

Conjunctions Found in Speech “Ivanka Trump 2020 Republican National Convention”

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Abstract

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This study was to identify the types of conjunctions in “Ivanka Trump's 2020 Republican National Convention” speech. The researchers used the theory of the types of conjunctions by Halliday & Hasan (1976). This research used a qualitative method that is based on data, and its explanation cannot be measured in numbers, according to Creswell (2018). This research used a method of observation to collect the data. The researchers used the pragmatic identity method by Sudaryanto (2015) to analyze the data in “Ivanka Trump's 2020 Republican National Convention” speech. The result of this research showed additive type, adversative type, causal type, and temporal type are identified in “Ivanka Trump's 2020 Republican National Convention” speech. The type of additive conjunction is dominant in the speech because it connects two or more phrases or sentences, and the adversative conjunctions are at least present in the speech entitled “Ivanka Trump's 2020 Republican National Convention.” According to the findings, there are a total of 126 data conjunctions: 72 data related to additive conjunctions, 11 data related to adversative conjunctions, 19 data related to causal conjunctions, and 24 data related to temporal conjunctions.

Kata Kunci:

Aditif

Adversatif

Kausal

Temporal

Konjungsi

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis konjungsi dalam pidato “Konvensi Nasional Partai Republik Ivanka Trump 2020”. Peneliti menggunakan teori jenis-jenis konjungsi Halliday & Hasan (1976). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang dibentuk atas data dan penjelasannya tidak dapat diukur dengan angka menurut Creswell (2018). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti menggunakan metode identitas pragmatis yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto (2015) untuk menganalisis data pada pidato “Konvensi Nasional

Partai Republik Ivanka Trump 2020”. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tipe aditif, tipe adversatif, tipe kausal, dan tipe temporal teridentifikasi dalam pidato “Konvensi Nasional Partai Republik Ivanka Trump 2020”. Jenis konjungsi aditif dominan dalam pidato karena pidato tersebut menghubungkan dua frasa atau kalimat atau lebih dan konjungsi adversatif paling sedikit bertipe dalam pidato bertajuk “Konvensi Nasional Partai Republik Ivanka Trumps 2020”. Berdasarkan temuan, terdapat total 126 data konjungsi, 72 data terkait konjungsi aditif, 11 data terkait konjungsi adversatif, 19 data terkait konjungsi kausal, dan 24 data terkait konjungsi temporal.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used in every part of life. Positive relationships with language users are facilitated by language’s fundamental purposes. People are language users and never stop using language in life. One benefit of language is that it can convey anything a speaker wants to say (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). However, if neither the speaker nor the listener take steps to prevent misunderstandings, language will not be able to fully help them eliminate ineffectiveness. Understanding the intended meaning of speech is essential for both the speaker and the listener to accomplish the purpose of communicating. Specifically, by comprehending conjunctions, the purpose is to join words, phrases, and sentences together to become understandable. (Djajakusuma & Mubarak, 2023). Individuals have a great understanding of conjunctions in their day-to-day existence. It is utilized in both verbal communication and written expression. Nowadays, individuals acquire written language not solely from printed sources but also from social platforms.

Conjunctions can be found in everyday life, such as social media. There is a conjunction found in the speech by Selena Gomez on the English Speeches YouTube channel with the title Trust Yourself as below:

“I don't think you get it and maybe you're not old enough, **but** you inspire me to be better”.

The utterance above demonstrated a conjunction; however, it was an adversative conjunction. The word "**but**" appears in the research's data source.

This conjunction acts as the opposite of the previous sentence and gives different information from the previous sentence (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Adversative conjunction is contrary to anticipation. The anticipation can be deduced from the substance of what is being expressed (Halliday And Hasan, 1976). It shows that the adversative conjunction shatters the expectation set out in the phrase or sentence before it.

Apart from the use of conjunctions in social media above, conjunctions are also found in Ivanka Trump's speech on NBC News YouTube channel.

“He is our president **and** my father, Donald J. Trump.”

According to (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2019), additive is the connector that frequently contains details and joins one sentence or clause to another. It also mentioned that the additive conjunction adds at the start of the sentence and provides an alternative or possibility of opinion, place, and others. The example of the data above demonstrated that the connector can be categorized as an additive conjunction. The information in this relation is the same as that in the first sentence and links or ties the previous sentence to another sentence, so there is no need for repetition. In this data, the initial sentence stated, "He is our president." Meanwhile, the conjunction “and” connected the following sentence and presented the same information, which is "my father, Donald J. Trump."

