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## **Grammatical Cohesion in Inaugural American Speech**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

سوره الروم الآية 22

صدق الله العلي العظيم

**In the name of God (Allah) , the most gracious, the most merciful**

**And His signs are the creation of heavens and earth and the diversity of your tongues and colors. Surely, there are signs in this for all the worlds.**

**Surah Ar-Rum – 22**

**God (Allah) is true The Most High, the Great**

## **Dedication**

To the light that illuminates my darkness when days and circumstances extinguish me, to the Proof of God on His Earth, His watchful eye over His creation, the light of God by which the guided find their way, and through whom relief comes to the believers, to the refined and devout, the sincere guardian, the Ark of Salvation, and the Fountain of Life, to my Master, O Sahib al-Zaman (the Master of the Age). O my Master, I dedicate this research to you, hoping that it contributes to the advancement of knowledge and the service of truth.

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study explores grammatical cohesion in discourse analysis, focusing on its role in maintaining textual coherence. Using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework, it categorizes cohesion into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions. The research applies this framework to analyze American political inaugural speeches, particularly Donald Trump's 2017 inaugural address. The findings reveal that Trump extensively employs personal references, conjunctions, and ellipsis to create a persuasive and structured speech. The study highlights the importance of cohesive devices in political discourse, demonstrating their role in reinforcing ideological positions, enhancing clarity, and engaging audiences effectively.

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## INTRODUCTION

Language plays a fundamental role in communication, shaping discourse and influencing audiences. One essential aspect of discourse analysis is grammatical cohesion, which ensures clarity and coherence in both written and spoken texts. Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic devices that connect sentences and ideas within a text, allowing for a seamless flow of meaning. These devices include reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions, all of which contribute to the structural unity of a speech.

In the context of American inaugural speeches, grammatical cohesion is a crucial element that enhances the rhetorical effectiveness of a president's address. Inaugural speeches are significant political events, marking the transition of leadership and setting the tone for a new administration. Through the strategic use of cohesive devices, presidents craft speeches that unify their audience, reinforce national values, and articulate their political vision. Historical and contemporary inaugural addresses demonstrate how grammatical cohesion strengthens the persuasive power of political discourse.

This study explores the role of grammatical cohesion in American inaugural speeches, focusing on how linguistic elements contribute to the cohesion and impact of these addresses. By analyzing various inaugural speeches—including Donald Trump's 2017 address it becomes evident that cohesive devices are used strategically to reinforce themes of unity, national identity, and leadership. Understanding grammatical cohesion in political discourse provides deeper insights into the effectiveness of presidential rhetoric and its influence on public perception.



# CHAPTER I GRAMMATICAL COHESION AND ITS TYPES

## 1.1 The Concept of Cohesion

is one of the central concepts in discourse analysis that has been Developed to discover substitutable items in any stretch of written (or spoken) Language that is felt as complete in itself (Hoey 1983: 15, 189).

There are several Ways to define the term "cohesion,"according to (crystal, 2003: 81), cohesion refers to those surface structure features of an utterance Which link different parts of sentence or larger unit of Discourse.

In the same Way, Cohesion is a critical aspect tof text since it helps maintain the flow of ideas from one section of the text to the next (Ekowati et al., 2019).The connectedness and interpretation of normal texts can be judged according to connections between words and to coherence as well (Yule, 1996: 141).

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976: 12) the function of cohesion is to Relate one part of a text to another part of the same text. Some linguists say that Cohesion is the use of clear linguistic devices to signal The relation between a sentence and parts of text. How words are organized and How different parts are connected to each other functionally and semantically (Conner, 1996: 49).

The term cohesion sometimes confused with the coherence Whichhhh has to do with Sense. It Is described as a semantic property which is very important in the study of the discourse. It is created by the interpretation of the whole passage or text. This Interpretation helps the reader or the listener to know the general idea of what The writer or the speaker wants to convey. (widowson, 2007: 45).

