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Critical Discourse Analysis Of Obama's And Trump's Speeches Using Halliday And Hassan's Lexical Cohesive Theory

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ABSTRACT

In everyday life, humans create text while speaking or writing, which is considered a communication tool. Speech is the verbal form of communication that helps people interact with each other, convey information, and influence and encourage people to take certain actions. Cohesion is a key element in spoken and written text construction that helps the reader or listener grasp the information by making it productive and logical. This study tries to identify different kinds of lexical cohesion devices used in the speeches of Trump and Obama. Obama's and Donald's speeches text aided as the main source of data for this qualitative descriptive study, which focused on the lexical cohesion theory presented by Halliday and Hasan 1976. After data analysis, the researcher found various lexical cohesive devices in the speeches such as repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word, and collocation. In both speeches, repetition is one of the most used lexical devices and general words are the least used. In Obama's speech repetition contains 75% and general words 2% while in Donald's 34% and 4% respectively. Repetition helps the speakers to make the argument stronger. These strategies were employed to help the audience to comprehend perfectly what was said.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis; Lexical Cohesion; Obama; Political Speeches, Trump.*

Introduction

Speech is a kind of communication used by individuals to interact with others, express ideas, or convey desires. People can express an idea through speech that is found in direct communication, such as talking to others or speaking in front of people. Many people, including teachers, leaders, students, presidents, etc., use speech to convey their thoughts. The text has become a linguistic unit of analysis as a consequence of linguistic theory development. Text is a crucial part of communication and it allows human beings to convey their meanings to each other's and the next generations. Text messages can be anything from an urgent call for assistance to a lengthy conversation. Text is the basic semantic unit of meaning. Halliday and Hassan defined text as a semantic edifice that is realized in one symbolic system (Halliday & Hasan, 1989). It means that text is a combination of words and sentences that preserve the meaning and information of words. Halliday also views the text as a medium for social meaning exchange. People appear to arrange words or sentences when they create text (Halliday, 1978). In reality, the text is how humans communicate meaning. Through language components, they persuade others of their thoughts. Consequently, the attendees and listeners must comprehend the concept, knowledge, information, or anything else that people try to convey to others. What speakers or writers say or write needs to be coherent and cohesive in demand to create such good communication (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

The examination of cohesive devices within a text is currently one of the standards utilized in text interpretation. One of the most often used keywords in text linguistics is cohesion. Halliday and Hassan first established the idea of cohesiveness in the text. Cohesion, in Baker's definition, is the network of lexical, grammatical, and additional associations that link various parts of a text. To create a text using these connections or linkages, the reader must understand certain terms and phrases about other words and expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs (Baker, 2018). Cohesion is a lexicogrammatical notion, meaning that it is realized through a language's grammatical and vocabulary systems. Coherence is established in the relationship between the segments (Taboada, 2004). The discourse's substance must be pertinent to the setting in which it is being held. They must be compatible with one another and the situation's context. In other words, a statement of speech or writing is cohesive when its entire content is pertinent from beginning to conclusion. Readers and listeners can also understand it.

Lexical cohesion describes the function of language choice in structuring relationships within a text. Cohesive devices, according to Connor indicate relationships between sentences and textual elements (Connor, 1984). According to this definition, a unified text is created by the usage of cohesive strategies, which connect the text's many elements and help the reader or listener to understand its contents. In Halliday and Hasan's point of view, cohesive devices are the components that enable any speech or writing passage to create the necessary semantic relations for it to function as a text (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). As a result, how every item is interpreted depends on how it refers to another. A text may confuse the reader and make it more difficult for him/her to understand its meanings if cohesive techniques are eliminated. As a result, cohesive devices contribute semantically to the progress of a coherent and meaningful text.

As we know literature is composed of language, and understanding literary texts requires an understanding of their grammatical structures. Ultimately, readers or listeners discover something of amazing intricacy and depth in language by shedding light on a variety of linguistic traits in literary discourse.

