

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The focus of the study is the character of Obama speech, how lexical and grammatical features the process of language features. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the statement of the problem which are presented in the chapter I.

In this discussion, the data were collected from the text Obama's speech. The writer made a description of all Obama's speech of the data to make it easier to understand. Here the data:

4.1. Findings

4.2. Lexical features in Obama's speech.

a. Nouns

- 1) **Concrete nouns** are used in the speech such as; home, small house, mango tree, school.

Obama's speech

As a young boy, I was coming to a different world. But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at *home*.

We moved to Menteng Dalam, where we lived in a *small house* with a *mango tree* out front.

And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our

respective countries – we want more Indonesian students in our *schools*.

2) **Proper nouns** are used in the speech such as; Michelle,

Jakarta, Indonesia, Menteng dalam, Maya, Sabang, Merauke,

Java, Aceh, Bali, Papua.

Obama's speech;

I am so glad that I made it to *Indonesia*, and that *Michelle* was able to join me.

Thank you to the people of *Jakarta*. And thank you to the people of *Indonesia*.

The United States stands with *Indonesia* in responding to this natural disaster, and we are pleased to be able to help as needed.

I first came to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named *Lolo Soetoro*.

We moved to *Menteng Dalam*, where we lived in a small house with a mango tree out front.

I stayed here for four years – a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, *Maya*.

That is the message of the Indonesians who have advanced this democratic story – from those who fought in the Battle of Surabaya 55 years ago today; to the students who marched peacefully for democracy in the 1990s, to leaders who have embraced the peaceful transition of power in this young century. Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from *Sabang* to *Merauke* – an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether they come from *Java* or *Aceh*; *Bali* or *Papua*.

3) **Collective nouns** such as: “Indonesian and American”

Obama's speech;

I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those **Indonesians** affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions – particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced.

America has a stake in an Indonesia that is growing, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people – because a rising middle class here means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for yours. And so, we are investing more in Indonesia, our exports have grown by nearly 50 percent, and we are opening doors for **Americans** and **Indonesians** to do business with one another.

American and Indonesian refer to Indonesian and American people.

4) *Abstract to nouns to refer in events.*

Obama Speech's

This change extends to politics. When my step-father was a boy, he watched his own father and older brother leave home to fight and die in the struggle for Indonesian independence. I'm happy to be here on **Heroes Day** to honor the memory of so many Indonesians who have sacrificed on behalf of this great country.

When I moved to Indonesia, it would have been hard to imagine a future in which the prosperity of families in Chicago and Jakarta would be connected. But our economies are now global, and Indonesians have experienced both the promise and perils of globalization: from the shock of the Asian **financial crisis** in the 1998s to the millions lifted out of poverty. What that means – and what we learned in the recent economic crisis – is that we have a stake in each other's success.

"Heroes day" refer to day when Indonesia become an independent country where free from war and colonialism.

"Financial crisis" Refer to massive monetary crisis in

Indonesia that occurred in 1998

5) *Abstract nouns refer to social qualities*

“That is why we are supporting your vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region”. Because there is no reason why respect for human right should stop at the border of any country.

b. Verb

- 1) **Action verb** such as; moved, lived, learned, running, catching, buying, helped, run, killing, return, seeks, enduring.

Obama’s speech;

We ***moved*** to Menteng Dalam, where we ***lived*** in a small house with a mango tree out front. I ***learned*** to love Indonesia while flying kites, ***running*** along paddy fields, ***catching*** dragonflies, and ***buying*** satay and baso from the street vendors. Most of all, I remember the people – the old men and women who welcomed us with smiles; the children who made a foreigner feel like a neighbor; and the teachers who ***helped*** me learn about the wider world.

While my Indonesian friends and I used to ***run*** in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world – connected through cell phones and social networks.

When I ***moved*** to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country. Even though my step-father had served in the Army, the violence and ***killing*** during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends.

So today, I ***return*** to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who ***seeks*** a deep and ***enduring*** partnership between our two countries.

- 2) **Transitive verb** such as;

Obama’s speech;

The city was filled with buildings that were no more than a few stories tall. The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one brand new shopping center called Sarinah.

Yesterday, *President Yudhoyono and I announced a new, Comprehensive* Partnership between the United States and Indonesia.

That is why *we are developing clean energy technologies* that can power industry and preserve Indonesia's precious natural resources – and America welcomes your country's strong leadership in the global effort to combat climate change.

we *must build bridges between* our peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared. That is exactly what we are doing – by increased collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship.

Today, *we sometimes hear that democracy* stands in the way of economic progress

The word “**The city was filled with buildings**” means Indonesia has changed a lot since the last arrival of President Obama. The second word “**must build bridges**” means not a bridge in general. But the cooperative relationship between America and Indonesia

3) Auxiliary verb such as;

Obama's speech;

We *are increasing* ties between our governments in many different areas

America *has a stake* in an Indonesia that is growing, with prosperity that is broadly shared among the Indonesian people.

