

Lexical Item Analysis in Speech by Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake

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ABSTRACT

This study deals in the lexical item analysis in Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights. This study aimed to find out the types of lexical item that focused on content word, function word and clause found in the Speech by Anthony Lake, to identify that often occurs on Speech by Anthony Lake, and to elaborate the reason for occurrence of dominant type in Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights. Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this study. The data of research were taken from Speech by Anthony Lake, 84 sentences found in this speech. The data were analyzed by identifying the speech into three types of lexical item in classifying the content word, function word and clause, analyzing the data into the each types of content word, function word and clause, calculating the types of content word, function word and clause, the most dominantly used in this speech, and finding the reason for occurrences of dominant type of content word, function word and clause on Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights.

Keyword: *Analysis, Lexical Selection, Speech by Anthony Lake*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is based tool in communication, so it can't be distinct from humans. People use language for communication in society, share ideas even language can be used to express a feeling. In using language, person can add their knowledge. For instance, person can write, talk or analyze something. As analyze song, sentence or film. Language can be studied. Study of language is called linguistics. Linguistic is a study of language as a communication system in human. In this thesis the researcher talks the problem in grammatical, exactly in lexical item. A lexical item is a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words that forms the basic elements of a language's lexicon. The researcher thinks in understanding lexical item in grammar can encourage us to communicate well with others who use same language even the source of language. Our idea of choosing seed words seems all the more justified as different kinds of words (lexical categories) have different statuses: some words conveying more vital information than others. Nouns and verbs are generally more important than adjectives and adverbs, and each one of them normally conveys more vital information than any of the other parts of speech¹³. We assumed here that the core information of our sentences is presented via the nouns (playing different roles: subject, object) and the verb linking them (predicate).

Language production is the production of the spoken or written language. It describes all stages between having a concept and translating that concept into linguistic form. According to Levelt (1989), we can differentiate for stage of production: conceptualization, formulation, articulation, and self monitoring.

First, make a concept which is we want to communicate. Second, formulate this thought to be planning of linguistic. Third, do the planning by muscles in the speech system. Finally, monitor the speech to evaluate what we are doing that's meant to say and how we mean it. Language in language production actually different from the comprehension process in everything. While people usually know the words in their mother language quickly and automatically. Speech is one form of communication activity and taught which is given to people that is needed in every daily life. According to Hadinegoro (2003), speech is expression of taught in form of words which is showed to people or discourse which is finished to be said in front of audience. It means the listener or readers can understand, know, and accept and apply everything which are sent to them.

In understanding the text, people are difficult to take a message from the text. They can't suggest the main point of the text clearly. People read more and spent many times to get the message in the text but they only get a part of understanding. They don't know how the process of message can arrive in their main and make them understand it. There are many factors must be known by people how language process and produce to send message, signed or linguistic signal. One of the ways is lexical item. After identifying a message, or part of message to be linguistically encoded, people must select the individual words, also known as lexical items to represent that message. This process is called lexical item. The words are selected based on their meaning, which linguistic is called semantic information. Lexical item contains grammatical information about the word. In this research, the researchers are interested to complete the lexical item in the sentences of Speech by Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake because lexical item that contains grammatical can help the people understanding the message in language process. The theme of the speech by Unicef Director Anthony Lake is "What Progress Plenary Session: The Social and Political Costs of Inaction FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University". A public speech was held on Boston, 8 December 2011

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Location of this research is library research in library of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Time of this research on Juni 2020.

The source of data will be taken from the script of Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake's speech that has a theme What Progress Plenary Session: The Social and Political Costs of

Inaction FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University on https://www.unicef.org/media/media_58517.html. Data are the sentences of Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake which contain lexical item.

Nasution (1988) states that in qualitative research, there is no other choice than to make humans the primary research instrument. The reason is, everything does not yet have a definite form. Problems, research focus, research procedures, hypotheses used, even the expected results, it all can not be determined and clear beforehand. Sugiyono (2017), everything still needs to be developed throughout the research. In such uncertain and clear circumstances, there is no other choice and that is itself the only means that can achieve it. Based on the explanation above researcher takes the instrument from human or the researcher herself with observes, listens and takes the data of reseach in script of Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake's speech and data's litetature from some reserach.

The documentation method will be used in collecting data. It is a kind of data collection technique by categorizing and classifying written documents relating to the problems discussed, both from documents or book, newspapers, magazines, archives, etc. Anthony Lake's speech will be as the main source of analysis. The steps in collecting the data are: Browsing the script selected from Website, the speech of Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake, analyzing of every word and sentence by Unicef Executive Director Anthony Lake, Printing the data, Reading the transcription and classifying the types of lexical item.