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) describe cohesion as follows: Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is Dependent on that of another. The one PRESUPPOSES the other, in the sense That it cannot be effec tively decoded except

by recourse to it. When this Happens, a relation of cohesion is set up. And the two elements, the Presupposin and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially, integrated into the text. For example: Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish. In this example, them in the second sentence refers back to the six cooking Apples of the first sentence. The cohesive relation is created both by the Referring item, them, and the item it refers Back to, the six cooking apples. It is the resolution of what is presupposed by Them (six cooking apples) which creates the cohesive relation between the two Sentences. Another way of putting this is to say that, in a cohesive relation Such as this, one of the two elements is interpreted by reference to another (Holliday & Hasan, 1976: 11).

We can only interpret what is meant by them by referring Back to the six cooking apples. The relation between the two elements in a cohesive relationship such as the one in the above. Example is referred to as a *be*, Because there is a meaning relation Such as this in cohesive ties, Halliday and Hasan describe cohesion as a Semantic phenomenon. Consequently cohesion refers to the way we use vocabulary and grammatical Structures to Make connections between ideas within a text. Cohesion devices are words and Strategies that create meaningful links between ideas within a text.

The Importance of cohesion is crucial and one of the characteristics of good Academic writing is that it promotes text. This Interpretation helps the reader or the listener to know the general idea of what The writer or the speaker wants to convey. (widowson, 2007: 45).

## **1.2 Grammatical Cohesion**

Grammatical cohesion is a vital aspect of linguistic structure that enhances the clarity and cohesion of written and spoken texts. It refers to the ways in which elements within a sentence or between sentences are linked together through grammatical means, rather than through the choice of specific words. By creating connections between

different parts of speech, grammatical cohesion helps readers and listeners follow the flow of ideas and understand the relationships between them.

Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. The highest structural unit in the grammar is the sentence (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 28).

The structure defines the order in which grammatical parts appear and how they are associated in a sentence. Cohesive interactions with other sentences produce a certain linguistic environment, which influences the meaning of each sentence. A variety of linguistic methods aid in determining whether a text can function as a single meaningful entity.

The study of language is where the term "cohesion" comes from. It is an integral aspect of a language's structure. Clause structure and complexes are just two examples of resources within language that help maintain textual cohesion. On the other hand, cohesive relationships are non-structural relationships that aid in keeping text together (Nunan, 1993).

Various sentences or different portions of a sentence may have relationships. In this way, Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasize that cohesiveness refers to the relationships of meaning in the text to enhance the criteria above.

People employ cohesion to communicate their ideas. Both Halliday & Hasan (1976) also probe that cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in that discourse are dependent each other. It means that one item in the sentence refers to another or other items. When it happens, the relation of cohesion is set up.

Grammatical cohesions are cohesions that are achieved using grammar. This device refers to the underlying structure of ties or devices that connect words, phrases, and sentences in a text. It is a type of formal connection used to connect linguistic parts that refers to the conformance of grammatical rules between later-existing things and previously-existing items (Halliday and Hasan in Musdiawardhani, 2016:14) While Harmer (2004:22) claims that numerous grammatical strategies are utilized at all times to

assist the reader comprehend. What is being referred to, even when words are omitted or pronouns are substituted for nouns.

### **1.3 Types of Grammatical cohesion**

Cohesion itself consists of two divisions, they are lexical and Grammatical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) classify grammatical cohesions Into four types, they are: reference, substitution, ellipsis and Conjunction.

#### **1.3.1 Conjunctions**

Conjunctions, one of the cohesive devices, particularly have the focal outcome in connecting words, phrases, and sentences within the text and performing the ideas in a suitable semantic configuration. In other words, conjunctions are Semantic relations in which the Conjunctive element signals how the immediately forthcoming segment of text is Systematically combined to the preceding segment (Uzan, 2017:307-120). Conjunctions are words that link or connect two words, phrases clauses or Sentences, Together, either in speech or in writing. That can be classified into Coordinating conjunctions .

Correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions" They can be used to join Subject With Subjects, Part of Sentence with parts of Sentences, Sentences with Sentences and Clauses together. They assist in Conjoining the speech or parts of a language. Conjunctions Do not have inflection and can be identified by their function in the Sentence (Frank, 1972: 206).

Examples of Conjunction:

Jessica and James are twins

She worked hard yet she failed.

I went to play, although it was hot outside.

In the first sentence, Conjunctions is used to join two nouns/words. In the second Sentence, Conjunction is used to join two sentences. In the third sentence, Conjunction is used to join Two clauses. Conjunctions can be a single word (and), a Group of words (as long as) or Correlative words (Not only... but also)

Example:

I want to buy a book and a pen.