This research on conjunctions has been widely researched because conjunctions are an important thing in communication. Therefore, researchers have 2 previous studies to strengthen this research. The researchers have two previous studies such as, the first is about “Conjunctions Found in Short Story “Mr. and Mrs. Elliot” (Sutasoma et al., 2022). The purpose of this study is to count the different kinds of conjunctions that appeared in the short tale "Mr. and Mrs. Elliot." The researchers in this study employed a qualitative approach to gather and examine the data. The theory from Halliday & Hassan (1976) was also employed by the researchers to examine conjunction kinds such as Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. The observation approach was employed by the researchers to get the data.

The second is about "The Use of Conjunction on "Art and Culture" Articles in Bali Travel News (Mahadewi et al., 2022). This study intends to categorize and characterize the many kinds of conjunctions that are utilized in the text, as well as the significance of each conjunction's function in linking sentences and the expressions that are employed. This research used the theory by Halliday & Hasan (1976) utilized to analyze the conjunction. The research used a qualitative descriptive method. The four forms of conjunctions defined by Halliday and Hasan are found in the texts, according to the research. The passages contain four different forms of conjunction. Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal are these kinds. Each conjunction in the texts has a distinct significance.

According to previous research, the conjunction is a significant concept that is in social life, including media and film. Previous and this research have similarities in the theory used, theory (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The researcher will be analyzed to determine which type of conjunction is most said, researchers work theory from (Halliday And Hasan, 1976) to examine different conjunction categories. The difference between previous and this research is in the data source to be used. This research aimed to evaluate the conjunction of the speech from Ivanka Trump's 2020 Republican National Convention as a data source.

Conjunction relations define the relationship between what comes after and what comes before in a text based on their distinct meanings. Conjunction uses a four-category system to separate the many sorts of conjunctive components. These are adversative (for example, "yet"), temporal (for example, "then"), causal (for example, "and"), additive (for example, "and"), and causal (for example, "so"). The additive conjunction conveys the clarification of the previous sentence's content; the adversative conjunction emphasizes the contrastive meaning of the words; the causal conjunction conveys the cause and effect; and the temporal conjunction indicates that the words are connected in time. Additionally, many conjunctions in the texts appear at the beginning of the phrase. Some of them, though, happened in the middle of a sentence. There are four types of conjunctions related to the theory (Halliday And Hasan, 1976):

Additive conjunctions

Additive conjunction words usually connect sentences, meaning that there is still information to be added. The conjunction known as "additive" tends to connect one phrase or sentence to another by adding details like and, or, also, nor, and furthermore. It can be seen clearly in the following example:

“Moreover, they can get social treatment, **and** wherever they go such as most people greet **and** shake their hands. (Maulana et al., 2023)

“I like cooking **and** eating, yet I don't care for washing dishes subsequently” (Sianturi et al., 2021)

Adversative conjunctions

Adversative relationship's primary definition is expressed as "contrary to expectation," either from the conversation's topic or its flow. For the example are but, yet, only.

“No, I don't,” said Gemma, **but** I saw Black

Phoenix last month. They're great! OK what do you like doing at the weekend?” (Marfu, 2023).

Causal conjunctions

In general, the causal relationship denotes the relationship between statements that represent what comes after as a result of what came before. Causal conjunctions are used to connect two related clauses or sentences and to show cause and effect. The following examples include so, for, and because; on the other hand, instead, at least, anyhow, and then.

They came to bring their children because there available many facilities **for** children like a waterslide, swing, and others. (Jusnita et al., 2023)

Temporal conjunctions

When sentences contain a series of events that are chronologically connected and follow one another, this is referred to as a temporal connection. The conjunctions with a temporal meaning displayed the time frames utilized in the phrase or clause to describe the scenario. Then, this relationship is reflected externally in its most basic form. The other temporal expressions are such as after,

as soon as, at first, at once, before, finally, just, meanwhile, next, now, now that, since, then until, when, whenever, and while.

“**Next**, at ages 55-59 it went back up at 10% for women and for men was still at 8%.” (Amut & Ardiantari, 2022).

“**Then**, as the raindrops fell, he went back home resting”
(Ambalegin & Arianto, 2019)

METHOD

This research used the qualitative method because the data discussed and analyzed is in the form of phrases or sentences, not formless numbers. The researchers used the method as a qualitative method that is based on data and whose explanation cannot be measured in numbers (Creswell, 2018). The researcher also utilized (Creswell, 2018) observation to collect the data because the researchers use five senses. There are some steps in collecting the data. Firstly, the researchers watched the speech from “Ivanka Trump’s 2020 Republican National Convention.” Secondly, the researchers listened and wrote the script. The aim of listening to collect the data was note-taking. This note was used because the data source to be examined in the research is a speech. Finally, the next step after watching and listening to the data source is to highlight the speech in conjunction with analyzing the data.

