Lexical Cohesion in Shereen Salama's Speech

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Abstrak *– Tujuan artikel ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis kohesi leksikal yang ditemukan dalam pidato bahasa Inggris yang disampaikan oleh Shereen Salama di saluran YouTube English Speeches. Video berdurasi 13 menit ini berisi kata-kata motivasi untuk remaja Muslim tanpa ada tujuan politik. Video tersebut kemudian ditranskrip dan dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang berupa analisis isi. Data yang terkumpul kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan teori Haliday dan Hasan. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 26 data sinonim, 1 superordinat, 1 kolokasi, dan 57 data pengulangan. Jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling sering muncul adalah pengulangan kata yang muncul sebanyak 57 kali.*

Kata Kunci: kohesi leksikal, pidato, tipe

Abstract *– The purpose of this article is to analyze the types of lexical cohesion found in an English speech presented by Shereen Salama on English Speeches YouTube channel. The 13-minute-long video contained motivational words for Muslim youth without any political purposes. The video then was transcribed and analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method in the form of content analysis. The gathered data eventually were classified based on Haliday dan Hasan' theory. The result findings showed that there were 26 synonyms, 1 superordinate, 1 collocation, and 57 repetition data. The most frequent lexical cohesion type was repetition words which appeared as many as 57 times.*

Key words: lexical cohesion, speech, types

INTRODUCTION

Individuals as social creature practice language on their daily basis as a tool to communicate and interact among them. Effective communication becomes one of the most crucial skills to be acquired by social individuals in the disruptive era in which many flooded information spread rapidly (Indriana et al., 2016). In practicing effective communication, they employ both one-way and two-way communications. One example of one-way communications is speech. Speech is a communication ability in which a speaker speaks with one or more recipients in a straight path and constrained of time which is intended to instruct, convince, or command. It is in line with Windayani (2023) who said that a speech typically has a specific goal, such as expressing the speaker's viewpoint and summarizing important details and occasions. Speech is therefore categorized as public communication (Schmitt and Viala, 1982). When implementing the speech, it must be modified to fit the circumstances and the recipient's condition since a speech can influence other people. Moreover, speech could directly impact the listeners and inspire as well as play a big part in shaping public personalities (Nuzulia & Wulandari, 2020).

In delivering a speech, a speaker must consider a cohesion of its discourse since it greatly enhances its speech coherence. The relationship between meaning and definition that permeates the text is referred to as cohesion. Cohesion refers to a guide to the arrangement of the ideas in the text's flow ((Beata et al., 2008).On the other word, cohesion is the formal connections that identify different kinds of inter-clause and inter-sentence relationships within discourse (Nunan, 1993).When one aspect of the discourse's interpretation depends on another, cohesion arises. In the sense that it can only be successfully decoded by using the other, the one requires the other. As a result, a cohesive relationship is established, and the presupposing and presupposed aspects are consequently at least partially incorporated into the text (Flowerdew, 2012).

Grammatical and lexical coherence are examples of cohesive interactions. By a number of measures, lexical cohesion is thought to be the most crucial since it indicates that appropriate language content selection is necessary for the development of meaningful discourse (Windayani, 2023)**.** Furthermore, the resources of lexical cohesion

are the way in which authors and speakers use lexical elements to create a text that is consistently in keeping with their area of expertise (Baker and Ellece, 2011). Lexical cohesion can take various forms, such as repetition and collocation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Repetition refers to a lexical item's repetition which consists of repetition of the same words, synonym words, superordinate word, and general words. Collocation as the second type of lexical coherence is seen as an essential element in creating cohesion within linked texts. Therefore, comprehending them in a speech discourse is crucial for catching the intended meaning of the speaker said.

Some previous studies related to the types of lexical cohesion found in a speech have been conducted. Windayani (2023) accomplished a mixed-method study on the lexical cohesion used in Donald Trump's campaign speech. The results found that Donald Trump's campaign speeches exhibited five different forms of lexical cohesion in which the most prevalent kind of lexical cohesiveness was repetition as many as 910 repetitions. The other types of lexical cohesion found were 20 synonyms, 14 superlatives, 15 generic terms, and 10 collocations. Next, a qualitative descriptive form which gave a thorough and comprehensive analysis related to the grammatical and lexical analysis of Trump's speech following the assassination of Soleimani was discussed by Mandarani & Fakhruddin (2020). The results showed that the most common form of cohesion in the grammatical area was reference which has 65 pieces of evidence. In the lexical section, on the other hand, near-synonym had 9 pieces of evidence. Conversely, the conjunction with 23 pieces of evidence was the least common form, followed by synonyms and general terms with merely one piece of evidence.

