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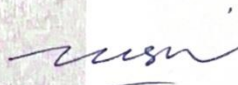
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The writer

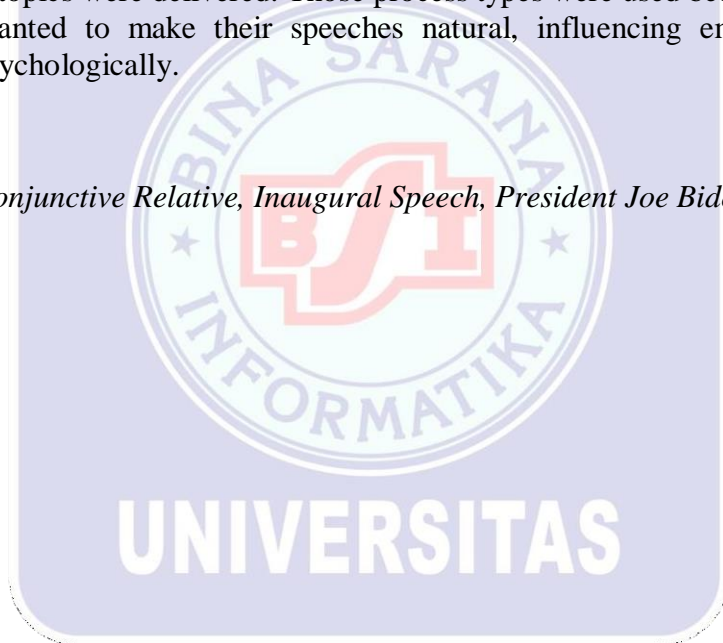
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## ABSTRACT

Muhammad Hafizh (31210005),. “*The Conjunctive Relation Found In Inaugural Speech Of President Joseph R. Biden Jr.* “

This research deals with Conjunctive Relation found in President Joe Biden’s speech. In this case, the speech is analyzed using conjunctive relation in Halliday and Matthiessen theory.. The objectives of this research are (1) finding out what are the conjunctive relation processes found in President Joe Biden’s speech (2) finding out what conjunctive relation process dominates the speech and what does the differences. In order to reach these three objectives, the writer uses the theory of Halliday with descriptive qualitative methods. According to Halliday there are five types of conjunction known as additive, adversative, causal, continuative and temporal. The result of conjunctive relation found in President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech revealed the additive relation as the most dominant conjunctive relation. President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech style was more conversationally, but it was able to awaken audiences through huge topics were delivered. Those process types were used because President Joe Biden wanted to make their speeches natural, influencing emotionally and convincing psychologically.

**Keyword :** *Conjunctive Relative, Inaugural Speech, President Joe Biden,*



## ABSTRAK

Muhammad Hafizh (31210005),. “*The Conjunctive Relation Found In Inaugural Speech Of President Joseph R. Biden Jr. “*

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kata-hubung yang ditemukan dalam pidato Presiden Joe Biden. Dalam penelitian ini, pidato tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan kata-hubung dalam teori Halliday dan Matthiessen. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) mengetahui apa saja kata-hubung yang terdapat dalam pidato Presiden Joe Biden (2) mengetahui kata-hubung apa yang mendominasi dalam pidato tersebut dan apa saja perbedaannya. Untuk mencapai ketiga tujuan tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori dari Halliday. Menurut Halliday ada lima jenis kata-hubung yang dikenal yaitu Additive, adversative, causal, continuative, dan temporal. Hasil dari penelitian kata-hubung yang ditemukan dalam pidato pelantikan Presiden Joe Biden menunjukkan bahwa jenis kata-hubung additive merupakan jenis kata-hubung yang paling dominan. Gaya pidato pelantikan Presiden Joe Biden lebih bersifat percakapan, namun mampu memotivasi para pendengarnya melalui topik-topik besar yang disampaikan. Tipe-tipe proses tersebut digunakan karena Presiden Joe Biden ingin membuat pidatonya terlihat natural, memberi dampak secara emosional dan meyakinkan secara psikologis

**Kata Kunci :** *Kata-hubung, Pidato Pelantikan, Presiden Joe Biden,*



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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background and Reason of Choosing the Title**

Speech is a common aspect of everyday life that individuals often do not take the time to define. According to Bloomfield & Sapir (1921), speech is the act of communicating verbally that is driven by an innate human instinct to express emotions. This suggests that people naturally engage in speech when communicating. Each instance of speech carries significance as it can be described as successful when it influences the listener's auditory perceptions, leading to the interpretation of appropriate imagery or thoughts, or a combination of both (Setyaningrum, 2019.).

In America the newly elected president has the chance to present their vision and mission on inauguration day. The inaugural address is a speech delivering during this event. While ceremonial, inaugural speeches usually carry political implementation when given by the candidates (Suhadi, 2017.) President Joe Biden's 2021.

