

An Analysis of Cohesive Devices in President Biden's Speech at The White House Correspondent's Dinner

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to figure out the most common cohesive devices and the various types of cohesive devices employed in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. In order to conduct a thorough investigation of cohesive devices, the researcher employed a qualitative research methodology to examine the cohesive device found in the speech. It makes it possible for the researcher to comprehend how President Biden employed these tools in his address as a whole. In order to examine the cohesive devices utilized in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner, the research used a descriptive research methodology. The researcher uses the theory put forward by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to analyze the data and determine the various cohesive device types found in the speech. The following examples of grammatical cohesion were found: 333 references, 113 conjunctions, 4 substitutions, and 12 ellipses. Furthermore, there were 29 instances of repetition, 1 synonymy instance, 43 hyponymy instances, 14 metonymy instances, and 52 collocation occurrences that demonstrated lexical cohesion. The researcher then applies Hartnett's method (1986) to identify which cohesive device is the most dominating. The findings show that grammatical cohesion is the most common cohesive devices, with reference being utilized the most frequently 0.55%. On the other hand, substitution seems to be the least frequent form, happening just 0.006% of the time. Conversely, lexical cohesion is more prevalent in collocation, making up 0.08% of instances.

Keywords : *Cohesive Devices, Speech, President Biden*

INTRODUCTION

One of the key components of an effective communication is the use of cohesive devices, which facilitate the creation of coherent ideas and connections between concepts. Cohesive devices are linguistic tools that connect disparate ideas in a text to create coherence and successfully communicate intended meaning, in accordance to Halliday & Hassan (1976) states that using cohesive devices is essential to giving a book a feeling of coherence and tying its disparate elements together. They also say that cohesive devices can include pronouns, conjunctions, adverbs, and repetition, among other things. The study of cohesive devices in a speech is an essential part of discourse analysis since it considering with the text in speech transcript. Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field that focuses on the study of language in communication, whether is spoken or written and it can be used to study the structure, meaning, and function of language in various contexts, including politics, education, and media. Discourse, as defined by McCarthy (1991), is a cohesive and linked linguistic segment that extends beyond the sentence level to create a more complete communicative unit. The coherence and continuity of each sentence in this unit are what

make it cohesive, and the meanings of the sentences that come before and after it also play a role. Discourse, whether it be spoken or written, can take many different forms, ranging from brief correspondence and ordinary conversations to longer works of literature like novels or articles. In accordance with Schiffrin (1994) states that discourse analysis involves examining both spoken and written communication. Although the analysis of written discourse is more developed in the field of text linguistics, the principles for analyzing spoken discourse are the same. The relationship between meaning and form in language gives rise to two types of connections within discourse: cohesion, which refers to the relationships between linguistic elements on the level of form, and coherence, which pertains to the semantic relationship between linguistic elements. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976) cohesion is also referred to cohesive devices since defined as "relations of meanings that exist within a text". They argue that cohesive devices are the linguistic tools that help create and maintain relations of meaning, thereby enhancing the cohesion within a text. Halliday & Hasan (1976) they also claim that cohesive devices are divided in two parts, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical tools are attached across sentences boundaries. They consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, for the lexical cohesion add by Halliday & Hasan (1976) states that the way vocabulary links to the parts of the text and it consists of reiteration (repetition, synonym, hyponym, and metonym) and collocation.