She will play as long as she can.

Not only will it spoil your health but also make you lose money (Mohamed, 2016: 12-13).

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:238), there are four different types of conjunction, such as: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal Conjunction.

### **1.3.1.1 Additive Conjunction**

Additive Conjunction The words and, or and nor are all used cohesively, as conjunctions; and all of them are classified as additive. The correlative pairs both...and, either...or and neither...nor do not in General occur with cohesive function; they are restricted to structural coordination within the text for example: I said you looked like an egg, sir, Alice gently explained. 'And some eggs are very pretty, you know, she added.(Lingga et al., 2021).

### **1.3.1.2 Adversative Conjunction**

The basic meaning of the adversative relation is 'contrary to expectation'.The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process,The speaker-hearer situation.For example:"The total came out wrong. Yet all the figures were correct; they'd been Checked."(The total came out wrong, although' all the figures were correct).(Lingga et al., 2021)

### **1.3.1.3 Causal Conjunction**

The simple form of causal relation is expressed by so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, and a number of expressions like as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that. All this regularly combine with initial 'and'. For example: "You aren't leaving, are you? Because I've got something to say to you." Where the conjunction because means 'this is why I'm asking'. (Lingga et al., 2021)

### **1.3.1.4 Temporal Conjunction**

This temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by 'then'. In this sequential sense we have not only then and then but also next, afterwards, after that, subsequently and a number of other expressions.

For example: "Finally we should record that the influence of the humanists contributed a good deal towards the final decay of the plainsong tradition." The expression finally indicates 'the culmination of the discussion'. (Lingga et al., 2021)

### **1.3.2 Reference**

The principle of reference is based on the exploration of the lexico- grammatical environment of a text to look elsewhere to get a fuller picture and to make complete sense of a word or structure (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 31). Referential cohesion plays a special role in creating cohesive ties between the elements that can be difficult or even impossible to interpret if a single sentence is taken out of context (Nunan 1993: 21).

The study of grammatical cohesion in students' essays requires the retrieval of the information necessary for interpretation from the given context. This refers to endophoric reference. An exophoric relationship plays no part in textual cohesion (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 18). This type of reference directs hearers or readers to look outside the text and to interpret the information from the context of situation.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) distinguish between the two kinds of endophoric relations: anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric reference points listeners or readers

backwards to what is previously mentioned for example Look at the sun. It's going down quickly. (It refers back to the sun) . On the contrary, cataphoric reference looks forward in the text in order to identify the elements the reference items such as It's going down quickly, the sun. (It refers forwards to the sun).

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) identify three sub-types of referential cohesion personal, demonstrative and comparative. The definite article is included into the sub-type of demonstratives. Various types of referential cohesion enable speakers and writers to make multiple references to things and people within a text.

Personal reference items are expressed through the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners and possessive pronouns, through the category of person. Personal reference involves using expressions, such as personal pronouns, to identify individuals or objects previously mentioned in a text. Example: Alice wondered a little at this, but she was too much in awe of the Queen to disbelieve it. (The third person singular pronoun She refers back to Alice.)

"Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing" (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 57). Demonstrative reference is expressed using determiners and adverbs, indicating proximity in place, time, occurrence, or relation. It can refer to a single word, phrase, or extend across multiple paragraphs, for example: We went to the opera last night. That was our first outing for months.(That refers anaphorically to last night.)

The definite article the is classified together with demonstratives and possessives. Historically, it is a reduced form of that (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 58). Demonstratives often refer exophorically to something within the context of situation. The use of demonstrative reference in speech is regularly accompanied by gestures indicating the objects for example Leave that there and come here! (That and there imply distance, whereas here (refers to something that is near the speaker.). The same applies to the definite article. It can be used exophorically, and then it is the situation that specifies the

referent example Look at the flowers! (The situation makes it clear what referent is intended.)

### **1.3.3 Substitution**

Substitution can be considered as a grammatical association. It is not a semantic relation. In that, it is regarded as a reverse to reference. It doesn't indicate a particular entity but a group of items' class. So, it is an alteration of an item by another one (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 88).

