

**AN ANALYSIS OF EXPANSION AT LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATION
IN SOEKARNO'S SPEECH ENTITLED "BUILDING A NEW WORLD"**



A THESIS

**Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Bachelor Degree in
English Language Teaching**

By

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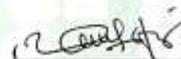
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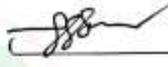


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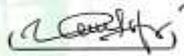
ACCEPTANCE

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

"Allah will exalt in degree those of you who believe and those who have been granted knowledge"

(Quran, Al-Mujadilah: 11)

DEDICATION:

I dedicate this thesis to:

- ✓ *My beloved father (Jeraming Jaku) and my beloved mother (Nursian) who always be there and who have prayed, advised, supported, motivated, inspired and worked hard for me, so that, I can complete my study in this lovely university. You are everything.*
- ✓ *My beloved sisters and brothers who always being motivator in every case especially my brother who has passed away, I have learned about patient, life and more things from you, may Allah bless you my bro Susanto" "To Annisa Aulia's family who always support and being motivator in my life"*
- ✓ *My consultants, Mrs. Hidayati and Mr. Hudri, all lecturers at English Department, my classmates Yurni Wati, Ulul Azmi and others who always help and support me.*
- ✓ *All indestructible people that I can't mentioned them one by one who have helped and supported me to finish this thesis".*
- ✓ *I put all my feeling in this thesis to say thanks for all of you who helped me, criticized me and gave me suggestion and correction for the improvement of this thesis.*

STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

I certify that this thesis entitled: "An Analysis of Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno's Speech "Building a New World", presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Bachelor degree in English language teaching is the result of my own work. Except where otherwise acknowledgment and this has not been submitted for the other institution.

Mataram, August 2019



Risa Putri Kayanti

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All praise is merely to The Mightiest Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala, the Lord of the world, for the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing that enable the writer to accomplish this thesis entitled **“An Analysis of Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno’s Speech “Building a New World”** Peace and salutation for our prophet and the last messenger of Allah, Muhammad Shallallahu ‘alaihi wassalam who brought us from foolishness to the brightness. And also for his families, his companion, and his follower. This thesis is presented to fulfill one of the requirements in accomplishing the Undergraduate study in English Education Program, faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

In this occasion with great humility, the writer would like to thank you to all of those who have given me help, support and guidance, so that this thesis can be accomplished. The writer would like to express her gratitude to:

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3. Hidayati, M.Hum The Head of English Education Program
4. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum and Mr. Muhammad Hudri, M.Pd. As my advisors in completing this thesis through the guidance and direction as well as the encouragement, in which those are very useful and helpful for the

preparation and the writing of this thesis.

At last, the writer says thank you so much indeed for those whose names cannot be mentioned one by one. Hopefully this thesis can be useful for us and become the contribution for the parties in need.

Mataram, August 2019

The Researcher



ABSTRACT

Kayanti, Risa Putri 2019.” An Analysis of Expansion at Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno’s Speech Entitled “Building a New World”. Undergraduate Thesis: English Education Program Faculty of Teaching Training and Educational, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram. Advisor: (1) Hidayati,M.Hum (2) Muhammad Hudri,M.Pd

. Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from context of use, is a descriptive subject. Logical Semantic is a part of ideational meanings which functions to relate unit of experience. In this study the researcher analyzed Soekarno’s speech “Building a New World”. The subject of the study is the script itself. The aim of the study is to find out the expansion used in his speech. The problem of this research is what expansion of logico-semantic used in “Building a New World” especially elaboration, extension, and enhancement. To find out the answer, the writer applied a theory of logical semantic from Eggins. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze this research. Based on the result of the study, the writer found expansion. In this research, the most dominant in the study was elaboration. The second number was extension and the last one was enhancement. The percentages of expansion in the speech are; elaboration is 62.5%, extension is 25% and enhancement is 12.5%.