One of the key subfields of discourse analysis study is lexical coherence analysis (Malah et al., 2017). The evaluation of how language is employed in texts is referred to as discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the linguistic analysis of language that extends beyond a sentence and seeks to identify groups of utterances with comparable surroundings and create patterns in their allocation (Bell & Hartmann, 2007). Gee asserts that there are various discourse analysis methodologies. Several focus on the "content" of the language being used and the topics or concerns being discussed, while some examine the structure of language and how it makes sense in particular settings (Gee, 2004). Critical discourse analysis is a strategy that emphasizes content. It is curious how language and discourse are employed to further social objectives and how this influences social change or maintains it (Bloor & Bloor, 2013). According to Wodak, CDA is viewed as a multidisciplinary research association that encompasses several methodologies, each with its theoretical framework, research design, and objective (Wodak, 2005). CDA emphasizes spoken or written texts with a theoretical development and characterization of communal procedures and structures which lead to the creation of texts, in comparison to discourse analysis and text linguistics. Additionally, it pays to focus on the social contexts and goals that groups or individuals construct meanings within throughout their interaction with these texts (Wodak, 2004).

Discourse analysis is the analysis of how language is used in a certain context, whether or not the language is correct. Speaking style, appropriateness in speaking, coherence and rhetorical force of the discourse, topic/subtopic

organization, as well as grammatical characteristics, are just a few of the numerous factors that go into discourse analysis. Additionally, discourse analysis can be done orally or in writing. The study of language in a setting bigger than individual phrases is known as discourse analysis. It examines the relationships between sentences, paragraphs, and phrases in terms of the ideas that flow through them, as well as the meaning that the speaker or writer meant for their speech to convey.

In the present study, the researcher will analyze the speeches of Barack Obama and Donald Trump by using Halliday and Hassan's lexical cohesion framework. The reason the author chose the text of Barack Obama's victory speech is that it is an engaging and well-known address that inspires not just Americans but also people throughout the world. Obama's ability to speak convincingly, express a message that elicits empathy, and establish an emotional connection made this address very interesting to the writer. Obama is the country's first African-American leader. He defeated Republican Candidate Mc Romney in the general election of 2012. He won the election a second time, becoming the 45th president of the United States. Donald Trump is a public figure in his country and around the world, and the researcher is interested in his speech because it has the potential to have an impact on other countries. Trump frequently speaks at events, therefore it's critical to assess the speech's organizational structure.

From the background information provided, the author elaborates on the study's problems, which are presented as the succeeding inquiries;

1. What kind of cohesive strategies are used more frequently in the speeches of Barack Obama and Donald Trump?
2. What role do cohesive devices play in establishing and interpreting the meanings of the chosen speeches?
3. What is the function of cohesive devices used in the selected speeches?

The central objective of the current study is to identify the types of lexical cohesion and to analyze how people perceive the surface and deep meaning of the texts. The researcher has selected two speeches to catch out the resemblances and differences between them. It emphasizes identifying cohesive devices in the speeches and knowing how they function in conveying meaning to the readers.

Theoretically, it is believed that this research will add to existing linguistics studies on discourse analysis, particularly those that focus on cohesion and coherence analysis. This study is anticipated to be useful as a benchmark or point of comparison for subsequent research. It will therefore provide the following

researchers with some ideas to enhance their cohesion and coherence studies. Practically speaking, understanding cohesion and coherence, particularly in speeches of political leaders, is believed to be helpful for linguists, linguistics students, and other professionals. It will help students to analyze the speeches of various political leaders because this study has chosen the analysis of speeches.

The present study is only limited to two speeches. One full-length speech of Obama' Second Victory Speech 2012 and 60 data from Donald's speech to the UN General Assembly 2017. The researcher has only applied the theory of lexical cohesion by Halliday and Hasan, 1976. In nature, the study is limited only to political speeches.

Literature Review

Discourse analysis is more complex than a sentence and connects phrases from one phrase to the next. Discourse, according to Gee, James Paul, and Handford Michael, is the study of language application. It is the examination of how people use language to convey meaning and how they behave in different situations (Handford & Gee, 2013). According to Schmitt Discourse analysis is interpreted in terms of how speakers and writers employ lexical production patterns over longer passages of text than a single sentence"(Schmitt, 2013). Discourse analysis is the analysis of what people say and write when they adopt a lexis production pattern, which makes their sentences longer than text.