Connecting words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs coherently is essential in discourse (Cutting\_J, 2002). One effective method to achieve this coherence is by using conjunctions within the text (Arifah, 2019). Conjunctions play a significant role in writing, providing cohesive resources that establish connections between clauses, clause complexes, and paragraphs within the text (Mubenga, 2014). Halliday, in his book *Introduction to Functional Grammar* (2013), introduced the concept of cohesion lexically and grammatically in written discourse. Prepositions also contribute to cohesive relations in the text. Typically, a

conjunction adjunct occupies the first position in a sentence. Conjunctive expressions can take various forms, sometimes including demonstratives, prepositions, adverbs, or phrases like "as a result," followed by prepositions like "of" and "that" - for instance, "instead of that" or "as a result of that" (Mohammed, 2015) In conclusion, these elements fall under the category of conjunctions, facilitating semantic cohesion in the text.

This research explain about the forms of conjunctive relation in speaking language. Recognizing the significance of conjunctions in linking words, clauses, and sentences within texts, this study will analyzed the utilization of conjunctive relations in President Joe Biden's inaugural address. (Setyaningrum, 2019)examined the coordinating relationships present in Oprah Winfrey's speech. Their analysis focused on how Oprah Winfrey implemented these coordinating relationships. The findings revealed a total of 106 clauses containing conjunctions in Oprah's speech. Of these, approximately 52 clauses exhibited internal conjunctions, while around 16 clauses displayed external conjunctions. Both internal and external conjunctions were predominantly characterized by causal relationships. The prevalence of causal relationships suggested that Oprah Winfrey heavily relied on logical reasoning to persuade the audience to align with her viewpoints. These causal relationships contributed to the natural, impactful, and emotionally compelling nature of her speech. In his thesis titled "The Conjunctive Relation in the Novel The Old Man and the Sea and its Translation into Indonesian," Gunawan (2010) examined the conjunctive relations present in the novel and analyzed the strategies employed by the translator to render them in Indonesian. The research also delved into the information loss and gain during the translation process. Four types of conjunctive relations—additive, adversative, causal, and temporal—were identified in the novel. The analysis revealed



that the translator primarily utilized literal and idiomatic translation methods, with a preference for literal translation from the source language in most cases. This study is significant as it delineates the various types of conjunctive relations and the translation techniques involved in conveying them into the target language. Distinctively, this research aimed to pinpoint the information loss and gain when translating English conjunctive relations into Indonesian, utilizing a different source text.

All the studies mentioned above shared a common element: emphasizing the significant role that conjunctive relations play in conveying information. In contrast to preceding studies, the perspective presented in this study diverged. Previous research had not delved into investigating the particularly impactful conjunctive relation prevalent in inaugural speeches. President Joe Biden employed discourses that hinted at promises and requests. The discourse analysis focused specifically on conjunctive relations, uncovering the promises and requests the speakers aimed to communicate. By analyzing these rhetorical tools, insights into the speakers' thoughts on American promise, dreams, and future could be gained. Thus, this study explored the various types and the most dominant conjunctive relations utilizing the Halliday and Matthiessen theory, which contributed to making the speeches compelling and influential to the audience.

This research examined the varieties and occurrences of conjunctive relationships utilized in spoken language. Acknowledging the significance of conjunctions in linking words, phrases, and sentences in written work, this study will analyze the usage of conjunctive relationships in President Joe Biden's 2021 inaugural speech. The investigation will apply the Halliday's theory to analyze the speech.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The statement of problems as follows:

1. What are the conjunctive relations found in Joe Biden's speech using Halliday's theory?
2. What is the most dominant conjunctive relation from Joe Biden's speech?

## **1.3 Scope of The Problem**

This research aims to analyze the most prevalent conjunctive relations in President Joe Biden's inaugural speech, providing readers with fresh insights into these relations. Moreover, this study can serve as a valuable reference for other researchers exploring related topics. This research will be analyzed through conjunctive relations. The use of conjunctive relations analysis can reveal the implementations that the speaker wished to convey. According to (Halliday, 2014), there are four relations in conjunction namely additive relation, adversative relation, temporal relation, and causal relation

This study will assist readers in comprehending the analysis of conjunctive relations in President Joe Biden's inaugural speech, providing additional insights into various forms of conjunctive relations

## **1.4 Methods and Procedures of the Analysis**

In this study, the author discusses various methods of qualitative research for data collection, as outlined by (Kothari, 2014.) These methods include questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and content analysis. Content analysis involves examining documentary materials such as e-books, articles, and books. Furthermore, spoken discourse, like speeches, can also be analyzed even if they are typically transcribed into written scripts. The speech transcripts used for analysis are sourced from the internet..

The steps were listed as follows:

1. The writer collected and examined data, including searching, downloading, and reading President Joe Biden's inaugural speech transcript in 2021 to gain a deeper understanding of the information.
2. The data analysis was conducted on speech transcripts containing conjunctions found in President Joe Biden's inaugural address.
3. After gathering the data, the writers will identify and classify each conjunction. Subsequently, they will describe and explain the various types of conjunctions found.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

The writer has reviewed theories relevant to the research prior to conducting it, extracted from books and journals. The theories reviewed are outlined below regarding Conjunctive Relation and United States Presidential Inaugurations.

#### **2.1 Definition of Speech**

Speech has been an important and powerful tool for influencing others for thousands of years. Speakers typically present proposals in their speeches, whether implicitly or explicitly. Spoken words in a speech have the ability to impact the minds of the audience more effectively than written words in various contexts. The words spoken in a speech can be analyzed through functional grammar applied to the sentences. Every speech conveys meaning as speech is effectively defined when it impacts the listener's auditory perceptions, which are then translated into suitable and intended imagery or thoughts, or a combination of both (Setyaningrum, 2019.) The speaker must ensure that the listeners comprehend the intended message.