Since substitution is a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. The criterion is the grammatical function of the substitute item. In English, the substitute may function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause. To these correspond the three types of substitution: nominal, verbal, and clausal (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:90).

#### **1.3.3.1 Nominal substitution**

Nominal Substitution is a type of substitution in English, where a noun or noun phrase is replaced by another word used as a substitute to maintain textual coherence and avoid repetition for example I have a red pen. Do you need one? (The word "pen" has been replaced with "one" to avoid repetition). Nominal substitution is a key concept in cohesion theory, particularly in Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework of cohesion in English.

#### **1.3.3.2 Verbal substitution**

Verbal Substitution Verb or a verbal group can be replaced by another verb which is "do" this function as head of verbal group, and it is usually placed at the end of the group (Halliday and Hasan, 1979:112-113) Example: the words did not come the same as they used to do. The first "do" substitutes for come.

In many ways the verbal substitute do is parallel to the nominal substitute "one". Verbal group has a logical structure consisting of head and modifier and an experiential



structure in which lexical verb express the thing such as person, creature, object, institution or abstraction (Satria & Handayani, 2018, p. 145).

### **1.3.3.3 Clausal substitution**

There is one further type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The words used as substitutes are so and nor((Halliday&Hasan,1976:130).

The words used as substitutes are so and not. Clausal substitution is the only context in which so has a corresponding negative, namely not.

For examples:"Has Barbara left? I think so." (I think that Barbara has left)The substitute so shows the 'positive form'.

"Has everyone gone home? I hope not." (I hope that everyone has not gone home) The substitute not shows the 'negative form'(Lingga et al., 2021).

### **1.3.4 Ellipsis**

Is one of the type of grammatical cohesion. It refer to the omission of something understood. It helps in creating cohesion in text.

The author or speaker removes a portion of speech that can be understood and appreciated from context without causing grammatical or semantic disruption in the sentence( Fara, 2000:203).

According to M. A. K. Halliday and Hassan (1976) ellipsis is "something left unsaid", where "unsaid" implies "but understood nevertheless". It is as substitution by zero', there is nothing to be inserted into the structural slot of the missing information. They refer to it as 'something understood' where understood is used in the special sense of 'going without saying' (p. 142:144). They further state that an item is "elliptical if its structure does not express all the features that have gone into its make-up all the meaningful choices that are embodied in it"....ellipsis occurs when something that is structurally necessary is left unsaid; there is a sense of incompleteness associated with it.

But it is useful to recognize that the "essential characteristic of ellipsis is that something which is present in the selection of underlying ('systemic') options is omitted in the structure whether or not the resulting structure is in itself incomplete' (Halliday and Hassan, 1976. P.144).

Hoey (1983 : 190) refer to Ellipsis as a deletion that occurs when the structure of one sentence in complete and missing element can be recoverable from the Previous sentence. Another definition to Ellipsis is the process by which an expression is omitted to leave out words or phrase without repeating them . what is essential in ellipsis is that some sentences are omitted from the surface of text but they are still understood . ( Hamar : 2004 27) .

Many linguists base their descriptions of ellipsis on the study of Halliday and Hasan (1976) who define it as substitution by zero. The basic difference between the two types of cohesion is that in ellipsis there is nothing to be inserted into the structural slot of the missing information.

Whose is this hat? It's mine.

In (1), a deictic element mine presupposes an item expressing a hat.

Ellipsis occurs "when the structure of one sentence is incomplete and the missing element(s) can be recovered from a previous sentence unambiguously. There are three types of ellipsis nominal, verbal and clausal.

#### **1.3.4.1 Nominal Ellipsis**

Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group. The function of head, which is always filled, is normally served by the common noun, proper noun or pronoun expressing the Thing. For example: "Take these pills three times daily. And you'd better have some more of those Too. Those are elliptical for those pills.

#### **1.3.4.2 Verbal Ellipsis**

It refers to ellipsis within the verbal group where the elliptical verb depends on preceding verbal group. For example: Have you been swimming? Yes, I have

What have you been doing? Swimming

Both can be said to stand for "have been swimming and there is no possibilities of filling out with any other item (Satria & Handayani, 2018, p. 147).