Text is one of the most frequent and important elements of language in use. Halliday and Hasan define a text as "any passage, spoken or written, regardless of extent, that does constitute a coherent whole" (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). Hasan and Halliday do not mention any specific size of the text. The text could be as long and short as possible. They did not limit the size to sentences only. Text is composed of a series of contextually related sentences, sentence fragments, and pre-made locations (Lyons & John, 1995). A spoken act of communication is captured in the text (Brown et al., 1983). However, Halliday and Hasan's argument is the most compelling. They contend that a text is not a structural unit but an element of meaning, and that it is related to sentences and clauses, not by size but rather by "REALIZATION". As a result, a manuscript is "REALIZED BY" or "ENCODED IN" sentences rather than being composed entirely of them (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The text's message must be coherent. The quality of text that sets it apart from non-textual material is its unity. If the meaning changes from one section to the next, it is a text; otherwise, it is just a collection of sentences. When a language becomes functional, it is referred to as text.

Functional language plays a part in the context in which it is used. It contrasts with separate phrases or clauses.

The links between the constituents of a sentence are covered by a language's grammatical system. The largest language unit, however, is not sentenced. More than just joining clauses together within sentences is essential for speakers and writers. Additionally, they must link phrases throughout entire texts (Gee, 2004). Every language has its conventions for expressing how people and things relate to one another; these conventions cannot be disregarded in any language (Callow, 1974). These supplementary and essential relations cannot be realized by grammatical structure but are dependent on different types of means. To these resources, researchers called COHESON. Cohesion is described by Hasan and Halliday as the internal relations of meaning that characterize a text and establish it as a text (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). When one part of a text is interpreted about another, cohesiveness results. To understand the interpretation, one serves as a premise for the other. A phrase describing the occurrences of two cohesively related elements, the presupposing, and the presupposed elements, the relation constitutes a tie (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

Coherence relies on the meaningful patterns in which sentences are ordered, but cohesion is associated with the noticeable language techniques that give a text structure. Coherence relies not on cohesive mechanisms but on the worth of the statements that make up the discourse (Nuttall, 1996). One of the most crucial, if not the most significant, factors in the understanding of a text is coherence. The question of acceptable and unacceptable sentences is comparable to the one of cohesive and incoherent writing.

As we mentioned above there is a relation between presupposing and presupposing utterances in a text which is called by many researchers a cohesive tie. According to Halliday and Hasan, the cohesive tie is a designation for one instance of two cohesively connected elements (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The cohesive tie is the basic element of cohesion. Any instance of text can be evaluated using it to determine the quantity and type of ties. It is feasible to study a text and provide a comprehensive explanation of this phenomenon using the idea of a tie.

Halliday and Hasan divided cohesive devices into two types in their book Cohesion in English, which are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical Cohesion involves choosing a closed set of tools to establish cohesion. It comprises reference, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution. To establish cohesion, lexical cohesion entails the selection of an open vocabulary system. It includes reiteration, and collocation (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

The current study emphasizes the analysis of lexical cohesion in various speeches. So for the successful results of the study, we will elaborate lexical cohesion model of Halliday and Hasan in a bit more detail.

The book Cohesion in English by Halliday and Hasan is regarded as the first thorough investigation of cohesion in English. The five primary kinds of cohesive devices are categorized by the authors. They subdivided lexical cohesion into reiteration and collocation.

Reiteration, according to Halliday & Hasan, is a type of lexical cohesion that includes repeating a lexical item and using a broad word to allude to a lexical item. Reiteration frequently comes with a reference object, usually ‘the’ (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

Halliday and Hasan sub-categorized reiteration into four kinds.