America *has a stake* in an Indonesia that plays its rightful role in shaping the global economy.

America *has a stake* in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, because the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet.

4) Stative verb such (there is no stative verb found in the speech text)

5) Modal verb such as;

Obama's speech;

I'd like to talk about the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here. *I will focus* on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress development, democracy, and religion.

Today, we sometimes hear that democracy stands in the way of economic progress. This is not a new argument. Particularly in times of change and economic uncertainty, *some will say* that it is easier to take a shortcut to development by trading away the rights of human beings for the power of the state. But that is not what I saw on my trip to India, and that is not what I see in Indonesia.

6) Phrasal verbs such as;

Obama's speech;

Because Indonesia is *made up* of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of all people.

7) Irregular verb such as;

Obama's speech;

I first *came* to this country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro.

These are the issues that really matter in our daily lives. Development, after all, is not simply about growth rates and

numbers on a balance sheet. It's about whether a child can *learn* the skills they need to make it in a changing world.

Like any democracy, you have *known* setbacks along the way.

Not everyone likes the results of every election. You *go* through ups and downs. But the journey is worthwhile, and it goes beyond casting a ballot. It takes strong institutions to check the concentration of power.

c. Adjective

Obama's speech;

1) Number adjectives such as;

Obama's speech;

So *much* has changed in the four decades since I boarded a plane to move back to Hawaii.

If you asked me or *any* of my schoolmates who knew me back then, I don't think *any* of us could have anticipated that I would one day come back to Jakarta as President of the United States. And few could have anticipated the remarkable story of Indonesia over these last four decades.

Before I go any further, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with *all* of those Indonesians affected by the recent tsunami and volcanic eruptions particularly those who have lost loved ones, and those who have been displaced.

Because Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands, hundreds of languages, and people from scores of regions and ethnic groups, my times here helped me appreciate the common humanity of *all* people. And while my stepfather, like most Indonesians, was raised a Muslim, he firmly believed that *all* religions were worthy of respect.

2) Demonstrative adjectives such as;

Obama's speech;

But you also ultimately decided **that** freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own.

Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke an insistence **that** every child born in **this** country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh, Bali or Papua

Let me begin with a simple statement: Indonesia is a part of me. I first came to **this** country when my mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro. As a young boy, I was coming to a different world. But the people of Indonesia quickly made me feel at home.

I stayed here for four years a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of my wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on my mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and girls. For her entire life, my mother held **this** place and its people close to her heart.

When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of **this** country

And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries. we want more Indonesian students in our schools, and more American students to come study in **this** country, so that we can forge new ties that last well into **this** young century.

Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke an insistence that every child born in **this** country should be treated equally, whether they come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.

3) Possessive adjectives such as;

Obama's speech;

I first came to this country when **my** mother married an Indonesian man named Lolo Soetoro.

I stayed here for four years, a time that helped shape my childhood; a time that saw the birth of *my* wonderful sister, Maya; and a time that made such an impression on *my* mother that she kept returning to Indonesia over the next twenty years to live, work and travel pursuing her passion of promoting opportunity in Indonesia's villages, particularly for women and girls. For her entire life, *my* mother held this place and its people close to her heart.

When I moved to Jakarta, it was 1967, a time that followed great suffering and conflict in parts of this country. Even though *my* step-father had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to me because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends. In *my* household, like so many others across Indonesia, it was an invisible presence. Indonesians had their independence, but fear was not far away.

We are increasing ties between *our* governments in many different areas, and just as importantly we are increasing ties among *our* people.

Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people. Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between *our* peoples, because our future security and prosperity is shared. That is exactly what we are doing by increased collaboration among *our* scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship. And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our respective countries. we want more Indonesian students in *our* schools, and more American students to come study in this country, so that we can forge new ties that last well into this young century.

These are the forces that will propel Indonesia forward. And it will require a refusal to tolerate the corruption that stands in the way of opportunity, a commitment to transparency that gives every Indonesian a stake in *their* government and a belief that the freedom that Indonesians have fought for is what holds this great nation together.

4.3. Grammatical features in Obama's speech

a. Pronoun's usage

Pronouns are intensively used for co-reference as grammatical cohesive device as found in Obama's speech such as:

“Above all, America has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people. Underneath the headlines of the day, **we** must build bridges between our people, because **our** future security and prosperity shared. That is exactly what **we** are doing – by increased collaboration among our scientist and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship. And **I am** especially pleased that **we** have committed to double of the number of American and Indonesian students studying in our school, and more American students to come study in this country, so that **we** can forge new ties that last well into this young country.

The word “**we/our**” refers to Indonesian and American people where in the future to help each other. The word “**I am**” refer to President Barrack Obama's when he delivers a speech.