Previous studies have shown the importance of cohesive devices in speeches text. For instance, some studies have shown that the use of pronouns and repetition can create a sense of connection between the speaker and the audience. A study by Maretanedhi (Masni Butana Maretanedhi, 2020) discuss the importance of cohesive devices includes grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the speech Theresa May's Conservative Party Conference in 2017 and how they can create a sense of connection to improve coherence in a message for the audience. The results of this study show that personal reference is the most frequently used in grammatical cohesive devices, while repetition the highest number of occurrences among lexical cohesive devices types. Another study of cohesive device conducted by Natory (2020) discusses how the use of cohesive devices, specifically focus on lexical cohesion, can contribute to the coherence of political speech and help convey certain messages to the audience. In this case, the study focuses on analyzing the types of lexical cohesion used in Boris Johnson's political speeches. The findings show that repetition is the most frequent type of lexical cohesion used in speeches, which is similar to the use of pronouns and repetition in creating a sense of connection between the speaker and the audience. Moreover, Ahya (2021) in the studies on lexical cohesion used in Joe Biden's speech in coronavirus pandemic, emphasizing its role in establishing relationships between words in a text and facilitating reader comprehension. The study recognized that each type of lexical cohesion includes repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, hypernymy and collocation. Those types of lexical cohesion play a vital role in conveying the intended meaning of the text. The study found that repetition was the most dominant type of lexical cohesion used in the speech. While those studies contribute valuable insights into the use of cohesive devices and their impact on speech coherence and audience engagement, The existing studies have explored the use of cohesive devices in speeches by different political figures, such as Theresa May, Boris Johnson, and Joe Biden which is the same object as current research. However, existing studies in Joe Biden speech only focus on lexical cohesion without considering grammatical cohesion which also includes cohesive devices. Therefore, this study aims to address the research gap by conducting a detailed analysis of cohesive devices, encompassing both lexical and grammatical cohesion, in President Biden's speeches at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. Based on the background provided, the analysis of cohesive devices in language and their significance in communication, it is evident that cohesive devices play a crucial role in maintaining coherence and conveying meaning effectively. This study aimed to address the research gap by conducting a detailed analysis of cohesive devices, encompassing both lexical and grammatical cohesion, in President Biden's speeches at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. By examining the types and frequencies of cohesive devices used in the speech, including grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulated questions of research are as follow: 1) What are the types of cohesive devices used in President Biden's speech at The White House Correspondent's Dinner?; 2) What is the dominant cohesive device used in President Biden's speech at The White House Correspondent's Dinner?

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section aims to provide a comprehensive review of previous studies related to the analysis of cohesive devices in speech. The following studies were selected based on their relevance to the topic of this research. First, Pratiwi (2019) conducted a qualitative study analysing the speeches of Nikki Haley, the US ambassador for UN, in the UN Security Council meetings. The study focused on identifying the most frequently used cohesive devices and their functions in conveying the speaker's ideas. The findings revealed that demonstrative reference and repetition were the most used cohesive devices, emphasizing the speaker's ideas and avoiding misunderstandings. In comparing with the current study, this previous studies has similarities with the current studies, namely the focus on both type of cohesive device; grammatical and lexical. The difference with current study is the previous studies conduct by Pratiwi have described all types of lexical cohesion except the metonymy. Secondly, a study by Hidayat (2008) analysed the cohesive devices used in George Walker Bush's second presidential inaugural speech. Through a descriptive qualitative design, the study identified the types and functions of grammatical cohesive devices, such as reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. The findings indicated that reference and repetition were the most widely used cohesive devices, while collocation was rarely found. However, the study has similarities with the current studies which is focused on both types of cohesive devices. In comparing what makes the differences between this previous studies and current studies is the current study present types of lexical cohesion only repetition, synonymy, metonymy, hyponymy, collocation, except antonymy. Similarly, a study conducted by Maulidah (2015) examined the usage of grammatical cohesion of references in J.K. Rowling's speech at Harvard University. The qualitative study identified the types and functions of grammatical cohesion devices, focusing on markers of grammatical cohesion of references. The results revealed the presence of personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference in Rowling's speech, emphasizing the connection between sentences. However, the study focus only on the grammatical cohesion. Another relevant study by Ningsih (2019) conducted a qualitative study to analyze Barack Obama's speech in November 2016. The research aimed to identify the types, dominance, and functions of grammatical cohesion, specifically reference and conjunction, in Obama's speech. The results showed that reference was the most used cohesive device, with functions including avoiding word repetition, indicating proximity, and making comparisons. Conjunctions were also used to connect ideas and support or oppose statements. However, this pervious study did not explore the lexical cohesion, the focus only on the grammatical cohesion.