Additionally, the researchers identified the conjunctions to analyze the data source. The researchers used the pragmatic identity method by (Sudaryanto, 2015) to analyses the data. The researchers highlight the data and sort the data to analyze because there are similarities from one data point to another. There are some steps to analyzing the data. Firstly, the researchers selected all the data to find the main data. Secondly, the researchers used the main data to analyze related conjunction phenomena that arise in the statements based on Halliday and Hasan (1976). Finally, the researchers equated the data with the theory based on Halliday and Hasan (1976).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Conjunctions have a significant role in speech in “Ivanka Trump's at the 2020 Republican National Convention,” according to the research findings. According to the research, temporal conjunctions with times were used the least frequently, followed by adversative conjunctions with times, causal conjunctions with times, and additive conjunctions with times. According to the findings, there are a total of 84 examples of conjunction from the speech entitled “Ivanka Trumps 2020 Republican National Convention.” Of these, additive 72 (57.2%) examples of data related to additive conjunctions, 11 (8.8%) examples of data related to adversative conjunctions, 19 (15.0%) examples of data related to causal conjunctions, and 24 (19.0%) examples of data related to temporal conjunctions. The researchers analyzed 15 sets of data for this research. Based on data research, it was discovered that the additive conjunction 'and' was employed as an additive conjunction the most frequently, but the adversative conjunction 'or' was used less frequently. Most adversative conjunction occurrences in the speeches were for "but.”

Table 1. Conjunctions types in speech “Ivanka Trump 2020 Republican National Convention”.

No	Types of conjunctions	Frequency
1	Additive conjunctions	72
2	Adversative conjunctions	11
3	Causal conjunctions	19
4	Temporal conjunctions	24
Total		126

Table 2. The number of connecting words of conjunction in speech “Ivanka trumps 2020 Republican National Convention”.

No.	Connecting words	Type of conjunction	Number
1	And	Additive	70
2	Or	Additive	2
3	But	Adversative	7
4	Yet	Adversative	4
5	Because	Causal	4
6	For	Causal	14
7	So	Causal	1
8	Before	Temporal	8
9	Finally	Temporal	1
10	Earlier	Temporal	3
11	For the first time	Temporal	1

12	Four years ago	Temporal	8
13	Now more than ever	Temporal	1
14	Recently	Temporal	1
15	Next	Temporal	1

Additive conjunctions

Additive conjunctions connect two or more sentences, meaning that there is still information to be added (Halliday And Hasan, 1976).

Data 1

And just as Americans always do, the nation will come together to help you rebuild your homes, business **and** communities stronger, **and** more resilient than ever before.

From the data above, it shows the additive conjunctions. As the definition of an additive conjunction in this data above the conjunction is a connecting word that is located at the beginning, middle, and the last of a sentence (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The conjunction “and” helps to connect from one sentence to another sentence. Conjunctions connected the previous sentence “the nation will come together to help you rebuild your homes, business” with the middle sentence “communities stronger” and the last sentence “more resilient than ever before.” This data is about additive conjunction.

Data 2

We want a society where every child can live in a safe community **and** go to a great school of their choice.

From the data above, it shows the additive conjunctions. Additive conjunctions, according (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) are employed to supplement the information that comes before them. The conjunction “and” connected the first sentence “We want a society where every child can live in a safe community” to the next sentence “Go to a great school of their choice.” The conjunction connects from one sentence to another sentence. The speaker is saying that every child has access to the best school facilities and a safe community.

Data 3

Whether you agree with him **or** not, you always know where he stands.

Additive conjunctions connect two or more parallel sentences, meaning that there is still information to be added (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). From the data above, it shows the additive conjunctions. In this data, it has the meaning or. This conjunction serves to give a choice of something that becomes a reference. This data is additive conjunction.

Data 4

He directed Secretary Perdue **and** me to find a way to get this nutritious food fresh fruit, and vegetables.

Additive conjunctions connect two or more parallel sentences, meaning that there is still information to be added (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). From the data above, it shows the additive conjunctions.

Data 5

The grief, sorrow, **and** anxiety during this time are felt by us all.

From the data above, the researcher classifies additive conjunction. Additive conjunction is to connect one phrase to another phrase (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The conjunction “and” connect the phrase “grief”, “sorrow”, and “anxiety”.

Adversative conjunction

Data 6

Dad, people attack you for being unconventional, **but** I love you for being real

Adversative is a conjunction which relates two clauses or sentences that state contrast each other (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). From the data above, it shows two contrasts which are different sentences because when people attack Ivanka’s father for being unconventional but in different situations Ivanka still loves her father for being real. So, the two sentences above do the same thing and at the same time. This shows that the data above is an adversative and but as a conjunction. And you are the reason he's going to keep fighting for four more years.

Data 7

Democrat politicians recently introduced a plan to increase the child tax credit, **yet** when I was fighting less than three years ago.