The third study related to lexical cohesion in English public speeches was examined by He (2017). Through an analysis of five samples from 2011 to 2015, this research sought to understand how lexical cohesion was used in the Queen's Christmas Broadcast. The findings revealed that superordinate was the least used of the five lexical cohesion devices while repetition was the most commonly used by the speaker. Lastly, Nuzulia & Wulandari (2020) addressed an analysis related to lexical cohesion in a speech delivered by Donald Trump in the UN General Assembly 2017. This descriptive qualitative approach employed both Halliday and Hasan's and Renkema's theory. The findings analyzed 80 data in a total in which they contained 36 repetition words, 10 synonym words, 2 general words, 3 superordinate words, 10 collocation words, 5 hyponymy words, 6 antonym words, 27 anaphora words, and neither cataphora nor metonymy were discovered during the analysis. The most prevalent was repetition words.

Reviewing aforementioned previous studies, it could be concluded that there are rare speeches delivered by youth whose intention is to upgrade the audiences' motivation in terms of life without any political meaning. Lexical cohesion that existed in Shereen Salama's speech is interesting to discuss because it makes the readers think more deeply about themselves and feels more motivated by her words. Therefore, the primary goal of this study is to examine the types of lexical cohesion and the most frequent lexical cohesion used in Shereen Salama's speech.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A qualitative descriptive was utilized in this content analysis. The object of this research is a speech by Shereen Salama entitled "The Best of You" which was presented at MAS Youth Talk and recorded on YouTube channel. The video is 13 minutes long in which it has English subtitles. Shereen Salama is a Muslim woman whose profession as an ambulatory care pharmacist. The data were gathered by doing transcription of Shereen Salama' Speech. These procedures were followed in the process of gathering the data. The first stage was listening to an audio recording of Shereen Salama's speech. The second stage was writing the transcript. Next, the researchers read the whole transcript to locate the types of lexical coherence. After that, the researchers classified all data based on the types of lexical cohesion and count the most frequent used. The last procedure was drawing a conclusion based on the findings. Thus, the data were analyzed using Halliday and Hasan's theory in which the researchers would categorize the types of lexical cohesion and the most frequently used in speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the transcript analysis of Shereen Salama' speech, the results of the study will be divided into two broad categories: the types of lexical cohesion and the most frequent used of lexical cohesion.

1. The Types of lexical Cohesion found in A Speech by Shereen Salama

Doing transcript analysis, the researchers found several types of lexical cohesion in Shereen Salama's speech. The

types of lexical cohesion could be explained as follows:

a. Repetition

Repetition involves rewriting the same word multiple times in the same sentence. There were 57 repetitions found in the Shereen's speech. Those evidence of repetition were taken from Shereen Salama's speech as follows:

1) I know you're all *here* for Amr Salamah and I'm *here* for Amr Salamah too. But 15 minutes *inshallah* and we'll be done together. As was mentioned, I actually have been looking for the answer to this question for the past couple of months. And it's that a lot of people on the outside look at you thinking that you are something. (Salama, 2021)

2) Whether *the person* that you see in the mirror is truly different than *the person* that your community sees. Or whether you're just being too harsh on yourself, and you truly are amazing. Or whether you're thinking of yourself too highly and you really should start to reconsider some of the things you've done. (Salama, 2021)

3) And so, I kind of came up with a litmus test as to what you can ask yourself to try to understand whether those two people are really two people or if they're one. And the first question that you can ask yourself is, and I want you guys to think about this, if I were to go up to *someone* in your community whom you work with, or if I were to go up to *someone*, you know, on your *Shura* in the MSA, or *someone* in your *Masjid* that you work with, or *someone* that you've mentored in a *halaqah*, or *someone* that you work with at work, you know, your co-resident, or whatever it may be. (Salama, 2021)

4) Now if I were to go and ask your sibling at home, or ask your mother, or ask your father, or ask your brother, what is Shereen like to you? How do you feel when Shereen is around you? How does Shereen make you feel? Do you get a different answer? Is it that the people outside think something of you, and when you *treat* them, you *treat* them a certain way, yet you go home, and you *treat* the people at home differently? (Salama, 2021)

5) We forget about the people who made us who we are. So that's the first question you want to ask yourself. What does your public self-look like *versus* what does your family see of you? What do the people in the community see *versus* what does your mother see and what do your siblings see? (Salama, 2021)

In the analysis No.1), the word **here** was said twice and identified as the repetition. The word '**here**' referred to the neighborhood where Salama stayed at the community, and they wanted to hear the answer to her question.

In the analysis No.2), the data were taken from the paragraphs and appeared twice. Both of them were included to the repetition. The word '**the person**' was said by Shereen because she said that what community saw about themselves and what the other people saw about them were truly different.