Furthermore, Lestari's research (2017) focused on investigating cohesive devices in Jokowi's speech at the APEC CEO summit 2014. The study utilized note-taking techniques to identify and analyze five types of cohesive devices: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The dominant cohesive device found in the speech was repetition, emphasizing key points. In addition, a study by Hidayah (2011) aimed to analyze cohesive devices in speeches from the ESA WEEK speech contest 2009. The research explored various cohesive devices, including reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The analysis revealed a high frequency of lexical cohesion, followed by reference and conjunction. However, the study did not thoroughly investigate the persuasive effects of these cohesive devices. Moreover, a study by Arifiani (2016) conducted a comprehensive analysis of both grammatical and lexical cohesion devices in Emma Watson's speech on gender equality. The study employed a qualitative approach to identify and examine various cohesive devices, including reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, reiteration, and lexical cohesion. The findings indicated the significant presence of reference and conjunction in Watson's speech, highlighting the connections between ideas and reinforcing key arguments. Additionally, lexical cohesion was utilized to enhance the coherence and persuasive impact of the speech. The study provided valuable insights into the cohesive devices employed in a specific context of advocating for gender equality, shedding light on the persuasive strategies employed by influential speakers. However, it would benefit from further exploration of the specific functions and effects of these cohesive devices on audience engagement and understanding.

In reviewed previous studies have examined cohesive devices in speeches by various individuals, shedding light on the types and functions of cohesive devices used in their respective contexts. Therefore, this research aims to fill this gap by conducting a focused analysis not only one types but both of the cohesive devices types; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion used in President Biden's speeches. By identifying the types of cohesive devices and determining the dominant cohesive device, this research seeks to contribute to a better understanding of President Biden's speech.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive research approach to analyse the cohesive devices used in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. Since used a descriptive approach, the researcher conducts this study by gathering, identifying, categorizing, organizing and analysing data. Its goal is to generate a comprehensive and precise interpretation of the collected data. The researcher focuses on providing a comprehensive of the types and frequencies of cohesive devices employed in President Biden's speech. By employing a descriptive research approach, this study aims to objectively describe and analyse the cohesive elements present in President Biden's speech. This research employed qualitative research to analyse the cohesive devices in President Biden's speech. The qualitative research approach is appropriate for this study since it allows for an in-depth exploration of the language features used in the speech. In this case, the qualitative research design enables the researcher to provide a rich and comprehensive understanding of cohesive devices used by the President in his speech.

The data for this research study consisted of the cohesive devices found in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. The cohesive devices included reference, conjunctions, substitutions, ellipsis, reiteration, and collocation. The data source for this research was the speech transcript delivered by President Biden at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. The speech transcript was obtained from the official White House. In collecting the data, first, the researcher employed the theoretical framework proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1976) to identify the different types of cohesive devices present in the speech. These cohesive devices include reference, conjunctions, substitutions, ellipsis, various forms of reiteration (synonymy, repetition, metonymy, hyponymy), and collocation. By applying this framework, the researcher systematically identified and categorized the cohesive devices found within the transcript. Second, the researcher examined the speech text to identify cohesive devices. The researcher used different highlights or markers to indicate the words or sentences considered as cohesive devices for further analysis.

In analyzing the data, first, the identified cohesive devices were categorized based on their respective types and functions that were already marked in the transcript with different highlights. This categorization provided a systematic organization and categorization of the identified cohesive devices in a structured manner by creating a table format to categorize the type of cohesive devices and the usage of each type of cohesive device in the speech. Second, after the process of categorizing, the researcher interpreted or explained each type of cohesive device. Third, to determine the most dominant cohesive device, the researcher used a formula proposed by Hartnett (1986) to calculate the dominance of cohesive devices in the text. Hence, the assessment of cohesion level involved comparing the count of cohesive elements present in the text to the total number of cohesive devices and multiplying the result by 100%. The formula represented the type of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion as (x1) and represented the total number of both types, grammatical and lexical, as summed (x2). This formula helped the researcher to calculate easier and identify the cohesive device that was most frequently employed by President Biden in his speech.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The analysis was conducted by the researcher to identify the types of cohesive devices used in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner. In collecting the data, the researcher used the theory proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1976) to identify the types of cohesive devices. The results of the analysis revealed two types of cohesive devices; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion it is found includes reference, substitution, conjunction and ellipsis. The lexical cohesion is also found includes reiteration and collocation.

The first problem of this research is to identify the various types of cohesive devices includes both grammatical and lexical. In grammatical consist of reference (personal, comparative, demonstrative), substitution (nominal, verbal, clausal), conjunctions (additive, adversative, causal, temporal), and ellipsis (nominal, verbal, clausal). In other hand, the lexical cohesion consists of reiteration (repetition, synonymy, metonymy, hyponymy) and collocation. The problem it is solved by using the theory by Haliday & Hassan (1976) to identify various types of cohesive devices used in President Biden's Speech at White House Corresponding Dinner.