1. Repetition
2. Synonym
3. Subordinate
4. General word.

Repeating something that has previously been mentioned, performed, or written is known as repetition. A word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning is called a synonym. Superordinate refers to a term or entity that can be used to refer to the entire "class" or "group" of many objects. With cohesive forces, general terms that fall under the major category of lexical items are frequently used. When general words are cast off cohesively, they have a broad meaning inside the word and serve as an illustration of lexical cohesion. Not all general words are used coherently; rather, a general word is only used coherently when it is used in a reference context (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

The relationship of lexical items that frequently appear together is what creates the collocation type of cohesiveness. Therefore, collocation refers to any situation in which a pair of lexical objects are somehow connected in the language. Collocation refers to any lexical relationships that do not depend on the identity of the reference and do not use the reiterative form when a demonstrative is present (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

Many researchers have worked on the same topic while using the same model of lexical cohesion. Some of them are given below. Mohamed researched finding cohesive devices in the poems of William Wordsworth. The results show that all the cohesive devices whether grammatical or lexical are present in the works of Wordsworth. There were some differences in the frequencies of cohesive devices, some are used more frequently than others. It is shown that the function of

cohesive devices used in the poetry of Wordsworth is to convey the romantic meaning to its readers easily (Abd Allah, 2019).

Cohesion in Texts: A Discourse Analysis of a News Article in a Magazine, a study carried out by Tahseen Hameed. The writer aimed to analyze texts from a magazine to identify the cohesive devices and whether these devices are effective or not. The results have shown that the use of cohesive devices produces semantic relations between sentences and paragraphs in the selected text. Reference and lexical cohesion devices are used the most in the text (Tahseen, 2008).

Another research study is grounded on the investigation of the political dialogues of Arab presidents during the Arab Revolution by Al Majali. The results show that the majority of lexical devices, such as repetition, synonymy, and hyponymy, are frequently utilized in the speeches of resigned presidents to advance various political beliefs and techniques, like the idea of posing a danger to peaceful demonstrators (Al-Majali, 2015).

An analysis of lexical cohesion in the lyrics of Demi Lovato's Songs was carried out by Kavin et al. The study found that lexical devices like repetition, general words, and synonyms are used frequently while subordinate is not used in the lyrics. As a result, the purpose of lexical cohesion in the lyrics of Demi Lovato's song is to draw attention, illustrate, intensify, and connect the meanings of the two words so that the song can be understood and delivered (Lidinillah, 2021).

Another researcher named Muhyidin has studied the analysis of lexical cohesion in the collection of Hujan Bulan Juni Poetry. The results show that lexical devices are used in the collection of poetry, which are repetition, hyponym, synonym, and collocation. It further illustrates that the collection of poetry can be studied as teaching material in senior and junior schools because the language used is easy and reflects and represents the culture of the country (Muhyidin, 2019).

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative method to examine the lexical cohesive devices in two speeches by two prominent political leaders, Barack Obama, and Donald Trump. The data for Barack Obama's speech has been taken from his Second Victory Speech 2012 and the data for Donald Trump's speech has been taken from his UN General Assembly 2017. Inquiries that use open-ended, non-numerical data that are largely examined using non-statistical methods are known

as qualitative research. Creswell defines the qualitative method as the process of conducting research that includes changing questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's environment, inductive data analysis building from specifics to general themes, and the researcher providing interpretations of the meaning of the data. Comparatively, quantitative research uses the relationship between its variables to test objective theories (Creswell &

Poth, 2016). The cohesive model developed by Halliday and Hsasan is being used in the study of discourse analysis. A collection of 60 data from Donald Trump's speech to the UN General Assembly in 2017 and Barack Obama's Second Victory Speech in 2012 made up the data. This study looked at how these speeches from different political leaders on different occasions and at different periods used lexical cohesiveness in the form of repetition, synonymy, and collocation. Direct documentation studies were the method of data collection used in this study. Understanding and observing data that has some connections with the study's objective was how researchers collected data for their documentation study. The data was downloaded from the Google research engine and downloaded from the Guardian website and Politico website respectively. The researcher served as the primary instrument for this study's data collection, acting as an organizer, initiator, data saver, data analyst, and writer of research findings. The study's objective is to examine lexical cohesion devices in the selected speeches. The information is drawn from the speeches of Barack Obama and Donald Trump. After data collection, the next step is data analysis. The process's steps are as follows: 1. synthesizing texts into sentences, 2. recognizing lexical cohesive elements 3. grouping the information based on different lexical cohesiveness kinds 4. The last step describes the data in words.