Keywords: *Logical Semantic, Speech, Expansion.*

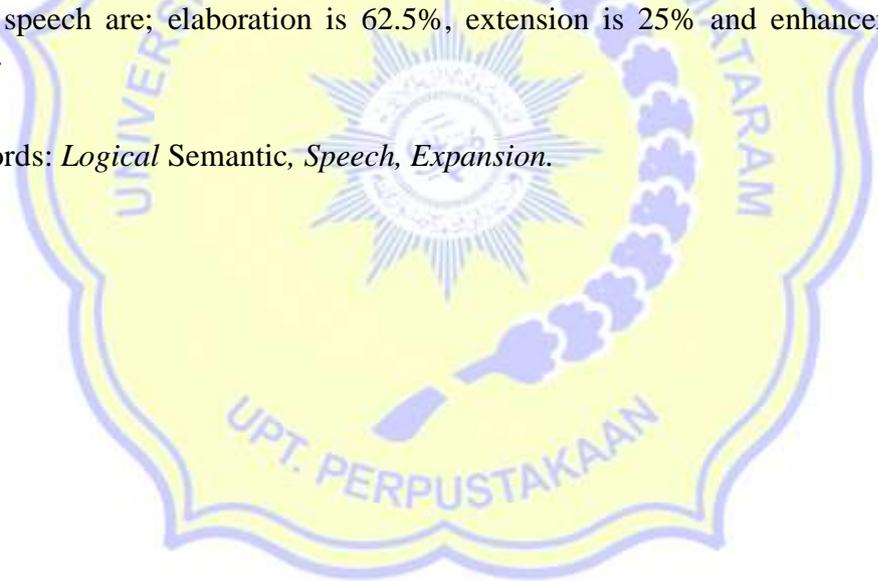
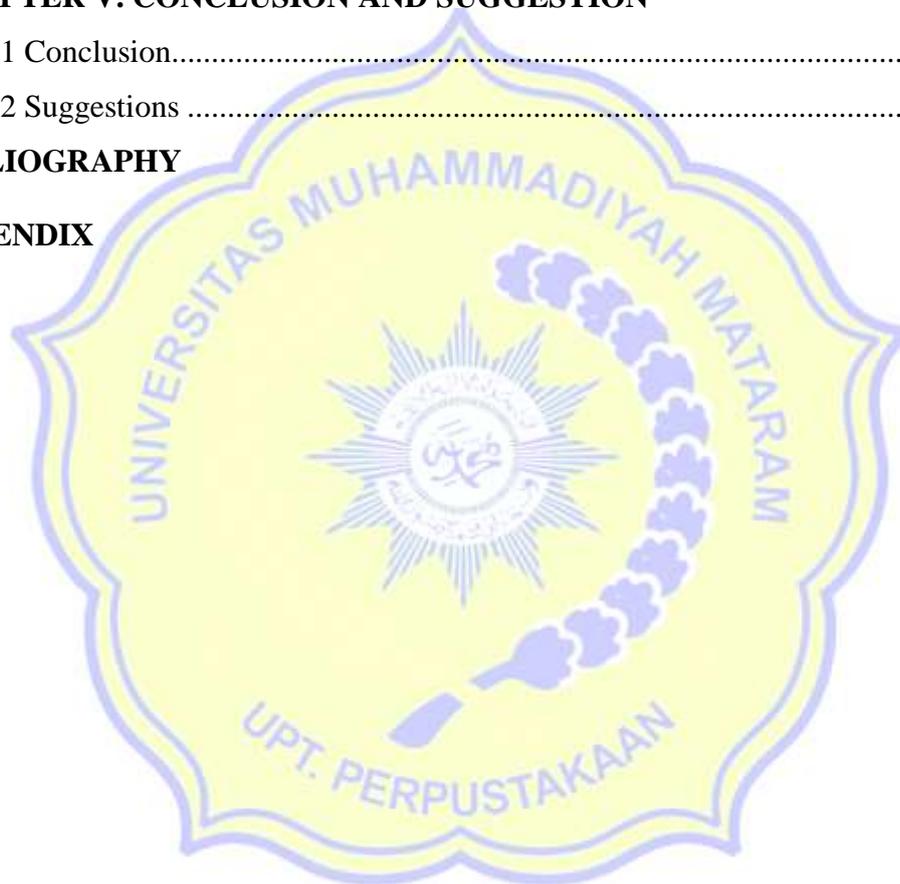