The way pronouns are used in a given text is well worth examining for the sake of stylistic analysis that namely, who or what is referred to by which pronouns in what kind of context. According to brown and Gilman (1960), pronouns suggest power and solidarity. Pronouns on this study include ‘I’ ‘you’ ‘we’ ‘they’. You and I share a correspondence relationship dialogically while they and we share another type of correspondence. In other word,

pronouns reflect the speaker's (on this study is president's) that 'I' means the speaker him/herself. That state on this study, as the speaker is president himself.

1) **They**

They are assessed in particular into groups: suggesting human e.g., guys and those in widespread or NOT human e.g., timber and organizations. It makes wonderful distinction among different pronouns 'I' you 'we' because the relaxation can most effective propose human. Furthermore, 'they' has a feature to 'institution up people and bind as an entire like 'we', nonetheless we want to study its referents by context:

Speech of Obama:

Because ultimately, it will be the rights of citizens that will stitch together this remarkable Nusantara that stretches from Sabang to Merauke – an insistence that every child born in this country should be treated equally, whether *they* come from Java or Aceh; Bali or Papua.

Such is Indonesia's spirit. Such is the message of Indonesia's inclusive philosophy, Pancasila. Across an archipelago that contains some of God's most beautiful creations, islands rising above an ocean named for peace, people choose to worship God as *they* please

It's about whether a child can learn the skills. *they* need to make it in a changing world.

As underline above, there are times of appearance of “**they**” remind us to children who has born in Indonesian. However, the

second “**they**” refers to all Indonesian people who are culturally diverse and have beliefs about their respective religions. The third “**they**” superficially hit an Indonesian and America child.

2) **We and I**

Obama speech

We moved to Menteng Dalam. **I** learned to love Indonesia while flying kites, running along paddy fields, catching dragonflies, and buying satay and base from the street vendors.

we want more Indonesian students in our schools, and more American students to come study in this country, so that **we** can forge new ties that last well into this young century.

First “**we**” evidently refers to Obama family that moved to Indonesian from other country. The second “**I**” refers to president himself while living in Indonesia before becoming a president. The third “**we**” refers to president Barrack Obama himself when he gives a speech. The last “**we**” evident to all audience those who attended include all people in Indonesia`

Obama used non-public pronoun "we " from starting of the deal with to set up intimacy with the audiences. Perhaps, he desired to provide feeling to the audience that he become one in every of them and all of them had been equal. In ultimate a part of Obama`s deal with, he relied on "you and I" relation to suggest that he become near sufficient to the audiences and he became having direct verbal

exchange to them. Though the deal with become ceremonial and formal, however the use of private pronouns gave feeling of informality.

b. Metaphor

Obama speech;

Like any democracy, you have known setbacks along the way. America is no different. Our own Constitution spoke of the effort to forge a “more perfect union,” and that is a *journey* we have travelled ever since, enduring Civil War and struggles to extend rights to all of our citizens.

Obama’s uses the metaphor “**a journey**” when referring to the course of American history.

5. Discussion

5.1. Lexical Features in Barrack’s speech.

In this lexical feature there are three main part of lexical features that is Noun, Verb and adjective. The first is noun, base on the finding there are five parts that the writer find on Barrack Obama’s speech, there are concentrate nouns (5), proper nouns (11), collective nouns (2), abstract nouns refer in event (2). Second is verb, there are action verb (13), transitive verb (5), auxiliary verb (4), stative verb (0), modal verb (3), phrasal verb (1) and irregular verb (4). Third is adjective, there are number adjectives (6), demonstrative adjectives (8) and possessive adjectives (13).

5.2. Grammatical Features in Barrack Obama's speech

In this grammatical feature there are three main parts such as pronoun's usage, metaphor and rhetorical. The first is pronoun's usage on the sentence *'we must build bridges between our people, because our future security and prosperity shared.'* The word "we/our" refers to Indonesian and American people where in the future to help each other. In another sentence *"And I am especially pleased that we have committed to double of the number of American and Indonesian students"* The word "I am" refers to President Barrack Obama's when he delivers a speech. Second is metaphor that Barrack Obama used when he delivered a speech. Obama's uses the metaphor *"a journey"* when referring to the course of American history.

Third is about rhetorical. On Wednesday (10/11/2010) Barrack Husein Obama delivered a speech in Indonesia University. President Barrack Obama delivered about his vision to make Indonesia and America to make a cooperation both in education and economic field. The language used when president Barrack Obama delivered the speech was appropriate to the subject, audience and the speech was composed by following the standard and rules laid down by the rhetorical situation. Barrack Obama followed the style language with great deal of figurativeness and formality, but with choice of simple words to convey his message to the common people. The speech was meant to unite, to

gain trust of the people. Therefore, the president appealed to the audience with formal but most simplistic language.