After collecting the data, the data will be analyzed through some steps, they are: Identifying the word and sentences of speech into three types of lexical item, Classifying the word and clause in each type of lexical item, Analyzing the data into content word, function word and clause, Describing the data and finding the reason for occurrences of dominant types of lexical item.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis

The data of this study were taken from the script of Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights. It was analyzed from sentences that contained the types of lexical item. It was analyzed into three types of lexical items, namely content word, function word, and clause. The types of content word, function word and clause resulted in this research would be marked by using the coding to know what types of level in grammar. It would be made for instance in content word (N) was meant as noun, (PrN) was indicated as pronoun, (V) was meant as verb, (Adj) was indicated as adjective, (Prep) was meant as preposition and (Adv) was made as adverb. For instance, in function word (Det) was meant as determiner, (DegW) was indicated as degree word, (AuxV) was meant as auxiliary verb, (Conj) was indicated as conjunction, and (Quanti) was made as the sign form quantifier. For instance, in clause (DepC) was meant dependent clause and (IndepC) was indicated as independent clause. The researcher analyzed the types of lexical item that can answer the formulation of the problems, namely what types of content word, function word and clause in the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, how are the types of content word, function word and clause used in the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, and why are the types of lexical item in content word, function word and clause used in the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights. From the result of the data that had been composed, there were 214 functional word that contained level types of function word found on the Speech by Anthony Lake's where the conjunction excessively showed until this functional word was dominated by other types and there was clause that contained level types of clauses found on the Speech by Anthony Lake's where the independent clause excessively showed until this clause was dominated by other types.

Table 4.1. The Percentage of Lexical Selection Analysis in Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake

NO.	Types of Lexical Selection Analysis (Grammar in Content Word)	Total	Percentage
1.	Noun	76	23.52%
2.	Pronoun	36	11.14%
3.	Verb	68	21.06%
4.	Adjective	48	14.86%
5.	Preposition	69	21.36%
6.	Adverb	26	8.06 %
Total		323	100%

Table 4.1 above shows that on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, there are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, preposition and adverb. Noun is placed as the highest functional word found on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights that has 76 noun (23.52) and it refers to common noun, proper noun, abstract noun, countable and uncountable noun, collective noun, compound noun, possessive noun, regular and plural noun, irregular plural noun, 36 pronoun (11.14%) and it refers to subject, object, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun and reflective pronoun, 68 verb (21.06) and it refers to gerund, infinitive, participle, transitive verb, intransitive verb, linking verb, 48 adjective (14.86) and it refers to proper adjective, adjective of quantity, numeral adjective, demonstrative adjective, distributive adjective, interrogative adjective and possessive adjective, 69 preposition (21.36) and it refers to preposition of time, of place, of agent and thing, 26 adverb (8.06) and it refers to adverb of time, place, frequency, manner, degree. These results provide that Speech by Anthony Lake tried to apply the noun was more objective than other content word as the way the information given is about common noun, proper noun, abstract noun, countable and uncountable noun, collective noun, compound noun, possessive noun, regular and plural noun, irregular plural noun which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

Table 4.2. The Percentage of Lexical Selection Analysis in Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake

NO.	Types of Lexical Selection Analysis (Grammar in Function Word)	Total	Percentage
1.	Determiner	63	29.44%
2.	Degree Word	11	5.14%
3.	Auxiliary Verb	45	21.03%
4.	Conjunction	84	39.25%
5.	Quantifier	11	5.14%
Total		99	100%

Table 4.2 above shows that on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, there are determiner, degree word, auxiliary verb, conjunction and quantifier. Conjunction is placed as the highest functional word found on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights that has 63 determiner (29.44%) and it refers to article and demonstrative, 11 degree word (5.14) and it refers to adverb of degree and comparison of degree, 45 auxiliary verb (21.03) and it refers to to be, modals, auxiliary, 84 conjunction (39.25) and it refers to subordinate conjunction, coordinating conjunction, correlative conjunction, 11 quantifier (5.14) and it refers to large quantity, small quantity, undefined quantity. These results provide that Speech by Anthony Lake tried to apply the conjunction was more objective than other function word as the way the information given is about subordinate, correlative and coordinate conjunction which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

Table 4.3 The Percentage of Lexical Selection Analysis in Speech by UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake

NO.	Types of Lexical Selection Analysis (Grammar in Clause)	Total	Percentage
1.	Dependent Clause	25	28.41%
2.	Independent Clause	63	71.59%
Total		88	100%

Table 4.3 above shows that on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, there are dependent clause and independent clause. Independent clause is placed as the highest clause found on the Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights that has 25 dependent clause (28.41) and it refers to subordinate conjunction, 63 independent clause (71.59). These results provide that Speech by Anthony Lake tried to apply the independent clause was more objective than other clause the way the information given is about coordinate conjunction.