Cohesive Devices	Types	Frequency	Total
Grammatical cohesion	Reference	333	462
	Substitution	4	
	Conjunction	113	
	Ellipsis	12	
Lexical cohesion	Repetition	29	139
	Synonymy	1	
	Metonymy	14	
	Hyponymy	43	
	Collocation	52	
TOTAL			601

Figure 1. Results of Cohesive devices in President Biden's Speech

Based on Figure 1. Results of Cohesive Devices in President Biden's Speech, the data table above shows that President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner employs a range of cohesive devices, including both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion encompasses various types, such as references, substitution, conjunctions, and ellipsis, all of which contribute to the overall coherence of the speech. References, which serve to link words or phrases to previously mentioned elements, appear with a frequency of 333 in the speech. Substitution, involving the use of substitute words or phrases, is less frequent, occurring only 4 times. Conjunctions, which establish logical connections between ideas, are utilized 113 times, highlighting the speech's organized flow. Ellipsis, the omission of words or phrases understood from the context, is employed sparingly with a frequency of 12, contributing to concise expression. However, lexical cohesion, the speech exhibits various types, including repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and collocation. Repetition, the deliberate reuse of words or phrases, is observed 29 times, emphasizing key points and reinforcing ideas. Synonymy, the use of synonymous words or phrases, is employed only once, adding nuance and avoiding repetitive language. Hyponymy, involving the relationship between general and specific terms, emerges 43 times, providing precision and depth in the speech's vocabulary. Metonymy, the substitution of one word with another related term, occurs 14 times, offering figurative expressions and enhancing the speech's rhetorical impact. Lastly, collocation, the frequent occurrence of words together due to habitual usage, is noted 52 times, adding naturalness and fluency to the speech.

1. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a type of cohesive device that relies on the grammatical structure and features of a language to establish connections and coherence between different parts of a discourse, Halliday & Hasan (1976). It involves the use of grammatical elements to link sentences, clauses, or phrases together. Based on the analysis that was conducted by the researcher, the

grammatical cohesion is used in the President Biden's speech includes the types; reference, conjunction, substitution and ellipsis.

1) Reference

There are several types of reference found in President Biden's speech, including personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. In the context of cohesive devices, a personal reference is a linguistic tool used to refer back to a person or group of people mentioned earlier in a discourse. It helps maintain cohesion and clarity in writing or conversation by avoiding repetition. Personal references can take various forms, such as pronouns, possessive determiners, or noun phrases.

Data 1 (Personal Reference) :

*Let **me** start on a serious note. Jill, Kamala, Doug, and **I**, and members of **our** administration are here to send a message to the country and, quite frankly, to the world: The free press is a pillar — maybe the pillar — of a free society, not the enemy. (Applause.)*

In the given text of the data above, it is use the personal reference, specifically the pronouns "I," "me," and "our, ". The use of personal reference items "I," "me," and "our" primarily functions as anaphora. More specifically the word "I" and "me" refers back to the speaker or the President Biden himself, emphasizing their personal involvement and perspective. While "Our" refers back to the collective group mentioned earlier in this case the President himself and members of their administration, emphasizing unity and shared responsibility.

Demonstrative reference refers to the use of demonstrative pronouns or adjectives to refer to specific people, objects, or ideas in a discourse. Demonstrative pronouns include words like "this," "that," "these," and "those, ". Demonstrative reference helps to indicate the proximity or distance between the speaker or writer and the referent, both in physical space and in terms of time or importance. It allows for clear identification or distinction of the referred entity or concept.

Data 1 (Demonstrative Reference) :

*Because of our unrelenting efforts, we've been able to bring home dozens of hostages and wrongfully detainees — wrongful detainees from Afghanistan, Burma, Haiti, Iran, Rwanda, Venezuela, across West Africa, and around the world. But we're doing everything we can to prevent **these** cases from occurring in the first place.*

In the text of the data above, the word "these" serves as a demonstrative reference. By using the word "these," the President is drawing attention to and directly referencing the specific cases of wrongful detainees that were mentioned earlier. The demonstrative "these" indicates that the President is referring to a particular set of cases, emphasizing their significance and the need to address them. The phrase "these cases" highlights the speaker's focus on the specific instances of wrongful detainment that they have mentioned, which include individuals from various countries and regions. It reinforces the President commitment to addressing these cases and finding resolutions.