Speech is a common aspect of everyday life that often goes undefined. In an old text by Edward Sapir (1921), speech was described as the act of communicating through spoken words, reflecting a natural instinct for expressing emotions. Just like walking, speaking appears innate and effortless. However, speech holds no purpose without meaning. Similar to a child learning to speak making random sounds like "ah," "whoa," and "eh," speech without context remains incomprehensible. Words gain significance through human culture, gestures, and social interactions within a



community. Therefore, speech can be understood as successful communication when verbal expressions effectively convey intended thoughts or images to the listener. In essence, the speaker must ensure that the listener comprehends the intended message. Speech has long been utilized as a significant and powerful means of influencing others for centuries. Speakers consistently convey proposals within their speeches, whether implicitly or explicitly. Spoken words in speeches hold the ability to sway the minds of the audience more effectively than written words in various contexts.

## **2.2. Definition of Conjunctive Relation**

(Halliday, 1976.) defined cohesion in a text as the semantic connections or relationships between meanings that exist within the text, serving to establish it as a coherent whole. Cohesion relies on both lexical and grammatical links that bind sentence structures into a cohesive discourse, predominantly achieved through the use of various types of cohesive elements. These cohesive ties can manifest within a sentence and across sentences, with a stronger emphasis on grammatical structures than individual sentence occurrences. Reiteration of a previously mentioned element with dependence on another component within the text signifies a cohesive tie. In the absence of semantic connections, sentences or utterances may appear disjointed and fail to form a cohesive text. This results from instances where one word or sentence implies another, necessitating its presence for effective interpretation and unity (Halliday, 1976).

(Martin, 2007) affirmed that cohesion occurs when the items between the presupposing and the presupposed are potentially linked within a text. To put it simply, cohesion arises from the interplay between independence and dependency within a

text. Cohesion encompasses various markers known as cohesive devices. In English, Halliday and Hassan categorized cohesive devices into five main groups as outlined by M. Baker (1992) and (Halliday, 1976) :

1. References

A relationship exists between two linguistic expressions as shown in sentences like Mrs. Thatcher has resigned. She announced her decision this morning (M. Baker, 1992). The pronoun 'she' refers to Mrs. Thatcher within the text. Textual reference occurs when the reader must use another expression in the immediate context to identify what is being discussed

2. Substitution and Ellipsis

In substitution, an item (or items) is exchanged with another item (or items), involving the omission of an item (M. Baker, 1992). An example of substitution is: Do you think Joan already knows? - I believe everyone does. Commonly used items in English substitution include do, one, and the same, as seen in the following example of ellipsis. Have you been swimming? - Yes, I have (Halliday, 1976)

3. Lexical Cohesion

It discusses how the selection of words helps organize connections within a text. According to Halliday and Hassan in Akindele (2011), lexical cohesion is formed through the structure of vocabulary. It involves reiteration and collocation, using word characteristics and relationships to achieve cohesion. There are two main types of lexical devices: reiteration and collocation. An example illustrating lexical cohesion is: "I met some young ladies at the conference. The ladies were good looking" (Akindele, 2011).

4. Conjunction

This term differs significantly from other cohesive relations. Conjunctive elements are cohesive indirectly by conveying specific meanings, rather than in themselves. They serve to express certain meanings that assume the presence of other components in the discourse, rather than reaching back into the preceding text. Conjunction indicates how the writer intends for the readers to connect upcoming information with what has already been mentioned (Baker, 1992). Conjunction represents a few general relationships, including additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative. There is some debate in the literature regarding whether conjunctions within sentences can be considered cohesive, as some linguists view cohesion as a relationship between sentences rather than within them. For example: "They fought a battle. Afterwards, it snowed" (M. Baker, 1992). 'Afterwards' is considered a conjunction because it links two sentences. In this instance, 'afterwards' belongs to the temporal category, indicating that one event follows another.

Conjunctions serve as resources for guiding transitions in textual development. (Setyaningrum, 2019.) posit that conjunctions facilitate processes such as addition, comparison, sequencing, and explanation, forming logical connections that tie together messages. These conjunctions create connections where one part of the text expands upon, extends, or provides more detail about a preceding segment of the text (Halliday, 2014). These connections join text segments based on their content or the interaction between them: they link either experiences or interactions. Additionally, Halliday (2013) categorized these connections as internal and external.

Links between representations of experiential segments were labeled as external relationships, with conjunctions that signify such links termed external conjunctions.

M. Baker (1992) also examined conjunctions and mentioned several points. Firstly, she noted that the same conjunction can indicate different relationships depending on the context. Secondly, she highlighted that conjunctive relations can carry various meanings; connectives are not solely used to express temporal or causal relationships. For example, in English, a temporal relationship can be conveyed through the meaning of a verb, while causal relationships can be implied by the inherent meanings of verbs like cause. Lastly, Baker pointed out that conjunctive relations do not only represent relationships between external events but can also depict internal connections within the text or communicative context.