Findings and Discussion

In this section of analysis on lexical cohesiveness, the researcher reports their findings after applying Halliday & Hasan's theory to examine the data (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The findings and discussion are constructed on the study's problem, for which the researcher has already chosen the data to provide a clear solution. Speeches of Obama and Trump were all employed by the researcher to demonstrate lexical cohesion using techniques including reiteration (using a similar term or repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, or generic word), as well as collocation. It presents the tables, frequency, and values of the lexical cohesion devices present in the speeches of Barack Obama and Donald

Trump. In both speeches, the writer found a variety of lexical devices such as repetition, synonyms and near-synonyms, collocation, and subordinate and general words. The results of the data found are given below in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Kinds of Lexical Cohesion Devices	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Repetition	329	75.58 %
Synonym	34	7.83 %
Superordinate	36	8.29 %
General word	13	2.99 %
Collocation	22	5.06 %
Total Amount	434	100 %

Table 1. Frequency of Lexical Cohesive Devices Found in Obama's Speech

The speech of Donald Trump is elaborative and explanatory and includes around 70 to 75 paragraphs and 4584 words. So for the sake of the limitation of word count the researcher has only analyzed a few paragraphs from the speech. The findings of the analyzed data are given below in Table 2.

Kinds of Lexical Cohesion Devices	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Repetition	17	34.69 %
Synonym	15	30.61 %
Superordinate	8	16.32 %
General word	2	4.08 %
Collocation	7	14.28 %

Total Amount	49	100 %

Table 2. Frequency of Lexical Cohesive Devices Found in Trump's Speech

Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Obama's Second Victory Speech

In this subdivision, the researcher discussed the findings of the analysis based on the study's goal, which was to identify different forms of lexical cohesive devices in Obama's speech. The researcher provided solutions to the study's issues based on the examination of the results. According to Halliday and Hasan's framework, reiteration and collocation are the two components of lexical coherence. They divided lexical cohesion into two types, Reiteration and Collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonymy, general words, and superordinate (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

Repetition

As defined by Hassan and Halliday, repetition is the occurrence of the same word in a text which intends the same meaning throughout the text (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). In speech of Obama, repetition is the most frequent lexical cohesive device found by the researcher after a deep and thorough analysis of the script. The frequency of repetition found in the transcript is 329 with a percentage of 75.58 %. The speech consists of different types of repetition such as noun repetition, verbal repetition, adjective repetition, and adverbial repetition.

Noun repetition includes words like *history, military, matter, people, chance, hope, child, world, school, job, leader, work, democracy, vote, opportunity, individual, sign, family, president, love task, moves, country, way, war, legacy, belief, opportunity, American, America, dreams, election, journey, United States of America, politics, nation, campaign, folk, child, pride, battle, parties, progress, father, bonds, freedom, story, difference.* All these words are repeated twice, thrice, and multiple times in the transcript and have the same meaning throughout the text. Most of the words refer to the previous context in which it is used first. For example, the word *hope* used 8 times in the text which connects the ideas of a prosperous state and a bright future throughout the whole text. Verbal repetition includes words like *look forward, hear, share, need, voted, know, talk, listened, spoke, fight, do, go, and believe.* These different verbs are repeated in the speech in all its four forms. *Spirit, future, small, stirs, hopeful, great, proud, hard, grateful, incredible, over, back, hard, common, new, individual* these all are adjective repetitions in the transcript. Adverbial repetition includes *tonight, forward, best, together, deeply and fiercely, also, ever, even, beyond, and always.*

The repetition technique in the speech suggested that Obama wanted to show his gratitude toward people by repeating different verbs and nouns. It was his victory speech and through the repetition of words like hope, best, legacy, belief, love need, and voted he was thanking people, showing his humbleness and honesty with the nation.