Comparative reference used to compare or contrast two or more entities or concepts in terms of the similarities or differences. It allows for the expression of relative degrees or qualities, highlighting comparisons or contrasts between different elements.

Data 1 (Comparative Reference) :

*For example, the State Department added the threat of detention as a new risk indicator to its travel advisories to go along with the threat of kidnapping to warn Americans where these threats are **highest** abroad.*

In the given example above implies that there are varying levels of threat, and the adjective "highest" is used to indicate the most extreme or significant level of threat among them. "Highest" refers to the level or degree of the threats, indicating that the advisories are specifically aimed at warning Americans about the locations where these threats are most severe.

2) Substitution

In theory proposed by Halliday & Hassan (1976), substitution is the replacement of item with another. Substitution consists of nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. Substitution was identified in the speech transcript by the researcher. The results of Substitution identified in President Biden's Speech, the table indicates the types and frequency of substitution namely nominal and verbal substitution that used in President Biden's speech. There is one instance of nominal substitution identified, specifically the use of the word "one." Nominal substitution involves replacing a noun or noun phrase with a pronoun or a word that refers to it. While verbal substitution, the results table above shows a total of three instances of verbal substitution. The words "do" and "did" are used as substitutions. Verbal substitution occurs when a verb or verb phrase is replaced with another verb or verb phrase, often to avoid repetition. Overall, there are four occurrences of substitution in President Biden's speech.

Data 1 (Verbal Substitution) :

*Tam, thank you for hosting us. I love NPR — (applause) — (leans into the microphone) — because they whisper into the mic like I **do***

In the sentence "because they whisper into the mic like I do," the word "do" is used as a verbal substitution. It refers back to the action of whispering into the microphone, which is mentioned earlier in the sentence. The President is emphasizing that he also engage in the same behavior of whispering into the microphone as the people at NPR. The word "do" serves as a substitute for the verb phrase "whisper into the mic" and creates cohesion by connecting the two instances of the same action.

Data 2 (Verbal Substitution) :

*Look, I hope the Fox News team finds this funny. My goal is to make them laugh as hard as CNN **did** when they read the settlement.*

In the given text above, the word "did" is also used as a substitution. It refers back to the action of laughing, which is implied in the context of CNN reading the settlement. The President is expressing his intention to evoke the same level of amusement from the Fox News team as CNN experienced during that moment. The word "did" serves as a substitute for the verb "laughed" and helps maintain cohesion by connecting the two instances of laughter.

3) Conjunction

In President Biden's speech, various types of conjunctions were identified, encompassing additive, causal, adversative, and temporal conjunctions. Additive conjunction used to indicate addition, continuation, or cumulative information in a sentence. It serve to connect words, phrases, or clauses to show that the information they introduce is being added to or joined with previous information. Additive conjunctions can be single words or phrases that express the

idea of addition, inclusion, or continuation. They contribute to the coherence and flow of a sentence by indicating a logical progression or accumulation of ideas.

Data 1 (Additive Conjunction) :

*When he was a kid, he was an Eagle Scout, a Big Brother, a born protector, a U.S. Marine — three tours in Iraq **and** Afghanistan.*

In the given data text above, the word the word "and" has functions as an additive conjunction, connecting the different phrases that describe Austin's various roles and experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan.

An adversative conjunction, also known as a contrastive conjunction or a contrasting conjunction used to indicate a contrast or opposition between two or more ideas, clauses, or sentences. It helps to establish a relationship of contradiction, opposition, or difference between the elements being connected. Adversative conjunctions provide a transition or shift in meaning, presenting an alternative perspective or contrasting information. They are used to highlight a contrast, contradiction, or concession in the discourse, allowing for a nuanced and balanced expression of ideas.

Data 1 (Adversative Conjunction) :

*Look, I'm going to leave the jokes to the pros. **But** let me conclude on a genuinely serious note.*

In given data text above, the conjunction "but" is used to signal a transition from one idea or topic (leaving the jokes to professionals) to a contrasting or opposing idea (concluding on a serious note). It indicates a shift in tone or direction in the speaker's discourse. By using "but," the President acknowledges that he is moving away from the previous light-hearted or humorous context and moving towards a more serious tone.