From the data above, it shows two contrasts which are different sentences because in the previous sentence “Democrat politicians recently introduced a plan to increase the child tax credit,”. Thus, the conjunction “yet” acts to opposite the information from the previous sentence “when she was fighting less than three years ago.” The conjunction “yet” that show opposition or contrast between two sentences or phrases are known as adversative conjunction (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

Data 8

If these problems were easy to solve, previous presidents would have done so **But** you don’t achieve different results by doing things the same way.

Adversative is a conjunction that relates two clauses or sentences that state contras each other (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The data above, shows two contrasts which are different sentences because opposite the previous sentence and give different information from the previous sentence. In this data above, the previous sentence says, “If these problems were easy to solve, previous presidents would have done so.” Thus, the conjunction “but” acts to give the opposite information from the previous sentence: “You don't achieve different results by doing things the same way.”

Causal conjunction

Causal relation indicates the relation between sentences that express what follows as the result of as consequence of the previous (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

Data 9

He said, “You know, the reason this has never been done before is **because** our leaders haven’t had the guts.

The word cause is meant by the conjunction **because** in the passage above. It serves to make a claim about something or describe an occurrence. **Because** it connects two sentences and designates it as the sentence’s motivating factor (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). As this statement implies, the lack of courage on the part of our leaders is the reason this has never been done before. This information is connected to causal conjunction.

Data 10

You are the reason he ran **for** president in the first place.

The meaning of the conjunction in the text above is cause. The connection between the cause and effect was made using the causal conjunction “for” according to (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). After the effect, the cause appeared. This relation is expressed externally in its simplest form then.

Data 11

They do not have the will or ability, **so** they kick the can until it's someone else's problem.

From the data above, the conjunction “**so**” as a causal conjunction. This conjunction “so” used to talk about the outcomes or repercussions of an action (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The conjunction “so” can be used to connect one sentence to another sentence together at the point.

Temporal conjunction

When two sentences are connected by a causal relationship, it means that what comes next is the effect of what came before (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). This relation is expressed externally by its simplest form then.

Data 12

Each time it steeled his resolve to **finally** stop the endless foreign wars.

The word **finally** as a temporal conjunction the meaning to signifies the continuity of successive times, it has a position as an additive conjunction as well because it is at the middle of the sentence (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). A temporal conjunction also contains an at once conjunction. It refers to using emphasis statements in speech. Finally refers to an event that occurred after a long period. This conjunction can be used in sentences at any point in the center, in the middle, and at the conclusion.

Data 13

Good evening. **Before** I begin, I want to send a message to everyone who has been affected by Hurricane Laura.

From the data above conjunction “**before**” is a type of temporal. This conjunction can be used to join one sentence to another sentence. Establishing connections between various sentence components is helpful. This conjunction “**before**” combines two opposing sentences to create a complex statements when used as a conjunction (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). In this sentence, “before” is used as a conjunction to denote the time when the speech is scheduled to begin it.

Data 14

Earlier this evening, we were all inspired by the incredible testimony of Alice Johnson.

The word “earlier this evening” as a temporal conjunction. This conjunction means to designate the moment or time before which something happens (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). This conjunction also describes the timing or occurrence that comes before an action as a conjunction.

Data 15

For the first time in a long time, we have a president who has called out Washington's hypocrisy and they hate him for it.

From the data above the conjunction “for the first time” is a temporal conjunction. In this sentence, the conjunction shows to connect with the time of speech. This conjunction explains the relationship between events or occurrences in a specific time sequence, equivalent temporal conjunctions are typically used (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Findings ought to be concise and clear. Instead of presenting facts in great detail, the outcomes should be a summary of (scientific) findings. Describe how your conclusions or findings differ from those reported in earlier studies by other researchers.

CONCLUSION

Words called conjunctions connect individual words, phrases, and sentences. Additive conjunctions, temporal conjunctions, causal conjunctions, and adversative conjunctions were found to be the four types of conjunctions in this analysis. These conjunctions are used to connect sentences with similar meanings, combine sentences with identical terms, and create connections between phrases

within a paragraph to create a coherent and understandable whole. According to the findings, there are a total of 126 examples of conjunction from the speech entitled “Ivanka trumps 2020 Republican National Convention”. Of these, Additive 72 (57.2%) examples of data related to additive conjunctions, while 11 (8.8%) examples of data related to adversative conjunctions, 19 (15.0%) examples of data related to causal conjunctions, and 24 (19.0%) example of data related to temporal conjunctions. The use of additive conjunctions was identified as the most common type of conjunction and the adversative conjunctions is at least type in the speech entitled “Ivanka trumps 2020 Republican National Convention”. In this research, conjunctions are used to connect one word, phrase or sentence. In this research, conjunctions were found in speech from “Ivanka trumps 2020 Republican National Convention”.

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