In English, the identical ideas of conjunction exists as *perangkaian* in Bahasa Indonesia. There are six types also in Bahasa Indonesia *perangkaian* (Tarigan, 1993): same as in english, such as, *jika*, *maka dari itu*, *dan*, *kemudian*, *walaupun*, *saat ini*

(Martin, 2007) described two types of conjunctive relations: external conjunctions, which relate activities, and internal conjunctions, which organize texts. They also mentioned continuative conjunctions, which constitute an additional small group of conjunctive resources. The authors aim to present conjunctions as meaning sets that structure activity sequences within a text, emphasizing the organization of activities and arguments.

(Martin, 2007) provided the following ideas to present the arguments:

1. Paratactic

The term "parataxis" refers to independent clauses that stand alongside each other, demonstrating a relationship of equal dependency.

Originating from the Greek words "Para," meaning 'beside,' and "taxis,"



meaning 'arrange,' parataxis typically employs conjunctions like "and" and "then." For example, in the sentence "I went off to the classic garden, And I was sitting in the chair," the clauses beginning with "and" can each exist independently. Furthermore, these clauses cannot be reversed without altering their logical meaning..

## 2. Hypotactic

If an independent clause is needed to complete the meaning of a dependent clause, the structure is known as hypotactic. The two clauses are not equivalent. For instance, in the sentence "I was told that I was sleeping when he came to my dorm," the clause "when he came to my dorm" requires the independent clause to provide context..

## 3. Continuative

Paratactic and hypotactic are examples of complete sentences that demonstrate the necessity of conjunctions. In a continuative structure between an independent and dependent clause, the conjunction is integrated within the sentence rather than connecting them. For example, "We even spoke about freedom" showcases the significance of the word 'even' placed after 'we' to convey unexpected information. Placing 'even' before 'we' would alter its meaning, indicating something expected by the writer or requiring independence as in hypotactic.

### 2.3. Types of Conjunctive Relation

(Halliday, 1976) explained the functional differences in conjunction namely: external and internal conjunctions. External conjunctions express the relationship between external phenomena and internal conjunction shows the relationships inherent in the communication process. There are four types of conjunction known as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal (Halliday, 1976). Based on statement that the phenomena or form of conjunctive relations can be classified into four categories that may occur in either external or internal conjunctions.

#### 2.3.1. Internal Conjunction

In his work in 2009, Riyadi discussed Internal Conjunction as focusing on the addition of arguments. This involves using arguments in the text to support subsequent statements. Internal conjunction is further categorized into four main forms of conjunctive relations: additive, adversative, temporal, and causal

**Table II.1**  
**Internal Conjunction**

<b>Additive</b>	<i>in addition,</i>
	<i>or, alternatively</i>
	<i>now, well, okay</i>
<b>Adversative</b>	<i>anyway, by the way</i>
	<i>again</i>
	<i>for example, in short</i>
	<i>in fact, at least</i>
	<i>rather</i>
	<i>on the other hand</i>
	<i>first, second, third...</i>

<b>Temporal</b>	<i>finally, lastly</i>
	<i>at the same time</i>
	<i>still</i>
<b>Causal</b>	<i>Thus, hence, accordingly, in conclusion...</i>
	<i>after all</i>
	<i>anyway, in any case, anyhow, at any rate.</i>
	<i>admittedly, of course, needless to say</i>
	<i>nevertheless, nonetheless, still</i>

## 1. Additive

The Additive relationship varies slightly from appropriate coordination but can be obtained from it.. Concerning cohesive relations, words like and, or, and nor fall under the category of additive. While coordination is considered to be a specific structural relation that is integrated into the linguistic structure (Halliday, 1976), additive indicates a less strict and more flexible aspect compared to what is intended by coordination. Therefore, while coordination is structural, the additive relation is cohesive. Correlative pairs like both bla bla bla and, either bla bla bla or, neither bla bla bla nor generally do not serve a cohesive function but are instead limited to structure.. The correlative pairs, such as both ... and, either ... or, and neither ... nor do not generally function cohesively; they are limited to structural coordination within the sentence. This restriction arises from the nature of coordinate pairs, which operate as single units. And, or, and nor can signify either external or internal forms of conjunction. For instance, in an additive context, the distinction between external and internal relations may not be very clear. Yet, when 'and' is utilized independently as a cohesive element, without accompanying markers like and then,

etc., it often implies there is more to be said, suggesting an internal relation (Halliday, 1976).

For examples :

- a. Was she in a shop? *And* was that really- was it really a sheep that was sitting on the other side of the counter? (Halliday and Hasan, 1976)
- b. I was very nearly opening the window, and putting you out into the snow! *And* you'd deserved it ...' (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)

## 2. Adversative

According to Halliday (1976), the fundamental meaning of adversative implies something unexpected. This contrast can stem from the content of the message or the communication process between speaker and listener. Adversative relationships include contrasting, correcting, and dismissing connections, as marked by conjunctions like but, however, and other words such as instead of, rather.

For examples :

- a. She failed. *However*, she tried her best. (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)
- b. I see you're admitting my little box,' the night said in a friendly tone. \_... You see I carry it upside-down, so that the rain can't get in.' \_*But* the things can get out,' Alice gently remarked.

## 3. Causal

Therefore, consequently, accordingly, and other causal expressions indicate the relationship between cause and effect. These terms are commonly used in combination with and. Causal relations demonstrate connections between results, reasons, purposes, and conditions. Examples include phrases like thus, as a result,



for this reason, and for this purpose. One aspect of causal relations concerns conditional statements, such as if...then. The term then is a basic conditional expression indicating a consequence under certain conditions.