A causal conjunction, also known as a cause-and-effect conjunction, used to express a cause-and-effect relationship between two or more ideas, clauses, or sentences. It helps to indicate that one event, action, or condition is the cause or reason for another. Causal conjunctions provide a way to explain why something happened or to connect the consequences or effects of an action or event. They establish a logical connection between the cause and the effect, enabling the expression of causal relationships.

Data 1 (Causal Conjunction) :

*Tam, thank you for hosting us. I love NPR — (applause) — (leans into the microphone) — **because** they whisper into the mic like I do. (Laughter.) **But** not everybody loves NPR. Elon Musk tweeted that it should be defunded.*

In the given text above the word "Because" has functions as a causal connector. It introduces the reason or justification for the President's love for NPR. The President appreciates NPR because they whisper into the microphone, which is something the President also does. The use of "because" functions as causal conjunction to indicates the cause-effect between the President's love for NPR and the shared characteristic of whispering.

A temporal conjunction is used to indicate a temporal relationship between two or more events, actions, or states. It helps to express when an action or event occurs in relation to another. Temporal conjunctions allow for the sequencing of events, providing information

about the timing, duration, or order of actions or states. It help to establish temporal coherence and enable the expression of time-related relationships.

Data 1 (Temporal Conjunction) :

During Black History Month this year, I hosted the screening of the movie "Till." (Applause.) The story of Emmett Till and his mother is a story of a family's promise and loss and a nation's reckoning with hate, violence, and the abuse of power.

In the given text above, the word "during" is used to specify the time period when the movie screening took place. It indicates that the hosting of the screening occurred within the duration of Black History Month in the current year. By using the preposition "during," the speaker clarifies the temporal context of the event and highlights its alignment with Black History Month. It emphasizes that the screening was scheduled and held within this designated time period, which is significant for recognizing and honoring the contributions and experiences of Black individuals and communities.

4) Ellipsis

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), ellipsis refers to the omission of words or phrases that can be understood from the context. Ellipsis consists of; nominal, verbal, and causal. The results of Ellipsis identified in President Biden's Speech above, the results reveals only two types of ellipsis: nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis involves the omission of a noun or noun phrase. In such cases, the context allows for the interpretation of the missing information without explicit mention. This technique helps to avoid redundancy and maintain conciseness in the discourse. Verbal ellipsis, on the other hand, It entails the omission of a verb or verb phrase, relying on the context to convey the intended meaning.

Data 1 (Nominal Ellipsis) :

And just two days ago, my administration announced the first sanctions under this new authority, [.....]punishing individuals and security services in Russia and Iran who've been part of the wrongful deten- — detention of Americans.

In the given sentence represents nominal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis occurs when a noun or noun phrase is omitted but can be understood from the context. In this case, the noun phrase "My administration is" is omitted, and the sentence relies on the context to convey the intended meaning. The omitted phrase can be inferred to complete the sentence: "And just two days ago, my administration announced the first sanctions under this new authority, [My administration is] punishing individuals and security services in Russia and Iran who've been part of the wrongful detention of Americans."

Data 1 (Verbal Ellipsis) :

So, tonight, let us show ourselves and [.....] the world our strength, not just by the example of our power, but by the power of our example.

In the given sentence, the ellipsis represents verbal ellipsis. Verbal ellipsis occurs when a verb or verb phrase is omitted but understood from the context. In this case, the verb phrase "let us show ourselves and" is omitted, and the sentence relies on the context to convey the intended meaning. The omitted phrase can be inferred to complete the sentence: "So, tonight, let us show ourselves and [let us show] the world our strength, not just by the example of our power, but by the power of our example."

2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is achieved through various linguistic devices, such as reiteration (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy) and collocation. These devices help to establish connections between words, sentences, and paragraphs, creating a cohesive and coherent flow of information. Based on the analysis that was conducted by the researcher, the lexical cohesion is used in the President Biden's speech includes reiteration and collocation. Reiteration involves the repetition of words or phrases to reinforce an idea or concept. Reiteration is found in the transcript with the various types, repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, and metonymy. The collocation is also found in the speech transcript by the researchers.

1) Repetition

Repetition refers to use of the same words or phrases multiple times within a text to reinforce connections between ideas, emphasize key points, clarify meaning, and create a sense of rhythm or structure.

