REITERATION OF LEXICAL COHESION FOUND IN THE SPEECH OF EMMA WATSON'S "GENDER EQUALITY"

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Abstract

This study is about the reiteration of lexical cohesion found in Emma Watson's speech entitled Gender Equality. This study is to find out the types of reiteration in Emma Watson's speech. The subject of this study is the speech text "Gender Equality" used by Emma Watson for UN Women's HeForShe campaign. Descriptive qualitative was used as a research method. From the analysis, there are five types of reiteration of lexical cohesion. The result shows that there was 74 reiteration found in total in this study, namely 43 of repetition, 19 of hyponym, 4 of antonym, 5 of synonym, and 3 of superordinate or hypernym. Repetition is the most used in the speech. The reiteration used by Emma Watson in her speech has built up the cohesiveness in the speech of the action of solidarity movement for gender equality to help end the inequalities faced by women globally.

Keywords: Speech; Reiteration; Lexical Cohesion

INTRODUCTION

Language is highly fundamental in the world, particularly in human behavior in various social settings. When people use language, it also contains a meaning of language in daily conversation. Discourse analysis can be used to identify the meaning and context of language. It focuses on the language in which it is used, which includes both written and spoken forms. According to Pratiwi et al. (2019), discourse analysis is another level of language that involves linguistic units such as words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and texts. The text follows a structure that appears to be well-organized. It is indicated through cohesion and coherence. Cohesion and coherence assist in connecting sections of the text, such as clauses, phrases, or paragraphs, to be related to one another. According to Harmer (2007), cohesion and coherence are occurrences that fulfill one another. Thus the elements inside the text should be cohesion and coherence.

Furthermore, cohesion is a component of a linguistic system. Halliday and Hasan (2014) mention that cohesiveness refers to the meaning correlations that appear in the text. Moreover, they illuminate cohesion as a semantic correlation among one component in a text and certain other components that are vital to its comprehension. According to Halliday and Hasan (2014), cohesion is separated into two parts: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction are examples of grammatical cohesion, whereas reiteration and collocation are examples of lexical cohesion.

This study is focused on the reiteration of lexical cohesion. According to Bahaziq (2016), reiteration is defined as two elements with a similar meaning and may be repeated in a text. Halliday and Hasan (2014) state that reiteration consists of repetition, hyponym, antonym, synonym, and superordinate or hypernym. Maryati and Suprapti (2018) mention that repetition repeats the same lexical item in a subsequent conversation section. It indicates the words mentioned previously will be repeated with the same meaning in the next phrases. Al-

Shemmery and Alshemmery (2017) describe a hyponym as a type of meaning connected to one another and forms a sequence depending on the ordered meaning. For example, tulip, rose, dandelion is a hyponym of flowers. Based on Suwandi (2011), as cited in Nurannisa et al. (2016), the antonym is known as the opposition of meaning. It contains ideas that are directly opposed to those that only contrast meaning. For example, the word happy is in contrast with sad, or the word agree is in contrast with disagree, because they have different meanings which contradict each other. Then, Tambunan (2019) defines a synonym as a word or phrase whose meaning is similar to another utterance. For example, smart is similar to intelligent, start is similar with begin, or alike is similar with same, etc. It is obvious that numerous groups of words have the same meaning. Keswani et al. (2020) state that hypernym is merely a word or idea that denotes a superordinate category upon which words or thoughts with more particular meaning belong. For example, "clothes" are hypernym from dress, t-shirt, blazer, and jacket. It indicates that hypernym is a term with a higher meaning.

The data analysis that the researchers have collected was taken from the speech entitled *"Gender Equality"* by Emma Watson. She is a British actress whose popular as Hermione Granger in the Harry Potter movie series. Emma has given a speech for a campaign of UN Women's HeForShe, a solidarity movement for equality of the sexes that demands upon men to help address injustices experienced by women throughout the world. In this speech, she emphasized the need to achieve gender equality in the world for women's rights. The speech was taken from "*English Speeches*" YouTube account entitled "*English Speeches Emma Watson: Gender Equality (English Subtitles)" w*hich was uploaded on June 23, 2017.