For examples :

- a. ... she wouldn't have heard it at all, if it hadn't come quite close to her ear. *The consequence of this* was that it tickled her ear very much, and quite took off her thoughts from the unhappiness of the poor little creature. (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)
- b. \_You aren't leaving, are you? *Because* I've got something to say to you. (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)

#### 4. Temporal

The temporal relation indicates the connection between two consecutive sentences, reflecting their sequence in time. One sentence follows another (Halliday, 1976). The forms expressing the temporal relation include words like then, and then, afterwards, after that, subsequently, following, later, etc..

For examples:

- a. ... That will be a queer thing, to be sure! However, everything is today.'  
Just then she heard something splashing about in the pool a little way off...  
(Halliday & Hassan, 1976)
- b. You'll get used to it in time,' said the Caterpillar; and it put the hookah into its mouth and began smoking again.

#### 5. Continuative

The continuative function of conjunctive items can be understood from their full form meanings; their phonological reduction indicates their backward-linking function (Halliday, 1976).

For instance:

- a. Are you ready? Now when I tell you to jump, close your eyes and jump.

(Halliday & Hassan, 1976)

- b. ‘And what does “outgrabe” mean?

‘Well, out “gribing” is something between bellowing and whistling, with a kind of sneeze in the middle ... (Halliday & Hassan, 1976)

### **2.3.2. External conjunction**

External conjunction involves the logical organization of a field into sequences of activities. These sequences of activities are linked together through conjunctions, either adding more activities that follow or precede the conjunction. According to Riyadi (2009), external conjunctions commonly appear in recount or argumentative texts.

External conjunctions play a crucial role in describing ongoing actions and events within a text. They can be situated throughout the text, contributing to the ideational meta functions by enabling speakers to articulate experiences and activities within a specific context. Some examples of external conjunctions are and, because, but, and if.

**Table II.2**  
**External Conjunction**

<b>Additive</b>	<i>and, besides</i>
	<i>or, if</i>
<b>Adversative</b>	<i>Like, as if</i>
	<i>Even</i>
	<i>while</i>
	<i>Instead of, rather than</i>
	<i>Except that, rather than, apart of</i>
<b>Temporal</b>	<i>After, since, now that, before...</i>
	<i>Once, as soon as, until</i>
	<i>as while, when</i>
	<i>Suddenly</i>
<b>Cause</b>	<i>because</i>
	<i>so (that), therefore,</i>
	<i>although, even though, but, however</i>
<b>Means</b>	<i>by, thus</i>
	<i>even by, but</i>
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>so that, in order to, in ace</i>
	<i>even so, without</i>
	<i>lest for fear of</i>
<b>condition</b>	<i>If, then, provided that, as long as</i>
	<i>even if, even, then</i>
	<i>unless</i>

The various types of conjunctive relations involved in cohesion differ from the basic logical relations expressed through coordination. Conjunctive relations in text represent generalized connections between sentences, encompassing experiential

(interpretation of experience) and interpersonal (participation in speech) meanings. These relations can manifest in internal or external contexts. From a functional standpoint in the semantic system, conjunctions can serve in the context of the discourse (external) or within the interaction itself, shaping the social dynamics of speech (internal).

#### **2.4. United States Presidential Inauguration**

Speech on Inauguration Day originated with the very first Inauguration: George Washington's on April 30, 1789. Following his speech on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City, he told to the Senate chamber to address members of Congress and other dignitaries. His next Inauguration occurred on March 4, 1793, in Philadelphia at the Senate chamber of Congress Hall. There, Washington delivered the shortest Inaugural address on record, comprising just 135 words before reaffirming the oath of office.

Every President starting from Washington has given an Inaugural address. Early Presidents often read their speeches before being sworn in. However, current tradition requires the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to administer the oath first, followed by the President's speech. William Henry Harrison delivered the lengthiest Inaugural address, and wet day on March 4, 1841. Tragically, he passed away a month later due to pneumonia, likely caused by prolonged exposure on his Inauguration Day. John Adams' Inaugural address, comprising 2,308 words, featured a sentence that was 737 words long, the lengthiest in history. Following Washington's second Inaugural address, the next briefest was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth address on January 20, 1945, with just 559 words. Roosevelt opted for a simple Inauguration at the White House due to the nation's participation in World War II. In 1921, Warren G. Harding

was the first President to take his oath and give his Inaugural address using loudspeakers. By 1925, Calvin Coolidge's Inaugural address became the first ever broadcast nationwide on the radio. Finally, in 1949, Harry S. Truman became the first President to deliver his Inaugural address on television.

Throughout history, most Presidents have used their Inaugural addresses to express their vision for America and lay out their goals for the nation. Some of these powerful and influential speeches are still widely referenced today. In 1865, as the Civil War was drawing to a close, Abraham Lincoln put it poignantly, stating, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt famously declared, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." Lastly, in 1961, John F. Kennedy delivered the iconic words, "And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

Presidents now deliver their Inaugural addresses on the West Front of the Capitol, a tradition established since Andrew Jackson's first Inauguration in 1829. Prior to Jackson, most Presidents spoke in the House or Senate chambers. Jackson was the pioneer in taking the oath of office and delivering the address on the East Front Portico of the U.S. Capitol.