Data 1 (Repetition) :

*Secure his release, looking at opportunities and tools to bring him home. **We keep the faith. We also keep the faith for Austin — Austin Tice.** (Applause.) His mom Debra is here tonight. (Applause.)*

In the provided text it is an example of repetition. The repetition serves to reinforce the message of maintaining faith and hope in a specific context. By repeating the phrase "We keep the faith," the President emphasizes the unwavering commitment and belief in securing the release of someone, likely an individual mentioned earlier. Furthermore, the repetition of the name "Austin" and the mention of his mother, Debra, highlights a specific case and personalizes the message. It underscores the solidarity and support for Austin Tice, and by having the audience applaud, it further emphasizes the importance of his situation.

2) Synonymy

Synonymy in lexical cohesion refers to the use of synonyms or closely related words within a text to connect ideas, avoid repetition, clarify meaning, and enrich vocabulary. It enhances coherence by providing alternative expressions with similar or related meanings.

Data 1 (Synonymy) :

*This year, with that \$787 million settlement, they're here because they couldn't say no to a free meal. (Laughter.) And hell, I'd call Fox **honest, fair, and truthful**, but then I could be sued for defamation.*

In the given text of the data above, it is an example of synonymy, phrase "I'd call Fox honest, fair, and truthful," the words "honest," and "truthful" are used as synonyms. Synonyms are words or phrases that share similar meanings or convey the same idea. In this context, these words are employed to describe the speaker's perception of Fox News. The word "honest" suggests that Fox News is truthful, straightforward, and transparent in its reporting and presentation of information. It implies that the network adheres to ethical principles and does not engage in deception or falsehood. The word "truthful" emphasizes that Fox News is committed to presenting accurate and information. It suggests that the network prioritizes the truth and avoids spreading misinformation or distorting facts. By using these synonymous terms together, the speaker emphasizes their belief that Fox News possesses these positive qualities. The repetition of similar meanings strengthens the speaker's assertion and reinforces their opinion of the network's integrity and reliability in delivering news.

3) Metonymy

Metonymy refers to the use of a word or phrase that is closely related to another word or concept to create cohesion and connect ideas within a text. It involves substituting one term with another based on their association or connection in meaning, often relying on contiguity or part-whole relationships.

Data 1 (Metonymy) :

*Let me start on a serious note. Jill, Kamala, Doug, and I, and members of our administration are here to send a message to **the country** and, quite frankly, to **the world**: The free press is a pillar — maybe the pillar — of a free society, not the enemy.*

In the given text above, "The world" can be seen as a metonymy because it is used by President Biden to send a message to the global community or the people around the world. Also "The country" serves as a metonymy. It represents the citizens, government, and overall nation of the United States. By referring to "the country," President Biden is addressing the collective interests, concerns, and well-being of the nation.

4) Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a semantic relation between words where one word represents a specific subclass or type of another word. It involves a hierarchical structure, where the hypernym is a more general term that encompasses the hyponyms. The hyponyms are more specific or subordinate in meaning and provide further details or examples within the category represented by the hypernym.

Data 1 (Hyponymy) :

Let me start on a serious note. Jill, Kamala, Doug, and I, and members of our administration are here to send a message to the country and, quite frankly, to the world: The free press is a pillar — maybe the pillar — of a free society, not the enemy.

In the given text above, the word "administration" and "free press" considered as hyponyms of more general terms. In this case, "administration" is a hyponym of the general term "government." The administration refers to the specific group of individuals who are responsible for managing and governing the country. It is a subset of the broader concept of government, which encompasses all branches and functions of the governing body. Similarly, "free press" can be seen as a hyponym of the general term "media" or "press." The free press represents a specific aspect of the media, emphasizing its role in providing independent and unbiased reporting, free from government control or censorship. Therefore, in the given text, "administration" and "free press" can be seen as hyponyms, representing specific subsets within the broader categories of government and media.

5) Collocation

Collocation refers to the habitual or natural pairing of words or words that commonly occur together in a language. It refers to the tendency of certain words to co-occur with specific words or types of words in a way that is expected and linguistically preferred. Collocations is identified by the researcher with total frequency 52 occurrences in the speech.

Example I :

*Let me start on a **serious note**. Jill, Kamala, Doug, and I, and members of our administration are here to send a message to the country.*

In the given text above, the collocation "serious note" is formed by the combination of the adjective "serious" and the noun "note," where the two words often appear together as a fixed expression. That means by starting with a "serious note", the President intends to

communicate seriousness of the upcoming message or discussion. It serves as a signal to the audience to pay attention and engage with the forthcoming content on a deeper level.