TABLE OF CONTENT

Page of Title	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ACCEPTANCE	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	iv
STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY.	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of Study	1
1.2. Statement of Problem.....	3
1.3. Objective of the Study	3
1.4. Significance of the Study	4
1.5. Assumption	4
1.6. Scope of the Study	4
1.7. Definition of key Terms	4
CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Logical Semantic	6
2.2 Logical Semantic Relation.....	6
2.3 Expansion.....	7
2.3.1 Elaboration.....	7
2.3.2 Extension.....	8
2.3.3 Enhancement.....	9
2.3.4 Projection.....	9
2.4 Speech.....	10
2.5 Biography of Soekarno.....	11
2.6 Previous Studies.....	12
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research Design.....	15

3.2 Source of Data Collecting	15
3.3 Procedure of Collecting Data	15
3.4 Methode of Data Analysis.....	16
CHAPTER IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION.	
4.1 Elaboration	24
4.2 Extension	31
4.3 Enhancement.....	35
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion.....	38
5.2 Suggestions	38
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Semantics is a study about the meaning of words and sentences of languages. Semantic studies meaning in a systematically and objectively way. Since meaning as a concept is not static, a great deal of the ideas of meaning still depends on the context and participants in the act of communication. There is a secure connection between meaning and communication. Communication is about sharing meaning of semantic to interaction and literary communication everyday with theoretical perspective of semantic, communication is impossible without sharing of meaning, because the central function of language is communication, without sharing of meaning there is no communication. Communication, as used here, is the exchange or relay of information, message, attitude, feelings, or values from one person to another. It is expressed often that language is a system which uses a set of symbols agreed upon by a group. These symbols can be spoken or written, expressed as gestures or drawings.

The essential things for people in using communication are to talk about their experience, to express their viewpoint and things in their messages, to state the entities involved in them to influence their behavior, and describe events.

As a communication, language has an effective means of expressing feelings and ideas in spoken. When people speak or express what they have in their idea, people should be logic with the way language is used because it will make their ideas understandable. Meaning is idea or concept, which can be

transferred from mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another (Lyon, 1981:163). While according to (Saragih: 2008) Logical semantic is a part of ideational meanings which functions to relate unit of experience.

Speech is a commonly speaking activity which is in the form of formal talk performed by a leader to express his opinion or give an overview of a thing or event that is important and should be discussed. In practice, there are some examples of speech such as graduation speech, leadership speech, religious speech, oration, and president official speech. Besides that, there are many things to be conveyed in a speech, some of the examples are like condolence, the statement of concerned feeling, statement to act to the happening event and mini others. Speech is such a familiar feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it (Sapir, 1921:1)

Based on the statement above the researcher will analyze Soekarno's speech entitled "Building a New World. " The researcher focuses on expansion. Expansion is the logico-semantic of develops or extends on the sentence meaning of another. The system of expansion involves the attribution of either elaboration, where one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describes it. The Extension is one clause extends that extend the meaning of another by adding something new to it. Enhancement is one clause that enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of several of possible ways: by reference to time, space, manner, cause or condition. Relate with the study; there are, some researcher who conducted the logico-semantic relation research. One of

them is Muliani (2015) has research entitled “an Analysis Of Logico-Semantic Relation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati’s Speech.