#### **1.3.4.3 Clausal Ellipsis**

The clause in English, considered as the expression of the various speech functions, such as statement, question, response and so on, has a two-part structure consisting of modal element plus propositional element.

For example: How did they break in? I'll show you how." (I'll show you how 'they broke in') (Lingga et al., 2021).

## **CHAPTER II AN EXAMINATION OF AMERICAN INAUGURAL SPEECHES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE**

### **2.1 American Political Inaugural Speeches**

Language indicates each of its nation, a parable once say so. If its meaning pondered deeper, may make us wiser in understanding and addressing all cases that linked between language and attitude or behavior of groups of speakers of the languages. (Alwi, 2004:21).

Language plays a crucial role in communication and expressing thoughts. Effective communication relies on various lexical items and rhetorical devices that enhance the persuasiveness and significance of speech for listeners. Politicians often utilize specific linguistic features and rhetorical strategies to effectively convey their messages and persuade the public.

Politicians employ linguistic features and rhetorical devices to communicate their messages effectively. Studying language in politics helps reveal the intentions of political figures and analyze the linguistic elements that express their ideologies, which in turn influence public behavior and attitudes. Politico-linguistics includes sociolinguistics, critical discourse analysis, textual linguistics, pragmatics, and semiotics. Political speeches serve various functions and reflect specific themes that can be understood through cultural and historical perspectives(Fairclough, 1995).

After we understand the definition and importance of the language, we can understand how this language affects the political speech.Political speeches are not just about making some effective sentences, but they are about how to do things by using specific words (Woods 2006:56).

The political speech aims to persuade supporters and voters to take action and may influence their beliefs and attitudes. It can be delivered through interviews, social

conferences, or panel discussions, and possesses distinct features that set it apart from ordinary speech (Kucukali :2014) and (Van Dijk:1997). Political speech has long been a significant area of interest for researchers due to its complexity and crucial role in organizing and managing society.". (Crystal 2003:378).

According to Zhang (2000:1) the USA's presidents usually tend to represent themselves the same as the ordinary citizens and especially in their campaigns in spite of that they are men of wealth.

At the beginning what does the word Inaugural speech? The answer for this question may vary depending on the purpose and the situation, can be defined as an inaugural speech is a kind of political discourse which can be considered as a chance for the politicians to speak for a mass of citizens. A victory celebration ceremony follows an election, where the speaker swears an oath. This event allows the speaker to entertain the audience, express gratitude to supporters, and outline their programs and plans for implementation. (Akinwotu 2018: 4).

For Cheng (2006:585), the inaugural speech is "delivered by tradition to ease the transition of power and unite the country after an election".

Inaugural addresses aim to evoke strong emotional reactions toward the new change in leadership within a country. Whether for good or for bad, these speeches serve as an initial piece of propaganda that, often, can set the tone for the presidency. Within the context of the United States, inaugural addresses have been present throughout its political history since the very first elected presiden(Chung& Park, 2010). The focus of inaugural addresses has changed over 200 years, with each address reflecting the political culture of its era. (Korzi, 2004), Newly elected presidents initially use their speeches to celebrate their victory and highlight their party's values. Over time, these speeches evolve to focus on addressing national issues and presenting a new vision from the Oval Office(Korzi, 2004).

After winning an election, a president needs to communicate their plans and policies to the nation through a well-crafted speech that reflects their dreams, hopes, and ideologies. (Chung & Park, 2010). The inaugural speech serves as an important historical record, with presidents recognizing that their words will represent them during their presidency and beyond. (Whissell & Sigelman, 2001).

## **2.2 Overview of American Inaugural Speeches**

An inaugural speech is part of the country's political reality and serves as an important opportunity for presidents to convey political visions for the future. Inaugural speeches are an important part of American political heritage, reflecting the nation's aspirations and history. In inaugural speech there are some objectives and goals that the president wishes to convey to the audience, such as the continual repetition of prior ideals, the description of political concepts that will guide the new government, and demonstrating how the president cherishes all of these things.

The Inaugural address is given by a US president-elect during their inauguration, which is the ceremony of officially assuming office. This tradition dates back to George Washington, the first president. Inaugurations showcase America's dedication to democracy and symbolize a peaceful transfer of power. While the Constitution specifies the Presidential Oath of Office, many other traditions and practices have evolved over time.