On inauguration day in the United States, the next president have the opportunity to deliver their vision and goals through the inaugural address. This speech, delivered during the event, serves as a platform for the leader to convey their intentions to the

people. While mainly ceremonial in nature, inaugural speeches by elected officials or candidates often carry political significance. President Joe Biden's 2021 inauguration speech centered on themes of unity, hope, and renewal (Setimaji, 2019)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. Research Findings**

The goal of this study is to examine the relationship called ‘The Conjunctive Relative Found in Inaugural Speech of President Joe Biden.’ As outlined in the initial chapter, this investigation aims to identify the conjunctive relations present in President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech and determine the most prevalent conjunctive relation used in this speech.

There are two findings in this chapter. The first one is how conjunctive relations were realized by Joe Biden which was divided into two tables data. The first is how conjunctive relation in external conjunction was realized. The second is how conjunctive relation in external conjunction was realized in Joe Biden's speech. And the last one is what conjunctive relation most dominated in Joe Biden's speech and what does it means.

The result of this research was explained in findings and discussion section.

##### **3.1.1. Internal Conjunction**

According to Riyadi (2009), Internal Conjunction involves the addition of arguments. In this adding sequence, arguments are used to support subsequent statements. Internal conjunction is frequently found in argumentative genre texts such as discussions, expositions, and others.

Below is the data of each conjunction types found in tables.

**Table III.1**  
**Internal Conjunction**

Internal Conjunction		$\Sigma$	Examples
Additive	<i>now</i>	1	<u><b>Now</b></u> we must step up.
Adversative	<i>again</i>	5	We have learned <u><b>again</b></u> that democracy is precious.
	<i>example</i>	2	We will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our <u><b>example</b></u> .
Temporal	<i>first</i>	3	And, in my <u><b>first</b></u> act as President...
	<i>more</i>	8	On We the People who seek a <u><b>more</b></u> perfect Union.
	<i>finally</i>	6	We must set aside the politics and <u><b>finally</b></u> face this pandemic as one nation.

President Joe Biden's speech contained a total of 25 internal conjunctions, which was lower than the 174 external conjunctions. Temporal and adversative relations appeared to dominate the internal conjunction type.

### 3.1.2. External Conjunction

According to Martin & Rose (2007), external conjunctions play a vital role in organizing a series of activities within a text. Each category of external conjunction - addition, comparison, time, and consequence - contributes to the overall structure. The external conjunctions utilized in President Joe Biden's speech include and, or, but, instead of, when, so, by, if, to, and without. On the other hand, internal conjunctions focus on structuring the text itself, with linkers such as again, example, first, more, and finally being prominent in Joe Biden's speech.



Below is the data of each conjunction types found in tables

**Table III.2**  
**External Conjunction**

External Conjunction		$\Sigma$	Examples
Additive	<i>and</i>	76	<p><b>Addition</b> : "... Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, <u><i>and</i></u> my fellow Americans."</p> <p><b>Alternative</b> : "Over the centuries through storm and strife, in peace and in war"</p>

	<i>or</i>	4	"...more challenging <i>or</i> difficult than the one we're in now."
Adversative	<i>but</i>	12	"through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. <b><i>But</i></b> we still have far to go."
	<i>instead of</i>	1	"We can do this if we open our souls <b><i>instead of</i></b> hardening our hearts"
Temporal	<i>after</i>	1	"..., just days <b><i>after</i></b> a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence..."
	<i>when</i>	6	"There are some days <b><i>when</i></b> we need a hand."
Causal	<i>so</i>	6	" <b><i>So</i></b> here is my message to those beyond our borders:"
	<i>by</i>	8	"...wrote that a people was a multitude defined <b><i>by</i></b> the common objects of their love."
	<i>if</i>	3	" <b><i>If</i></b> we show a little tolerance and humility."
	<i>to</i>	61	"But the answer is not <b><i>to</i></b> turn inward, <b><i>to</i></b> retreat into competing factions, ..."
	<i>without</i>	1	"For <b><i>without</i></b> unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury."

Based on the information provided, President Joe Biden's speech contained a total of 176 external conjunctions. These conjunctions were predominantly of additive relation, followed by causal relation.

### 3.2. Discussion

This section offers additional explanation to address the problem statement. The author has given a detailed explanation of the analyzed data to enhance clarity.

#### 3.2.1. Internal Conjunction

Riyadi (2009) mentioned that Internal Conjunction is focused on introducing arguments. Texts use this method to support subsequent statements by incorporating arguments. Internal conjunction is frequently found in argumentative genre texts such as discussions, expositions, and other similar genres.

President Joe Biden's speech contained a total of 25 internal conjunctions, which was lower than the 174 external conjunctions. Temporal and adversative relations appeared to dominate the internal conjunction type.

### **1. Additive**

Under the heading of additive type, the relations which were found in the inaugural speech were expressed in the forms of simple additive relations. The examples were explained as follows:

Data 1 :

- *So **now**, on this hallowed*
- *Few periods in our nation's history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we're in **now**.*
- *And **now**, a rise in political extremism ...*
- *And, we can do so **now**.*

The conjunctive **now** in the data above, it functioned to indicate the time of situation happening which have been talking about. Thus, it is as the linker between the first events in the former sentence which is followed by the second event described in the situation of the following sentence.