Synonym

A word that has the same or nearly the same meaning is called a synonym (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). After the analyses of the speech, 34 synonyms were found in the text. The researcher found Synonym as the 3rd most frequent with a percentage of 7.83 % in the text. Synonyms *won* and *triumph* were used, which have the same meaning of victory or success. *America, United States of America* are used synonymously which represents America as a country. *Look forward* and *hope* are used as synonyms when he is talking about the future of America and what will happen next. 200 years and *two centuries*, *heard* and *listened, far* and *distant, college* and *high school, liberty*, and freedom, *voted* and *elected, wealth* and *rich, powerful* and *strong, lay off* and *lose a job, ignores* and *shirk, watch* and *see, kids* and *children, buddy* and *friend* are other synonyms used in the text.

Superordinate

After repetition, the lexical device subordinate is shown as the 2nd most appeared device in the text. The frequency of superordinate is 36 with a percentage of 8.29 %. Superordinate as defined by Halliday and Hassan is the word or entity that can be used to refer to the entire "class" or "category" of many objects (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). Most people use superordinate words in most of their daily conversations, interviews, and speeches. Sometimes political leaders use superordinate devices when they do not want to specify the whole idea. President Obama in his second victory speech used the word *America* 13 times and nation 8 times. It suggests the nation is a superordinate of America. The word *country* is used 10 times and *United States of America* two times. *The country* is used as the superordinate of the *United States of America. The president* and *vice president are used as superordinate.* The word *child* is used as superordinate for *young boys.*

General Word

General words are used with the lowest frequency of 13 with a percentage of 2.99 %. *Women, vice president, nation's first lady, young women, guys, little girl,* and *parent* are used as general words. *Women* are used as a general word for *Michelle, vice president* for *Joe Biden, Nation's first lady* for *Michelle*, *young women* for *Sasha* and *Malia, guys* again for *Sasha* and *Malia*, *little girl* for *her daughter,* and *parent* for *Mon* and *dad.*

Analysis of Collocation

The association of lexical items that frequently appear together is what creates the collocation type of cohesiveness. Therefore, collocation refers to any situation in which a pair of lexical objects are somehow connected in the language (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The lexical analysis of the speech suggested that Obama used some collocation pairs in his speech. Collocation appeared in the text with a frequency of 22 collocates and contributed 5.06 % to the whole text as a lexical cohesion device. Collocates used are; *speak- voice, high school- university, college- school, friend- partner, road- path, tears- eyes, darkness- danger, duty- patriotism, love- charity, straight line- straight path, diplomat- president, engineer- entrepreneur, doctor- scientist, respected- admired, school- teacher, roof-home, new- beginning, legacy- honor, very first time- very long time* and *road- journey.*

Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly 2017

In this subdivision, the researcher discussed the findings of the analysis based on the study's goal, which was to identify different forms of lexical cohesive devices in Trump's speech. Due to its length and other limitations, only 60 data are taken from the speech. The researcher provided solutions to the study's issues based on the examination of the results. According to Halliday and Hasan's framework, reiteration and collocation are the two components of lexical coherence. They divided lexical cohesion into two types, Reiteration and Collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonymy, general words, and superordinate (Halliday & Hasan, 2014).

Repetition

The leading lexical device used in the speech is repetition. The frequency of repetition is 17 with a percentage of 34.69 %. Writers, speakers, and orators are using repetition as a lexical device for various reasons. They use repeating words when they want to emphasize a specific issue or convey the message more conveniently. Sometimes orators repeat words when they want the audience to feel motivated, to accept what they are saying, and to agree to the existing facts about a problem. They are also repeating words when they forget a certain word. Donald Trump as the president of the United States of America knows where to repeat a word and grab the attention of people. After the analysis of the selected data from his speech to the UN General Assembly 2017, the researcher found several repetitive words. Some of them are given below; *god bless, the duty, our military, sending, effort, deal, realism, freedom, strong sovereign nation, and our military.* He is repeating the word *our duty* to emphasize to his nation, America,

and other governments what we have to do. He is giving a sense of responsibility to the audience. He repeated the word *our military* to appreciate them and increase their morale. Trump in his speech repeated many words to convey his message and ideas. By emphasizing on some words shows the expression of feelings by the writer or speaker and it also helps to describe a specific culture, tradition, and values.