In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States in New York City before a permanent capital was established. Thomas Jefferson became the first president inaugurated in Washington, D.C. Despite different locations, all presidents have taken the same Oath of Office.

Article II, Section I of the United States Constitution outlines the oath that presidents must take before assuming their official duties. The oath requires the president to swear to faithfully execute their role and uphold the Constitution. Traditionally, this oath is taken at the U.S. Capitol.

The Inauguration day date of the Inauguration determines the official start and end of the president's and vice president's terms. Prior to the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment in 1933, most Inaugurations took place on March 20 at noon. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's second inauguration, in 1937, was the first held on January 20<sup>th</sup>. Even when January 20<sup>th</sup> falls presidents take the Oath of Office privately often in the White House before the official ceremony and public celebrations the following day. The January 20<sup>th</sup> Inauguration date remains in place today. It Is common to see thousands of Americans gather in Washington, D.C. to attend presidential Inaugurations live and celebrate the new administration.

### **2.3 Analysis of Some Prominent American Inaugural Speeches**

The analysis of prominent American inaugural speeches reveals their significant role in shaping political discourse and reflecting societal values. These speeches serve as a platform for presidents to articulate their visions and priorities, influencing public perception and political ideologies. The following sections delve into key aspects of this analysis.

Inaugural speeches often follow a rhetorical macrotopical cycle, emphasizing themes such as domestic and international issues, American traditions, and references to the audience and God. This structure helps presidents connect with citizens and frame their agendas(Zernetska & Zernetskyi, 2023).

Inaugural speeches are important for establishing a presidential tone, but they do not always accurately forecast future policy actions, as research indicates that speech content often differs from subsequent administrative priorities. (Parco, 2020).

Prominent Inaugural Speeches we can point to some notable inaugural speeches that carried powerful messages and influenced the course of American history

George Washington's 1789 speech emphasized the importance of national unity and cautioned against political divisions, setting a precedent for presidential addresses in the United States. Similarly, Abraham Lincoln's 1861 speech during the Civil War urged

for peace and unity, asserting the impossibility of any state seceding from the Union. Franklin Roosevelt's speech (1933) During the Great Depression, this speech was the "First Day Speech" in which Roosevelt began his campaign against depression and unemployment, announcing the "New Deal" program, which aimed to reform the American economy.

We also have John Kennedy's speech (1961), which is considered one of the most influential speeches in the history of the United States. In it, Kennedy mentions his famous line, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country," calling on citizens to engage in work for the public good.

Trump's inaugural address in 2017 served as a rallying cry for a new era in American politics, emphasizing nationalism and economic protectionism. It sought to empower everyday citizens, unite supporters through a common sense of grievance, and inspire hope for a better future, establishing the tone for his presidency.

## **2.4 Analysis of Trump's Inaugural Speech**

Minutes after taking the Oath of Office, Donald Trump made his debut as the 45<sup>th</sup> president of the United States with a strong and unusual inaugural address. He expressed gratitude to former President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their assistance during the transition, while also acknowledging the presence of other former presidents: George W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Jimmy Carter. Trump emphasized that January 20, 2017, marked the day when the people reclaimed their authority over the country.

The following Is the full text of the speech delivered by Donald Trump during his inauguration ceremony on Friday, after taking the oath of office as the new president of the United States:“ Our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear: We are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement, and most importantly, we will be protected



by God. Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving.

We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining, but never doing anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action.

Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.

We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the Earth from the miseries inv of disease, and to harness the energies, industries, and technologies of tomorrow. A new national pride will stir our souls, lift our sights, and heal our divisions.

It's time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are Black or Brown or White, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American flag.

And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the windswept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky, they fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty Creator.

So to all Americans in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words: You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes, and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way. together , we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again.And, yes, together, we will make America great again. Thank you. God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you. God bless America".

## 2.5 Analysis and Discussion

The research data is analyzed to see how the grammatical cohesion was presented in Trump's inaugural address and how the various linguistic categories were Used.