### **2. Adversative**

The relations which were found in the speech were expressed in the forms of adversative "proper" (simple). Simple contrastive relations and correction of meaning.

The examples of their occurrence were as follows:

Data 1 :

- *We have learned **again** that democracy is precious.*
- *We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once **again**.*
- *We can make America, once **again**, the leading force for good in the world*
- *...and stood once **again** as a beacon to the world.*

The conjunction used in the data above indicates that an idea might occur in the same way or simply put, the repetition of the same event might occur.

### 3. Temporal

In the temporal type, it is a component of an external relationship. External conclusive relationships are commonly indicated by words like finally, at last, in the end, and eventually.

Data 1 :

- *...an oath **first** sworn by George Washington*
- *...in of the **first** woman in American history elected to national office – Vice President Kamala Harris*
- *...in my **first** act as President,*

Data 2 :

- *On “We the People” who seek a **more** perfect Union.*
- *Few periods in our nation’s history have been **more** challenging...*
- *A cry that can’t be any **more** desperate*
- *...will be stronger, more prosperous, **more** ready for the future*

The data above show "first" and **more** as sequential in begin and then it was doing in appropriate of the sequential before. The conjunction *first* and *more* recently in data above, gave explanation and example before where someone to do something.

Data 3 :

- *We must set aside the politics and finally face this pandemic as one nation.*

In the provided data, the introduction of the transition term **finally** in the initial sentence signals the conclusion of a specific process. The subsequent sentence further explores the safety of Americans, which is later connected with the term **finally** in the following sentence to reveal the outcomes of the situation outlined in the preceding sentence..

### 3.2.2 External Conjunction

President Joe Biden's speech contained a total of 176 external conjunctions. These conjunctions were predominantly of additive relation, followed by causal relation.

The external conjunctions utilized in President Joe Biden's speech include and, or, but, instead of, when, so, by, if, to, and without. On the other hand, internal conjunctions focus on structuring the text itself, with linkers such as again, example, first, more, and finally being prominent in Joe Biden's speech.

#### 1. Additive

The connections identified in the inaugural speech were conveyed through simple additive relationships. These relationships fell under simple additive forms such as and, and also, or and... too. The relationship served to connect information

between consecutive sentences. (Halliday, 1976.)

Data 1 :

- ... *Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, **and** my fellow Americans.*
- *This is a great nation **and** we are a good people.*

The information above illustrates that **and** as a conjunction used to link one word with another to coordinate a sentence.. As we could see that the data showed the same idea one another because the words *distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans* had same meaning as pronoun in this sentence. The conjunction **and** can make the sentence clear. Without **and** the sentence would lack clarity.

Data 2 :

- *Over the centuries through storm **and** strife...*
- *... in peace **and** in war, we have come so far.*
- *Of renewal **and** resolve.*

The information presented above indicated that **and** functions as an additive conjunction that we likely used in a sentence to connect one adverb of time for creating a coherent sentence. Despite the fact that both in peace and in war conveyed the same meaning related to the condition, employing the conjunction **and** enabled the sentence to be comprehensible and well-structured

Data 3 :

- *...more challenging **or** difficult than the one we're in now.*
- *...more desperate **or** any more clear.*
- *...distrusting those who don't look like you do, **or** worship the way you do, **or***

*don't get their news from the same sources you do.*

In this case, **or** conjunction showed the possibility two phrases

## 2. Adversative

Adversative relation can be inferred from the information presented or from the communication process and interaction between the speaker and the hearer., as well as from the interaction between the speaker and the listener. (Halliday1976.)

Data 1 :

- *...through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. **But** we still have far to go.*
- *...not on some of us, **but** on all of us.*
- *Not of personal interest, **but** of the public good.*
- *...did not die on our watch **but** thrived*
- *... as adversaries **but** as neighbors*

The word **but** is employed to illuminate distinctions between statements. In the given information, its use presupposed the prior sentence. It linked the subsequent sentence with contrasting ideas regarding something that could be inferred from the context, thereby imbuing it with a more internal significance.

Data 2 :

- *We can do this if we open our souls **instead of** hardening our hearts*

The conjunction **instead of** was used to replace the meaning of the second phrase that is hardening our hearts

### 3. Temporal

The temporal relation illustrates the connection between two consecutive sentences. Essentially, this connection pertains to their sequence in time: one sentence follows the other (Halliday, 1976.)

Data 1 :

- ...just days **after** a riotous mob thought they could use violence to silence...

### 4. Causal

The use of the conjunction ***after*** in the given data serves to clarify that the following statement maintains a correlation with the preceding statement. The occurrence of the conjunction ***after*** in the provided data indicates the subsequent events following the riotous mob.

Causal relation is not a connection between variable values, but a transfer of influence from one variable or the cause to another or the effect.

Data 1 :

- ***So*** here is my message to those beyond our borders:

In the instance described, President Joe Biden employed the conjunction ***so*** at the start of his sentence to convey a message to the audience, demonstrating the cause-and-effect relationship between the two sentences and providing an explanation of the messages.