In the analysis No.3), the word **someone** appeared 5 times and identified as the repetition. The word **someone** referred to a person who was part and lived at the community. The person took active participation in the community.

In the analysis No.4), the word **treat** appeared 3 times. The word '**treat**' referred to Salama's questions on how people as human beings dealt with the others in community. The way people dealt with the others in the community usually was affected by some factors, one of the was the relationship, such as among siblings or between parents and children as stated in the last transcripts 'you *treat* them a certain way, yet you go home, and you *treat* the people at home differently?'

In the analysis No.5), the word **versus** appeared twice and was identified as repetition. The word 'versus' referred to comparison in the way how people whose close relationship and people in the community looked at them, whether it was any differences between the way people in their circle (parents-mother-, siblings-sister) looked them compared to the way people in the community looked at them.

In her speech, Shereen Salama uttered many repetitions in order to strengthen her motivation words to others. One effective way to motivate others was by doing repetitions since they would be easier to be remembered.

b. Synonym

Synonyms are two words with the same or a similar meaning. There were 26 words with similar meanings in the transcript of Shereen Salama's speech. The following evidence were taken from the Shereen Salama's speech transcript:

1) You just wore the *hijab* and people are calling you *Sheikhah*. And you know, sometimes it's kind of hard to reconcile the fact that all of these people are looking at me thinking that I am something. Attributing this status to me, you know, thinking in their mind that I am **superhuman**. Or thinking in their mind that I'm **angelic** or thinking that I'm better than them. (Salama, 2021)

2) And the question comes, well what happens when people **see** something of me but when I **look at** myself in the mirror, I **see** someone completely different? What happens when the person that people see is not who I actually believe that I am? (Salama, 2021)

3) He wasn't just a walking Quran when he gave a **halaqa**. Not just when he was in the **community**. He was a walking Quran when he was at home too. The Quran that he was walking, he walked outside and he walked inside. The people who were within his home felt the same way that the people on the outside felt. (Salama, 2021)

4) He was talking about how he was 16, teaching Quran and he felt like a G. He was like, man, I'm like awesome, you know, I'm 16 and I'm teaching Quran to other people. And so, one day, I guess he went to the Masjid **early**, like **before fajr** or something, and he went, and he found that his *Sheikh*'s car was parked outside the *Masjid* but all the lights were closed. (Salama, 2021)

5) And everything that you've done in the **public**, everything that people saw, everything that was out in **the open** was stuff that you did for the wrong reasons, and you never know that may not even count for you. (Salama, 2021)

In the analysis No.1), Salama said that a lot of people looked at her and thought about her that she was a great person. The words **superhuman** and **angelic** were synonym of **a great person** as Salama mentioned before. She used words which had a similar meaning for good statement and depicted how people looked at her.

In the analysis No.2), Salama stated that she always had a question why people looked at her in a different way compared to when she saw herself in the mirror. The using words **look at** and **see** were being similar meanings for the sentence.

In the analysis No.3), Salama used the words *halaqa* and **community** which had a similar meaning to the word neighborhood. The word *halaqa* was originated from an Arabic word had the similar meaning to the word **community** which originated from an English word.

In the analysis No.4), Salama stated about a *Moslem* (someone whose Islamis view) went to *masjid* early for praying in the morning (a praying that was performed at the dawn or early in the morning). It meant that the use of words **early** and **before** *fajr* were associated and had the similar meaning to morning praying which all of *Moslem have to perform at the dawn).*

In the analysis No.5), the words **public** and **the open** had similar meanings. Salama in her speech stated that "everything that you've done in the **public**, everything that people saw, everything that was out in *the open* was stuff that you did for the wrong reasons, and you never know that may not even count for you". Saying so, she intended to make the same correlation between the word **public** and the word **open**. As matter of fact that public usually had open characteristic since it was intended for many people in general.

c. Superordinate

The next type was superordinate. The term superordinate refers to something belonging to the upper class and can be used to describe a type of something. There were 1 superordinate clauses found in the speech of Shereen Salama. The data which used superordinate was demonstrated by the following evidence:

1) We forget about the people who made us who we are. So that's the first question you want to ask yourself. What does your public self-look like versus what does your **family** see of you? What do the people in the community see versus what does your **mother** see and what do your **siblings** see? (Salama, 2021)

In this analysis No.1), superordinate referred to a term used to show a word as a more general class words from a specific item. Shereen Salama in her speech mentioned the word **a family** that was superordinate to word **mother** and the word **siblings**. The words **mother** and **siblings** were subordinate from the word **family** because **mother** and **siblings** were parts under a family structure.