The reason why the researcher chooses Soekarno’s speech because he was eligible for becoming the most influential man in the world because he was an essential person in the country. All countries and institution appreciate his achievements. He became the first President who served two terms from 1945 to 1966. Played an important role in the liberation of Indonesia from Dutch colonialism. He is the creator of Pancasila. He proclaimed Indonesia independence on August 17th, 1945. Therefore, Soekarno has many speech’s that very influence to society, that is why the researcher want to analyze one of his speech entitled ” Building a New World” that was a declaration in United Nation (PBB) conference. Soekarno uses the projection of logico - semantic relation in his speech.

1.2 Statement of Problem

In this research, the writer formulates the statement of the problem as follow: What expansion of logico-semantic relation used in Soekarno’s Speech?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to analyze the Logico-Semantic Relation employed by Soekarno in his speech. It focuses on analyzing of expansion (elaboration, extension, enhancement) at Logico-Semantic Relation used in his speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

- a. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the knowledge about the semantic theory.
- b. Practically, it can be a source of knowledge for the students of the English Department and also the readers in general. This study can be additional information for the students in the semantics course.

1.5 Assumption

The researcher's assumptions of this study are as follows:

1. Soekarno uses all expansion his speech
2. Soekarno does not use all expansion in his speech

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on expansion (Elaboration, extension and enhancement) at Logico- Semantic Relation in Soekarno's Speech entitled "Building a New World."

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher put key terms which relate to this study as follow:

1. Logical Semantic

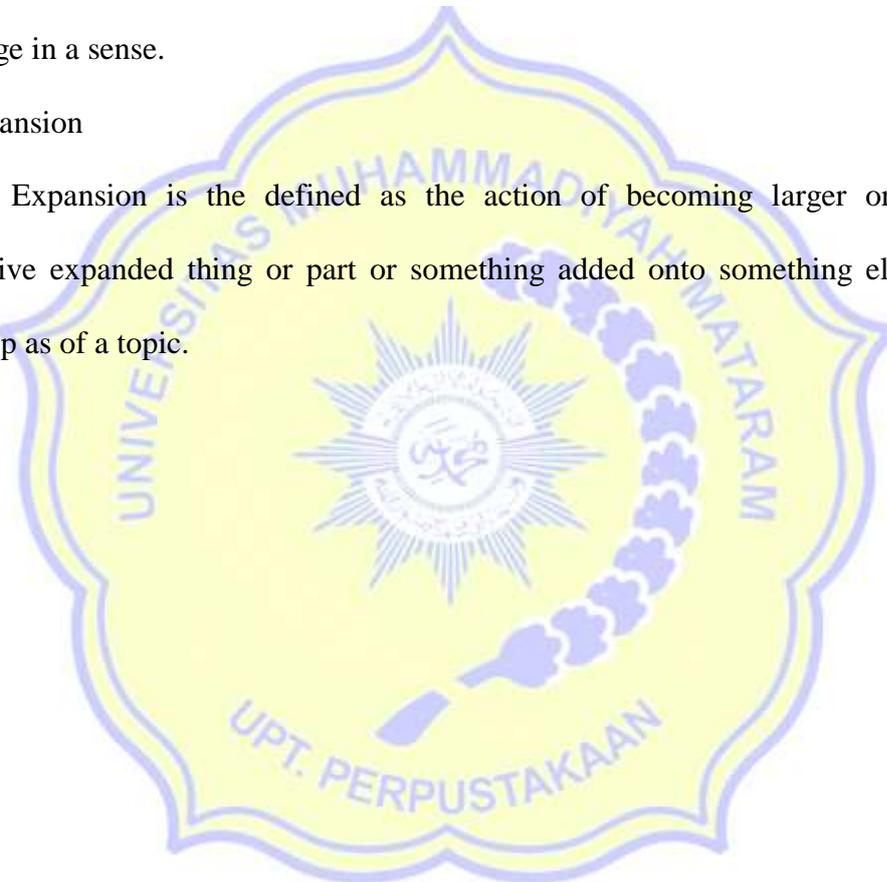
Logic deals with semantic in a language system, not with actual behavior (partial) of any sort. Logic deals most centrally with propositions. The terms 'logic' and 'logical' do not apply directly to utterances (which are instances of behavior) (James et.al, 2007:142).