From the explanation above, this study aims to learn about lexical cohesion itself, especially focused on reiteration, which consists of repetition, hyponym, antonym, synonym, and superordinate or hypernym. Besides, this study analyzes the reiteration found in Emma Watson's speech about gender equality.

METHOD

In this research, the researchers recognized to use the descriptive qualitative method because the data information has been taken and analyzed from the text. The qualitative approach, according to Taylor (1984), as referenced in Efransyah (2020), requires researchers to generate concepts, insights, and comprehension from data patterns instead of measuring existing models, hypotheses, or theories. Furthermore, Perry (2005), as cited in Dewi et al. (2019) state that qualitative research is distinguished by the verbal presentation of its results. The procedure of this research is to find the descriptive data that have been collected as the written data as the result of the analysis research based on the selected text speech of Emma Watson titled "Gender Equality".

While collecting the data, the researchers took the data for this analysis, then examined the phrases or words from each paragraph, which can be classified as the type of reiteration consisting of repetition, hyponym, antonym, and synonym, and superordinate or hypernym. Next, the researchers counted and calculated the gained data. For the final data, the researchers interpreted and explained the data based on the analysis in the selected speech text by Emma Watson and made a conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The table shows the data that have been collected from the analysis of reiteration in the speech of Emma Watson entitled *"Gender Equality".* On table 1 above, there are types of reiteration

that appear from the speech. They are repetition with 43 data mentioned, hyponym with 19 data mentioned, antonym with 4 data mentioned, synonym with 5 data mentioned, and superordinate or hypernym with 3 data mentioned. The total reiteration of lexical cohesion found in Emma Watson's speech is 74, with five different types of reiteration of lexical cohesion.

1. Repetition

The repetition in this study was found in Table 1, "Appearance of Repetition Found in Emma Watson's Speech":

Table 1. Appearance of Repetition Found in Emma Watson's Speech.

Sentence 1	I was appointed six months ago **and** the more I **have** spoken about **feminism** the more I **have** realized that fighting for **women**'s **rights** has too often **become** synonymous with man-hating.
Sentence 3	For the record, **feminism** by definition is the belief that men **and women** should **have** equal **rights and** opportunities.
Sentence 4	It is the theory of the political, economic, **and** social equality of the sexes.
Sentence 6	**When at** 8 I was confused at being called "bossy" because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the boys were not.
Sentence 7	**When at** 14 I started being sexualized by certain elements of the media.
Sentence 8	**When at** 15 my girl friends started dropping out of their sports teams because they didn't want to appear "muscly".
Sentence 9	**When at** 18 my **male** friends were unable to express their feelings.
Sentence 10	I decided that I was a **feminist and** this seemed uncomplicated to me.
Sentence 11	But my recent research has shown me that **feminism** has **become** an unpopular word.
Sentence 12	**Women** are choosing not to identify as **feminists**.
Sentence 13	Apparently, I am among the ranks of **women** whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men, **and** unattractive.
Sentence 14	Why has the world **become** such an uncomfortable one?
Sentence 15	I am from Britain **and I think it is right** that as a woman I am paid the same as my **male** counterparts.
Sentence 16	**I think it is right** that I should be able to make decisions about my own body.
Sentence 17	**I think it is right** that **women** be involved on my behalf in the policies **and** decisions that will affect my life.
Sentence 18	**I think it is right** that socially I am afforded the same respect as men.
Sentence 19	But sadly I can say that there is no one country in the world where all **women** can expect to receive these **rights**.
Sentence 20	No country in the world can yet say they **have** achieved gender equality.