B. The Findings

The data of this research were taken from the script of Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights. It was analyzed from sentences in the speech. The sentences contained the lexical item focus on content word, function word and clause would be the first analysis in this research. The lexical item types resulted in this result would be marked by using the coding to know what types of functional word and clause. There were the six types of content word found on of Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, namely noun (N), pronoun (ProN), verb (V), adjective (Adj), preposition (Prep) and adverb (Adv). There were the five types of function word found on of Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, namely determiner (Det), degree word (DegW), auxiliary verb (AuxV), conjunction (Conj) and quantifier (Quanti). There were the two types of clauses found on of Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights, namely dependent clause (DepC) and independent clause (IndepC). In this research, there were three questions that

have to be answered. The first question was about the prominent types of level in grammar, the second question was about the realization of the level types of functional word and clause in the speech, and the last question was about the reason in using the level types of functional word and clause in the Speech of Anthony Lake. The realization of level types of functional words and clause on Director Anthony Lake's speech are because the speech has grammatical and systematical reasons. It means that the types of content word, function words and clause is concerned with the pointing or indicating someone or thing which can explain words or sentences to be understood by interpreting based on noun, adjective, verb, clause and amount. From the result of the data that had been composed, there were 323 content word in lexical item found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights which the noun was excessively showed in this speech was the dominant type than other. There were 214 function word of lexical item found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights which the conjunction was excessively showed in this speech was the dominant type than other. There were 88 clauses of lexical item found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights which the independent clause was excessively showed in this speech was the dominant type than other. The result counted based on the entire sentences consisting of a speech. The noun was placed as the dominant process type of lexical item in content word that reached 76 noun (23.52%). Then, followed by the pronoun was 36 word (11.14%), the verb was 68 (21.06%), the adjective was 48 (14.86%), the preposition was 69 (21.36%) and the last adverb was 26 (8.06%). Then, the conjunction was placed as the dominant process type of lexical item in function word that reached 84 conjunction (39.25%). Then, followed by the determiner was 63 clauses (29.44%), the degree word was 11 (5.14%), the auxiliary verb was 45 (39.25%) and the last quantifier was 11 (5.14%). Independent clause was placed as the dominant process type of lexical item in clause that reached 25 dependent clause (28.41%). Then, followed by the independent clause was 63 (71.59%). Therefore, conjunction was the dominant type of functional word. Conjunction is a connection between one clause to another clause. Conjunction describes the relationship of clause. Independent clause is a clause that used subordinate conjunction and correlative conjunction. Independent clause describes the clause with subordinate and correlative conjunction. It can be concluded that speech function has role in delivering meaning of the text. The reason for dominant type of process in the Anthony Lake's speech is the information given which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained. So, it seems to be more objective than other.

4. CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as in the following.

1. There were three types of lexical item on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights namely content word, function word, and clause. The researcher focusses on content word, function word and clause level. The most dominant type of content word found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights was 76 noun (23.52%), followed by the pronoun was 36 word (11.14%), the verb was 68 (21.06%), the adjective was 48 (14.86%), the preposition was 69 (21.36%) and the last adverb was 26 (8.06%). The most dominant type of functional word found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights was conjunction that had 84 words (39.29%), followed by the determiner was 63 clauses (29.44%), the degree word was 11 (5.14%), the auxiliary verb was 45 (39.25%) and the last quantifier was 11 (5.14%). The most dominant type of clause found on Speech by Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director at the Harvard Conference on Adolescent Rights was independent clause that had 63 clauses (71.59%), followed dependent clause was 25 (28.41%).
2. The realization of types in content word, function words and clause on Director Anthony Lake's speech are because the speech has grammatical and systematical reasons. The speaker used types of content word, function word and clause for indicating something that has many references depends on speaker's means which can explain words or sentences to be understood by the audiences. The Anthony Lake's speech, this research found that noun as the dominant type of content word, conjunction as the dominant type of function word and independent clause in clause as the dominant type of clause. Conjunction is a connection between one clause to another clause. Conjunction describes the relationship of clause. It can be concluded that speech function has role in delivering meaning of the text. Independent clause describes the clause with subordinate and correlative conjunction. It can be concluded that speech

function has role in delivering meaning of the text. The reason for dominant type of process in the Anthony Lake's speech is the information given which the speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience through his speech and to attach the speaker's attention to understand it. Because the more objectives of the speech appear, the more persuasions can be attained. So it seems to be more objective than other.

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