2. Speech

Speech is one way to communicate which idea and though a message orally. To communicate; we need to apply the language in real communication. According to Gert and Hans (2008: 207) speech or utterance with the purpose to have the intention to recognize by the speaker and the receiver processes the statements in order to recognize their intentions and is the way to deliver the message in a sense.

3. Expansion

Expansion is the defined as the action of becoming larger or more extensive expanded thing or part or something added onto something else that develop as of a topic.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Logical Semantic

Logical Semantic is a part of ideational meanings which functions to relate unit of experience (Saragih, 2008). Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning abstracted away from the context of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. (Griffiths, 2006: 15).

Moreover, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994:12-14) said that there are three kinds of meaning within the grammatical structure that can identified: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. The ideational refers to the construction of experience, and how logical relations established throughout the forthcoming event: when, how, what, where, and why things happen. The interpersonal deals with the negotiation of meaning and how people interact and show their feelings, opinion or attitude, and the textual dimension refers to devices used to keep the information flow of the controlled text.

2.2 Logic Semantic Relation

Eggin (2004:255) stated that the logic semantic system is the system that describes the specific type of meaning relationship. There are two main options: sentence may be related through projection (where one sentence is a quote or reported by another sentence) and through expansion (where one

sentence develops or extends on the meaning of another). The system of expansion allows us to develop on the experiential meanings of a sentence in three main ways: through elaboration, extension, or enhancement of its meanings, while projection there is locution and idea.

According to Eggins, There are some kinds of logico-semantic relation:

2.3 Expansion

Expansion is defined as the action of becoming larger or more extensive expanded thing or part or something added onto something else that develop as of a topic.

The various logic semantic relations included expanding relations of three kinds: elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

2.3.1 Elaboration

Eggins (2004:279) stated that in elaboration, one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it. There are three ways to signal extension that is exposition, exemplification, clarification.

1. Exposition. In other words, the secondary clause restates the core meaning of the first clause in different words, the present it from another point of view, or perhaps to reinforce the message.

Example: So I am hyper-vigilant, you know

I am always on the alert

Common conjunctions which make this relationship explicit are or (instead), in other words, that is to say, i.e., but in paratactic pairs, there is often no conjunction used. It has presented with a comma or colon or tone boundary present. It can tested for this relation by inserting ‘that is’ or ‘I mean.’

2. Exemplification is when the second clause develops the meaning of the primary by becoming more specific about it, often citing an actual thing.

Example: she took the fastest route home

She took the shortcut near the river.

Explicit conjunctions are for example, for instance, in particular, e.g.

3. Clarification is when the second clause clarifies the primary clause, baking it up with some form of explanation or explanatory comment. Common conjunctions include at least, what I mean. Here is a slightly more complex.

Example: it is like having asthma or something

Some days it is good

Moreover, some days it is not good.

2.3.2 Extension

Eggs (2004:282) stated that extension is about one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it, as shown for extension as to extend a clause by Adding new information (Gerot and

Wignel 1994:90). The extension usually preceded by conjunctions, such as: and, but, or.

2.3.3 Enhancement

Eggs (2004:283) said the largest sub-category of expansion is an enhancement. In this relation, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it on one of several possible ways: by reference to time, space, manner, cause or condition (including consequence). The enhancing provides circumstantial features of the place, result.

Example: I will visit you soon after I completed this proposal

The clause **soon after I completed this proposal** explains when I will visit you.

2.3.4 Projection

Eggs (2004:271) stated the projection is the logical semantic of quoting and reporting speech or thoughts. In projection, one of the clauses indicates that someone or something said or thought something: any other clause in the complex then express what the person or phenomenon said or thought. The system of projection involves the attribution of either locution (what someone said) or ideas (what someone thought).

2.4 Speech

Harmer [1993] puts forward the nature of communication as follow:

Communication happens when the listener can give a response to the speaker after the listener understands the message given.