From the data above, there are many repetitions found in the speech by Emma Watson. Those words namely; 1) **have** for 4 times in the 1st, 3rd, and 20th sentence; 2) **feminism** for 3 times in the 1st, 3rd, and 11th sentence; 3) **women** for 6 times in the 1st, 3rd, 12th, 13th, 17th,

and 19th sentence; 4) **right** for 7 times in the 1st, 3rd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sentence; 5) **and** for 8 times in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 13th, 15th, and 17th sentence; 6) **become** for 3 times in the 1st, 11th, and 14th sentence; 7) **male** for 2 times in 9th and 15th sentence; 8) **I think it is right** for 4 times in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sentence; 9) **when at** for 4 times in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th sentence; and 10) **feminist** for 2 times in 10th and 12th sentence.

From the repetition analysis above, the researchers found 43 words of repetition in the speech of Emma Watson. Repetition becomes the most dominant word found in the speech text.

2. Hyponym

The hyponym in this study was found in Table 2, "Appearance of Hyponym Found in Emma Watson's Speech":

Table 2. Appearance of Hyponym Found in Emma Watson's Speech.

Sentence 1	I was appointed **six months ago** and the more I have spoken about feminism the more I have realized that fighting for **women**'s rights has too often become synonymous with **man**-hating.
Sentence 3	For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that **men** and women should have equal rights and opportunities.
Sentence 5	I started questioning gender-based assumptions **a long time ago**.
Sentence 6	When **at 8** I was confused at being called "bossy" because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the **boys** were not.
Sentence 7	When **at 14** I started being sexualized by certain elements of the media.
Sentence 8	When **at 15** my **girl** friends started dropping out of their sports teams because they didn't want to appear "muscly".
Sentence 9	When **at 18** my **male** friends were unable to express their feelings.
Sentence 11	But my **recent** research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word.
Sentence 13	Apparently, I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as **too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men, and unattractive**.
Sentence 15	I am from Britain and think it is right that as a **woman** I am paid the same as my male counterparts.

From the data above, the word **women-man-men-boys-girl-male-woman** in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th sentences is a hyponym of **gender** or **sexes**. Thus, the word **too strong-too aggressive-isolating-anti men-unattractive** in the 13th sentence is a hyponym of **expressions**. Then, **six months ago- a long time ago-at 8-at 14-at 15-at 18-recent** in the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th sentences is a hyponym of **times.**

From the hyponym analysis above, the researchers found 19 words of hyponym in the speech of Emma Watson.

3. Antonym

The antonym in this study was found in Table 3, "Appearance of Antonym Found in Emma Watson's Speech":

Table 3. Appearance of Antonym Found in Emma Watson's Speech.

Sentence 2	If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to **stop**.
Sentence 5	I **started** questioning gender-based assumptions a long time ago.
Sentence 6	When at 8 I was confused at being called "bossy" because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the **boys** were not.
Sentence 8	When at 15 my **girl** friends started dropping out of their sports teams because they didn't want to **appear** "muscly".
Sentence 9	When at 18 my male friends were **unable** to express their feelings.
Sentence 10	I decided that I was a feminist and this **seemed** uncomplicated to me.
Sentence 16	I think it is right that I should be **able** to make decisions about my own body.

From the data above, the word **stop** in the 2nd sentence with the word **started** in the 5th sentence, the word **boys** in the 6th sentence with the word **girl** in the 8th sentence, the word **appear** in the 8th sentence with the word **seemed** in the 10th sentence, and the word **unable** in the 9th sentence with the word **able** in the 16th sentence are words with opposing or contradictory meanings. They are referred to as antonyms since they contradict in meaning nor writing.

From the antonym analysis above, the researchers found 4 words of antonym in the speech of Emma Watson.

4. Synonym

The synonym in this study was found in Table 4, "Appearance of Synonym Found in Emma Watson's Speech":

Table 4. Appearance of Synonym Found in Emma Watson's Speech.