Data 2 :

- *I am humbled **by** the faith you have placed in us*
- *...defined **by** the common objects of their love*
- *...**by** the example of our power but **by** the power of our example*
- *Sustained **by** faith.*
- *Driven **by** conviction.*

The conjunction **by** was used to express means. To achieve those purpose, they needed to do an action which is act in almost every measure.

Data 3 :

- *If we do that, I guarantee you, we will not fail.*
- *If we show a little tolerance and humility.*
- *If we're willing to stand in the other person's shoes just for a moment.*

In the data above, the conjunction **if** was used to realize one condition.

Data 4 :

- *Much **to** repair.*
- *Much **to** restore.*
- *Much **to** heal.*
- *Much **to** build.*
- *And much **to** gain.*

In the data above, the conjunction which was used to express purpose was the conjunction **to**

Data analysis shows that President Joe Biden often uses arguments in his inaugural speech. In contrast, the relationship between the relationship refers to the expectations that may arise from what is said or the communication process, the situation between the speaker and the listener (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 250). This makes the most sense when he agrees to fight for America's wishes.

He gave examples of almost unnecessary rules to show the better solutions of his time. President Joe Biden's speech at the conference was interactive and engaging, and his speech was delivered in a formal manner. A good way Joe Biden used this was to make his words and wishes stand out and be more easily remembered by his audience. Joe Biden spoke more about the citizen's spirit and gave some real-life examples that reminded people how the United States could end trade and war in the future. So all these thoughts stay here. In general, all the words are powerful, when you read or listen to his words, it seems like a only repetition of what he and the country have done recently, and what does life look like for everything, for everyone, what does the future look like. That is why Joe Biden used the social struggle to demand citizens to realize their roles and responsibilities and to cause difficulties.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presented conclusions and suggestions of the study.

#### **4.1. Conclusion**

Based on the research findings, the writer concluded the section into two parts. The first part aims to identify the conjunctive relations present in President Joe Biden's speech, while the second part focuses on determining the dominant conjunctive relations in President Joe Biden's speech.

Two types of conjunctions are identified: external conjunction and internal conjunction. These types describe the meanings of every expression they are connected to by associating them with various words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Various types of conjunctions were observed, including external conjunctions and internal conjunctions, which clarify the meaning of each expression by relating the conjunction to words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The analysis identified five types of relations - additive, adversative, temporal, and causal - in President Biden's inaugural speech. The internal relations were the most prevalent, totaling 176 instances, followed by external conjunctions with only 174 occurrences.

Under the category of additive type, the relationships identified in the inaugural speech were presented in the order of highest to lowest number, encompassing simple additive relationships (both external and internal) as well as negative form.

The explanation of the types of conjunction plays a crucial role in determining the meanings and functions of conjunctions. It enables readers to understand the precise meanings and functions of these conjunctions because in some cases, the same conjunctions can have different meanings and functions within a single sentence or in

different contexts. Understanding the types of conjunctions can help individuals grasp the logical meaning of conjunction, while recognizing the functions of conjunctions can aid in comprehending the entire text. Conjunctions encompass multiple meanings and functions that are contingent on specific situations.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

In light of the analysis and explanation presented in the preceding chapter, the author intends to offer recommendations to the readers and future researchers;

1. The readers

The audience must also comprehend the English conjunctive relation to grasp the logical connections between sentences, as it is essential for creating English text that is easily understood by readers.

2. The next researcher

This study is constrained by a limited amount of literature and focuses solely on one type of text. Therefore, writers seeking to delve deeper into the conjunctive relationship should explore additional sources of literature. Moreover, there are numerous other text genres that feature a conjunctive relationship, beyond inaugural speeches, that could be further explored to understand the logical connections between sentences.

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Jakarta, July 5<sup>th</sup> 2024

Muhammad hafizh

## **SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 587-B/00038.00/2023

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Ndharu Eka Sandhi  
Jabatan : Kepala Departemen Kebijakan Risiko Kredit  
Pada Divisi Risiko Kredit dan Asuransi (RKA)

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa, yang tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama : Muhammad Hafizh  
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Adalah benar telah melakukan Praktik Kerja Lapangan pada PT. Pegadaian terhitung sejak 09 Oktober 2023 sampai dengan 22 Desember 2023, dan yang bersangkutan telah melaksanakan tugasnya dengan baik dan penuh tanggung jawab.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan benar, untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana semestinya.

Jakarta, 22 Desember 2023



Ndharu Eka Sandhi  
Kepala Departemen Kebijakan Risiko Kredit



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Transcript President Joe Biden's speech


THE WHITE HOUSE

JANUARY 20, 2021

Administration Priorities The Record Briefing Room Español MENU

## Inaugural Address by President Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

BRIEFING ROOM SPEECHES AND REMARKS



THE WHITE HOUSE

The United States Capitol

11:52 AM EST

THE PRESIDENT: Chief Justice Roberts, Vice President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans.

This is America's day.

This is democracy's day.

A day of history and hope.

Of renewal and resolve.

Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge.

Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy.

The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded.

We have learned again that democracy is precious.

Democracy is fragile.

And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed.

So now, on this hallowed ground where just days ago violence sought to shake this Capitol's very foundation, we come together as one nation, under God,

Share

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## Appendix 2. President Joe Biden Inaugural's Speech Capture Video