Speech is controlled in your mind by feedback from your hearing and mouth position as much as it is from your memory (Lynn: 6).

According to Gert and Hans (2008: 207), speaking is speech or utterance with the purpose to have the intention to be recognized by the speaker and the receiver processes the statements in order to recognize their intentions.

Scott (2005:2) Speech is produced utterance by utterance, in response to the word by word and utterance by utterance production of the person we are talking to (our interlocutor).

2.5 Biography of Soekarno

Bung Karno was a significant and had charismatic figure a great for the independence of Indonesia. He was the first president of Indonesia. Bung Karno was also known as Ir. Soekarno. He was born on June 6, 1901, in Surabaya, East Java. His parents' names were Raden Soekemi Sosrodihardjo dengan Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai. His father was a teacher in an elementary school in Bali, and also a place where he met Ida Ayu, Bung Karno's mother. Soekarno spent a lot of his childhood with his grandfather, his name is Raden Hardjokromo, in Tulung Agung, East Java. He also went to school for the first time in Tulung Agung before he moved to Mojokerto with his parents. In Mojokerjo, he enrolled at Eerste Inlandse School. However, in 1911, Soekarno was moved to Europeesche Lagere School (ELS) so that he could be easier to accept at Hoogere Burger School (HBS) in Surabaya. He met many people who involved in an Islamic organization, named Sarekat Islam, which was led

by HOS Tjokroaminoto. From that point, Bu Karno found his interest and nationalism raised in his soul. Then, he began to be active in a youth organization, Tri Koro Darmo. In 1918, Soekarno changed the name into Jong Java (Pemuda Jawa). In 1920, Bung Karno continued his study to Technische Hogeschool which is now well-known as Bandung Institute of Technology. In Bandung, he lived with Haji Sanusi, Tjokroaminoto's best friend and a member of Sarekat Islam. From him, he became a friend of Ki Hajar Dewantara, Tjipto Mangunkusumo and Dr. Douwes Dekker.

In 1926, he established Algemene Studie Club, and it became the root of Partai Nasional Indonesia which has established in 1927. Unfortunately, in December 1929 he was arrested and in jail by Netherland company due to his activities in PNI. In August 1933, he was arrested again by Netherland Company and thrown away in Flores. However, Bung Karno never gave up. He sent his letters to his teacher in Persatuan Islam, named. From 1938 to 1942 Soekarno was thrown away to Bengkulu province, and he was released when Japan came to Indonesia in 1942. In the era of Japan's government in Indonesia, Japan thought that politicians and other figures were influential. Japan used them to attract society's attention. One of them was Soekarno. However, Soekarno had a plan, and he actively prepared the independence of Indonesia such as outlining of Pancasila, UUD 1945 and the foundation of the government and also the script of the proclamation for the independence day of Indonesia. In August 1945, Soekarno has invited by Marsekal Terauchi. He suggested that Indonesia should declare the independence as soon as possible.

After he met Marsekal Terauchi, there was Rengasdengklok incident which was led by the youth of PETA. They insisted Soekarno and Hatta to announce the independence day of Indonesia since there was a space in Indonesia government. However, Soekarno refused it. He said that should be wait for the explanation from Japan government. At last, on August 17, 1945, Indonesia announced its Independence Day. Soekarno read the script of proclamation. The next day, Soekarno and Hatta were elected by PPKI as President and Vice President of Indonesia

2.6 Previous Studies

Related to this study, the researcher uses two previous studies to correlate about logical semantic relation to developing this study. First, was conducted by Pradita Dwi Anggara and Sunardi (2015) entitled” *Tactic System and Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in Asean Free Trade Area (AFTA) Agreement.*” The result of this study, she finds the embedding clause, which merely explains the suggested group rather than the process. Furthermore, this clause complex has dependencies and logical semantic relation. There are hypotactic and paratactic clauses which the number of the hypotactic clauses is more than paratactic clause with 14 clauses or 56%. On the other hand, the paratactic is 11 clause or 44%.