The personal references applied in the text are I, you, she, he, we, they and it. Personal References Used by Donald Trump in his Inaugural Speech (Khan, Mahjabeen, Khan, & Arshaad, 2020). Personal reference as a grammatical cohesion device used in the context of an inaugural speech . The speaker employs first-person references (I, we, you) to establish a direct connection with the audience and reinforce collective identity. The use of anaphoric references (he, she, they) helps maintain coherence by linking pronouns to previously mentioned subjects. For instance, in the phrase “The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans,” the pronoun I serves as a personal reference, emphasizing the speaker's commitment. Similarly, the pronouns we and you in “We are transferring power from Washington, DC, and giving it back to you, the people” highlight inclusivity and shared responsibility. Furthermore, anaphoric references are used to maintain cohesion and avoid repetition. The pronoun he refers back to an individual named Reince, while she refers to another previously mentioned subject. Additionally, they and their in “We are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent” function as anaphoric references, ensuring continuity in the discourse.

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning because today, we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are Transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving It back to you, the people. In this part of speech there is one personal reference it and can be concluded that it represents the word power mentioned two times in the same sentence. The personal reference it here is classified as anaphoric reference (Agus & Wirawan, 2018).

Trump's speech had a single remark for nominal replacement and a single remark for verbal substitution in the substitution analysis. When Donald Trump says anything like: 'We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones' by which 'ones' could be interpreted as the substitution for alliances", 'We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world, but we do so in which do so' substitutes seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world". Substitution used by Donald Trump in his Inaugural Speech nominal substitution verbal substitution.

Ellipsis use of ellipsis in Donald Trump's inaugural Speech: The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country

That all changes, starting right here and right now. We've defended other nation's borders while refusing to defend our own (Khan, Mahjabeen, Khan, & Arshaad, 2020).

Donald Trump's inauguration address features four types of conjunctions. One type highlighted is adversative conjunctions for example: For too long, a small group in our nation's Capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost Washington flourished but the people did not share in its wealth. Politicians prospered but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country.

Causal Conjunction used by Donald Trump in his inaugural Speech: That all changes starting..., because this moment is your moment: it belongs to you. This is your day. This is your celebration. It is Trump's goal to draw attention to the fact that his newly established government is distinct from Obama's. A more significant impression will be given by this tone.

Temporal Conjunction then, now use in Donald Trump's inaugural Speech: The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed across the entire world. But that is the past. And now we are looking only to the future. We assembled here today are issuing a..., and in every hall of power.

Additive conjunction (and or) use in Donald Trump's inaugural Speech , example: We've defended other nation's borders...; And spent trillions of dollars.... We've made other countries rich... has disappeared over the horizon.... But that is the past. And now we are looking only to the future. Trump uses the word "and" to strengthen his argument, making his speech more coherent and organized while also adding emphasis.

Trump's inaugural speech is marked by a significant use of conjunctions that effectively convey his political ideals. This approach aligns with Halliday's classifications of conjunctions and underscores the importance of using case studies and statistical analysis to enhance understanding of spoken language (Khan, Mahjabeen, Khan, & Arshaad, 2020). At the end we notice there are 89 grammatical cohesions found in the inaugural speech of Donald Trump (2017) which consist of 66 references that are divided into 50 personal references, 9 demonstrative references and 7 comparative references; 19 conjunctions that are divided into 11 adversative conjunctions, 4 additive conjunctions, 2 causal conjunctions and 2 temporal conjunctions; 3 nominal ellipsis; and 1 nominal substitution.

## **Conclusion**

This research has examined the role of grammatical cohesion in discourse analysis, particularly in the context of American political inaugural speeches. Through an in-depth study of cohesive devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions, the research highlights their essential function in creating coherence and meaning within a text. By analyzing Donald Trump's inaugural speech, the study demonstrates how linguistic cohesion enhances the clarity and persuasiveness of political discourse.

The findings suggest that effective use of cohesion strengthens the Impact of a speech, allowing political leaders to communicate their vision clearly and connect with their audience. Trump's speech, in particular, relied heavily on personal references, conjunctions, and repetition to reinforce his message of national unity and transformation. This analysis underscores the broader significance of cohesion in shaping public perception and political rhetoric.

In conclusion, this research contributes to the understanding of discourse cohesion in political communication. Future studies could explore comparative analyses of other political speeches across different cultures and historical contexts to further investigate how linguistic cohesion influences political persuasion and public engagement.

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