Sentence 1	I was appointed six months ago and the more I have **spoken** about feminism the more I have realized that fighting for **women**'s rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating.
Sentence 3	For the record, feminism by definition is the **belief** that **men** and women should have **equal** rights and opportunities.
Sentence 5	I started questioning gender-based **assumption**s a long time ago.
Sentence 6	When at 8 I was confused at being called "bossy" because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the **boys** were not.
Sentence 8	When at 15 my **girl** friends started dropping out of their sports teams because they didn't want to appear "muscly".
Sentence 9	When at 18 my **male** friends were unable to **express** their feelings.
Sentence 15	I am from Britain and think it is right that as a **woman** I am paid the **same** as my male counterparts.

From the data above, the word **spoken-express** in the 1st and 9th sentence, the word **women-girl-woman** in the 1st, 8th, and 15th sentence, the word **belief-assumptions** in the 3rd and 5th sentence, the word **men-boys-male** in the 3rd, 6th, and 9th sentence, and the word **equal-same** in the 3rd and 15th sentence are the words that have same meanings or similarity. They are synonyms because they have the same meaning.

From the synonym analysis above, the researchers found 5 words of synonym in the speech of Emma Watson.

5. Superordinate or Hypernym

The superordinate or hypernym in this study was found in Table 5, "Appearance of Hypernym Found in Emma Watson's Speech":

Table 5. Appearance of Hypernym Found in Emma Watson's Speech.

Sentence 1	I was appointed **six months ago** and the more I have spoken about feminism the more I have realized that fighting for **women**'s rights has too often become synonymous with **man**-hating.
Sentence 3	For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that **men** and women should have equal rights and opportunities.
Sentence 5	I started questioning gender-based assumptions **a long time ago**.
Sentence 6	When **at 8** I was confused at being called "bossy" because I wanted to direct the plays we would put on for our parents—but the **boys** were not.
Sentence 7	When **at 14** I started being sexualized by certain elements of the media.
Sentence 8	When **at 15** my **girl** friends started dropping out of their sports teams because they didn't want to appear "muscly".
Sentence 9	When **at 18** my **male** friends were unable to express their feelings.
Sentence 11	But my **recent** research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word.
Sentence 13	Apparently, I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as **too strong, too aggressive, isolating, anti-men, and unattractive**.
Sentence 15	I am from Britain and think it is right that as a **woman** I am paid the same as my male counterparts.

From the data above, the word **women-man-men-boys-girl-male-woman** in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 15th sentences are included in one superordinate or hypernym, that is **gender** or **sexes**. Thus, the word **too strong-too aggressive-isolating-anti men-unattractive** in the 13th sentence is included in one superordinate or hypernym, that is **expressions**. Then, **six months ago- a long time ago-at 8-at 14-at 15-at 18-recent** in the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th sentences are included in one superordinate or hypernym, that is **times.**

From the superordinate or hypernym analysis above, the researchers found 3 words of superordinate or hypernym in the speech of Emma Watson.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be drawn that lexical cohesion is divided into two parts, namely reiteration and collocation. Furthermore, reiteration is classified into five parts: repetition, hyponym, antonym, synonym, and superordinate or hypernym. From the results, it can be concluded that this study analyzes the reiteration of lexical cohesion found in the speech text by Emma Watson entitled "*Gender Equality*". The results indicate that the implementation of lexical cohesion reiteration on Emma Watson's speech contains 43 repetitions, 19 hyponyms, 4 antonyms, 5 synonyms, and 3 superordinate or hypernyms mentioned. Reiteration analysis in Emma Watson's speech titled "Gender Equality" for UN Women's HeForShe campaign in total

is 74 data collected. The reiteration used by Emma Watson in her speech has built up the cohesiveness in the speech. It is supported by the findings of reiteration aspects, particularly the use of repetition as the most commonly used, reveal that Emma utilized repetition to validate substance and give significant meaning to the sentences. Hence, the speech was favorably received by the audience of the solidarity movement action for gender equality to help end the inequalities faced by women globally.

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