This is happens because there is much additional information in order to make the agreement, the context, and the meaning clear. In term of logical semantic relation, elaboration is the highest number of the logical semantic found in the data with 14 clause. It happens because one clause elaborates the

meaning of another clause. It means providing detail information. A result, it becomes the highest number. The second number is the extension with nine clauses. Some clauses extend a clause by adding new information. The last is enhancement with two clauses. The genre of the text is agreement; so, it tends to explain more about the process and the actor rather than the circumstance. The projection clauses were not found in this research because of the genre. These phenomena happen because it is impossible to find the verbal or mental process in the agreement such as AFTA.

Second, the study has conducted by Muliani (2015) entitled " *Logical-semantic Relation in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's Speech* ". The research only focused on types of logico- semantic relation. The purposes of the research, to know the types of logico-semantic relation and how it is used in the speech. A result, it was found that only eight of ten types of logical semantic were used in Sri Mulyani's speech. The most occurrence type of logico-semantic was Paratactic Extension (26.76%). Then followed by Hypotactic Enhancement (23.23%), Hypotactic Elaboration (21.12%), Hypotactic Extension (19.01%), Paratactic Elaboration (4.92%), Paratactic Enhancement (2.81%), Hypotactic Idea (1.41%), and Hypotactic Locution (0.71%). The types that were not found are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea.

Based on the research above that there is a little different if seen from the kind of the object. The first research is to know the tactic system and the logico-semantic relation toward clause complex by conducting descriptive and qualitative research. The second research is to know the type of logico-

semantic relation and how it is use in the speech. While, this research will focus on logico-semantic relation in Soekarno's speech to find out the expansion used in his speech, arranged to send a message and how combines idea through his speech, especially in the expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Based on the purpose of research above, the researcher chooses the suitable designs that support this research. In this research, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative design by choosing the qualitative approach to analyze of Soekarno's speech. The qualitative approach usually uses the description and analysis; it is also called the interpretative method because the data collecting and the research data typically found in the field. According to Sugiyono (2015: 14) that descriptive qualitative is often called naturalistic research, because the research is done on the natural setting and also called ethnographic methods, because it is widely used to examine cultural anthropology.

3.2 Source of Data Collection

In the account of what becomes the material to analyzed in this research is documentation (script of Soekarno's speech transcription). The researcher feels need to support data as corroborating evidence that is Soekarno's speech. It is a script taken from internet <http://www.merdeka.com/>

3.3 Procedure for Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher use documentation as a method of collecting data. Documentation is a record of past events. The document may be in the form of writings, drawings, or monumental works of a person (Sugiyono, 2015: 329).

In the way of collecting the data, the researcher will use a step which is mention and explain as follows;

1. Searching and Downloading the Script

The data collection was taken from internet <http://www.merdeka.com/> by collecting the script. After founding the data, the researcher will download the script of the speech and save them. For the script mainly, it will be used for the primary data to be analyzed, which relate to the semantic relation.

3.4 Method of Data Analyses

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the steps according to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2015: 337-345).

1. Data Reduction

Reduction data means; summarizing, choosing the essentials, focusing on the things that matter, looking for the theme, and pattern (reducing data which include: elaboration, extension, and enhancement in the script), and not throwing away the unimportant. Thus the data has been reduced to make it easier for researchers to collect data.

2. Data Display

After the data reduced, the next step is to display the data. Presentation of data is done in the form of the brief description, chart, and the relationship between categories (elaboration, extension, and enhancement) flowchart and the like. Miles and Huberman (1984) state, the most frequent form of

display data for qualitative research data in the past has been the narrative text.

3. Conclusion Drawing/verification

From the data obtained, then categorized, looking for the theme and pattern the drawn conclusions. The researcher makes a conclusion conclude the data. The preliminary conclusions presented are still temporary, and will change if there is no reliable evidence to support the next stage of data collection.