Synonym

In the selected data of the speech, a synonym is used as a lexical cohesive device. It is used with a frequency of 15 words and 30.61 %. The synonyms used in the speech are intending the same meaning throughout the text but in different forms as synonyms of the early word. Trump in his speech has used, *independent- free, harmony-friendship, conflict-strife, escape-avoid, well-being- prosperity, sovereign- independent, happy- prosperous.* These synonyms suggest that the speaker wants to make his arguments as strong as possible. All the synonyms used indicate a powerful, prosperous, and independent nation and state.

Superordinate

The researcher has found only 8 superordinates in the text. It shows low frequency and percentage as general words. It has a frequency of 8 words with 16.32 %. The word Middle East is used as superordinate for Afghanistan and other countries, Syria as a superordinate for Iraq, the United Nations as superordinate for Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, and the United States as superordinate for the United Nations. Trump has used these superordinate words to not mention all the hyponyms one by one.

General word

After the analysis of the data, the researcher found only 2 general words. It shows the lowest frequency 2 and a percentage of 4.08 % in all the cohesive devices. Only two words *do* and *done* are used in the speech as general words. Trump used them to refer to the responsibilities and activities that the government has done for the country.

Collocation Analysis

Collocation means words that can co-occur with each other and can give proper sense. In the data from Trump's speech collocation appeared with a frequency of 7 and a percentage of 14.28 %. In the text following words collocate with each other; *home- city, science- technology, cultures- traditions, government- nations, civil- war, democracy- political, college- student.* The use of proper collocates helps the readers and audience to understand the meaning

clearly and easily. It also helps the speaker or writer to construct a coherent and cohesive text or speech.

Both Barack Obama and Donald Trump are the most influential, motivational, and prominent political leaders. The results and discussion showed that both of them used lexical cohesive devices in their speeches. The reason for using almost all kinds of lexical devices is that both speeches are delivered on important occasions and have marked history. In the speech of Barack Obama, the researcher found various lexical cohesive devices. The devices suggest that Obama has used lexical devices to help his audience understand his speech easily and clearly. He used these devices to persuade and motivate the nation to continue the American dream and make America more developed and advanced. Donald Trump as a political leader and president of America wanted to present America as positively as possible. He used various techniques to convey his message that society and nations are the most important entities on the earth.

Conclusion

This study examined various lexical cohesion used in Donald Trump's and Obama's speeches. The analysis has identified several lexical cohesive devices. For example, repetition, synonymy, superordinate, general word, and collocation. Furthermore, it was noted that repetition had the highest number of instances in both speeches whilst the general word had the lowest number of instances compared to the other types. Additionally, repetition was the most frequently employed form of lexical consistency in expression because it helps to make the point much stronger. Moreover, repetition is necessary in political speeches to make the audience more aware of what the speaker needs to communicate and what he wants to do. In the situation of Trump's speech, he desired to show how much he valued the role of stakeholders and to emphasize how perceptive his idea was. Barack Obama employed cohesive devices to help his hearers comprehend his speech. He also used these tools to explain and persuade his audience to pursue the American dream and a more advanced and developed America. Barack Obama also expressed his gratitude to all Americans who helped him win the presidency of the United States for the second time. These actions were meant to present a positive image of the president. The researchers found certain flaws after going over the analysis to ensure they had enough data. Future studies may want to examine grammatical cohesion, speech's content and antonym, metonymy, and anaphor, as a type of lexical coherence as the researchers did not do so. Given that the president is the subject of the current study's analysis, it would be intriguing to examine other well-known individuals who are not involved in politics to see if there are any potential differences from the president's

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Notes

Links for both speeches

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/nov/07/barack-obama-speech-full-text

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