d. Collocation

The last lexical cohesion category found in Shereen Salama's speech was collocation. It is a group or combination of words that existed when two words appeared together and can be studied in linguistics area to help improve fluency and writing style and convey the correct message. There was one collocation discovered in Shereen Salama Speech's. The following evidence showed collocation found in the speech:

1.) You know, you're a youth director, you're a pharmacy student. I'm sure many of you are MSA members, you lead things in your Masjid, you're in *Islamic* **organizations**. You just graduated from college and now you're a doctor or you're an engineer or you're a teacher. (Salama, 2021)

In the analysis No.1), the researchers found a word *Islamic* **organization** was identified as collocation. Collocations are groups of words with create integrated meanings. They were identified as a collocation contribution which indicated a connection between two words. In her speech, Shereen Salama uttered **Islamic Organization** in which **Islam** and **Organization** always stood together as an integrated parts and create integrated meaning as well. Islamic Organization refereed to a group whose strong religious (Islam) belief and practice regular Islamic teachings in their daily basis.

2. The Most Frequent Used of Lexical Cohesion in A Speech by Shereen Salama

Based on the analysis results, the researchers found several types of lexical cohesion in a speech by Shereen Salama. The most commonly lexical cohesion types found in the speech was repetitions as many as 57 findings. It meant that many words were repeated and employed a lot in the text. It happened most frequently because the words become vivid and effective in delivering the messages (Asif, et al., 2020). Moreover, repetition was a common phenomenon in speech in which a speech as a spoken language tends to be repeated by the speaker (source of information). The repetition happened frequently in the informal situation in which there was no script for the speaker in delivering their speech (impromptu speech). This current finding was in line with the previous studies conducted by Windayani (2023), (Sinambela et al., 2021), Mandarani & Fakhruddin (2020), He (2017), Nuzulia & Wulandari (2020), Asif, et al. (2020) in which the most common lexical cohesion used was repetition. It happened because a speech as a spoken language tended to be delivered in such speech which was different among speakers. It was frankly different from a written language that required different dictions to avoid redundancy and to achieve coherence and cohesion of the text.

 The second order of lexical cohesion used was synonyms in which they were 26 findings. Many words with similar meaning were used by Salama in her speech. Synonyms can be various words in the sentences so the audiences will not be bored in listening to the speech. The current finding was in line with the previous studies accomplished by Windayani (2023), Mandarani & Fakhruddin (2020), Nuzulia & Wulandari (2020) in which synonym was the second order in number of lexical cohesions found in the speech. The use of synonyms in spoken and written language is to vary the dictions so that the discourse is more interesting. Besides, the use of synonyms was intended to avoid repetition in spoken language and redundancy in written language. Moreover, the use of synonyms was to fit in with the audiences in which speech must be tailored to the situation and the recipient's condition when it is implemented (Nuzulia & Wulandari, 2020). On the other hand, the current findings disagreed to Ndruru & Johan (2024) and Pratiwi et al. (2019) who stated that synonym was the least order of lexical cohesion.

The least types of lexical cohesion found in Shereen Salaam's speech was superordinate and collocation in which it was found only superordinate and collocation word respectively. Superordinate is an item that is used to describe a category of something and to describe general items as specific. Meanwhile, collocation can be several words categorized in one group which has an integrated meaning. The current finding in which the collocation was the least lexical cohesion type was in line with the findings of Windayani (2023) and Nuzulia & Wulandari (2020). In contrast, Rullyanti & Sriwigati (2018) reveled that collocation placed the second most dominant used of lexical cohesion in Donald Trump's Inauguration speech. Meanwhile, the current finding in which superordinate word was the least lexical cohesion type was in line with the finding of He (2017) and Rullyanti & Sriwigati (2018).

Table1: Types of Lexical Cohesion Found in Shereen Salama's Speeach

No	Types of Lexical Cohesion	Frequency
1	Repetitions	**57**

2	Synonyms	26
3	Superordinate	1
4	Collocation	1
Total		**85**

CONCLUSION

In brief, Shereen Salama's speech entitled "The Best of You" which was delivered at MAS Youth Talk and uploaded on YouTube aimed to increase the audience's motivation for life in general rather than with any political overtones. This current research aimed at finding the types of lexical cohesion and the most comment lexical cohesion used in the speech. The findings examined that there were 57 repetition data, 26 synonyms data, 1 superordinate data, and 1collocation data. From the analysis data, the most lexical cohesion type used in Shereen Salama's speech was repetition. Shereen Salama often used repetition to strengthen her speech in motivating others. It was because repetition aids in the readers' comprehension of the text. Furthermore, lexical coherence is an essential component that makes up a text, particularly speech. This current research finding requires comprehended analysis to categorize more complete analysis. Therefore, it is expected that future researchers to analyze broader categories of lexical cohesion to give broader understanding to the readers.

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