Sardina, Tony. 1991. *Looking at Discourse in a Corpus: the role of Lexical Cohesion.* <http://www.Tonybarber.F25.com>
- Halliday, M.A.K and Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English.* London: Longman Group Ltd.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London: Edward Arnold.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1981. *Semantic: The Study of Meaning.* New Zealand: Penguin Group Ltd.
- Lyons, John. 1977. *Semantic.* London: Cambridge University Press
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1981. *Language and Linguistics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nunan, David. 1993. *Discourse Analysis.* England: Penguin Group Ltd.
- Palmer, F.R. 1981. *Semantics.* London: Cambridge University Press. 1981.
- Renkema, Jan. 1993. *Discourse Studies, an Introductory Textbook.* Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Stokes, Nicola B.Sc. 2004. *Application of Lexical Cohesion; Analysis in the TopicDetection and Tracking Domain.* [http://inismor.ucd.ie/~nstokes/publications/Stokes\\_Thesis\\_2004.National](http://inismor.ucd.ie/~nstokes/publications/Stokes_Thesis_2004.National) University of Ireland.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisa Bahasa.* Yogyakarta:Duta Wacana University Press.