3. Dominant of Cohesive Device

After analyzing the data, the researcher found various types with different numbers of frequencies. Then, the researcher will determine the dominant cohesive device used President Biden's Speech. As explained in method, the researcher used formula by Hartnett (1986) to determine the dominant type of cohesive device.

Grammatical Cohesion

- Reference → $333 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.55\%$
- Substitution → $4 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.006\%$
- Conjunction → $113 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.18\%$
- Ellipsis → $12 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.019\%$

Lexical Cohesion

- Repetition → $29 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.04\%$
- Synonymy → $1 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.001\%$
- Metonymy → $14 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.02\%$
- Hyponymy → $43 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.07\%$
- Collocation → $52 : 601 \times 100\% = 0.08\%$

Based on the calculations above, it can be seen that the dominant cohesive device is grammatical cohesion, with its dominant type being reference, while the least common type is substitution. In addition, lexical cohesion dominates in terms of collocation, while synonymy is the least common type. The dominant of reference comes from how well it links concepts and keeps the discourse coherent. President Biden can engage with the audience in a personal way by making use of pronouns like "I," "We," and "You." He increases the overall impact of his message by speaking directly to the audience, which fosters a sense of participation and personal involvement. On the other hand, demonstrative reference refers to the usage of terms like "this," "that," "these," used to identify certain individuals, things, or concepts. This kind of reference can assist President Biden in emphasizing important thoughts, drawing attention to certain problems, or drawing an illustration for the audience. By drawing the audience's attention to particular parts of the discourse, demonstrative references improve the speech's clarity and consistency. Comparative reference, as observed in President Biden's speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner, includes the use of words and phrases such as "better," "highest," "as hard as," and "other." These comparative references serve to draw comparisons between different entities, ideas, or situations. The high number of references in President Biden's speech implies that it is important for him to keep his speech coherent and successful. He develops connections between ideas, directs attention, and draws comparisons by using personal, demonstrative, and comparative allusions. President Biden is able to effectively convey his thoughts to the audience because to this well-thought-out method, which also improves the speech's overall clarity, coherence, and impact.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of cohesive devices in President Biden's Speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner, it is evident that both grammatical and lexical cohesion play crucial roles in ensuring the coherence and effectiveness of the speech. The research successfully identified and categorized the various types of cohesive devices used by employing the theoretical framework proposed by Haliday and Hassan (1976). In terms of grammatical cohesion, the speech exhibited a significant presence of references, with a frequency of 333. These references effectively linked words or phrases to previously mentioned elements, contributing to the overall flow and comprehension of the speech. Substitution, although less frequent with only 4 occurrences, provided a means of substituting words or phrases for clarity and variety. Conjunctions were used 113 times, establishing logical connections between ideas and facilitating the speech's organized structure. The selective use of ellipsis, with a frequency of 12, contributed to concise expression

and conveyed information efficiently. Furthermore, the analysis of lexical cohesion revealed the speech's reliance on various cohesive devices. Repetition, employed 29 times, emphasized key points and reinforced important ideas throughout the speech. Synonymy, although used only once, added nuance and prevented repetitive language by employing synonymous words or phrases. Hyponymy, observed 43 times, enhanced the speech's vocabulary by presenting specific terms within the context of broader concepts. Metonymy, occurring 14 times, introduced figurative expressions and rhetorical impact by substituting related terms. The frequent occurrence of collocation, noted 52 times, contributed to the naturalness and fluency of the speech by presenting commonly associated word combinations. To conclude the dominant cohesive device is grammatical cohesion, with its dominant type being reference indicates frequency 0.57%, while the least common type is substitution with frequency 0.008%. In addition, lexical cohesion dominates in terms of collocation with frequency 0.08% , while synonymy is the least common type in lexical cohesion device with frequency 0.001%

In conclusion, the study is limited to the identification of cohesive devices and does not consider other aspects such as the context of the speech, the speaker's background, or the audience's response. This research uses speech text or speech transcript by President Biden at White House Correspondent's Dinner. Based on the result of analysis, grammatical and lexical used dominantly are reference (grammatical cohesion) and collocation (lexical cohesion). Nevertheless, among the cohesion devices, there is only synonymy which has only identified one times occur in speech.

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