

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents about research finding and discussion of the data. The presented data are these related to the proposed presence questions, covering: (1) the types of grammatical cohesive devices found in New Concept English by LG Alexander. (2) the frequency of occurrence of each type of grammatical cohesive device (reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction) used in New Concept English by LG Alexander. They are then analyzed and classified based on the discussion in Chapter III.

#### **A. RESEARCH FINDING**

##### **1. Finding on types of grammatical cohesive devices found in New Concept English by LG Alexander**

The researcher carried out in four types of grammatical cohesive devices. The researcher would like to discuss the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in New Concept English by LG Alexander. Those are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

The texts of New Concept English by LG Alexander are 30 texts, the writer took 9 (nine) spoof text by using sample technique. Those were: A Private Conversation, Too Late, A could Welcome, Do You Speak English?,

Sold Out, It Could be Worse, Do The English Speak English?, The Best Art Critics, No Parking!. It can be seen in the following data and table.

[ 1 ]

## CHAPTER 1

### A PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Last week **I** went to the theatre. **I** had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. **I** did not enjoy **it**. A young *and* a young women were sitting behind **me**. **They** were talking loudly. **I** got very angry. **I** could not hear the actors. **I** turned round. **I** looked at the man *and* the women angrily. **They** did not pay any attention. In the end, **I** could not bear **it**. ‘**I** turned round again. **I** can’t hear a word!’ **I** said angrily.

‘**It**’s none of **your** business,’ the young man said rudely. ‘**This** is a private conversation!’

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference and *italic* is conjunction

#### a. Reference

The first paragraph contain type of grammatical cohesive devices. That is references. The reference: all of “I” in the first paragraph, the kind of subject pronoun. “it” it is found in the second and the fifth line, the kind of reference is anaphoric reference. And “they” in the second and the third line as subject pronoun.

The second paragraph can be found “It” as subject pronoun and “your” in the first line is possessive pronoun in personal pronoun. and in the first line “This” as demonstrative.

## b. Substitution

The substitution has not been found of A Private Conversation text.

## c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of A Private Conversation text.

## d. Conjunction

In this text can be found two conjunction, those are “and” as coordinating conjunction.

[ 2 ]

## CHAPTER 7

### TOO LATE

The plane was late *and* detectives were waiting at the airport all morning. **They** were expecting a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa. A few hours earlier, someone had told the police **that** thieves would try to steal the diamond. *When* the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building *while* **others** were waiting on the airfield. Two men took the parcel of the plane *and* carried **it** into the Customs House. *While* two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two **others** opened the parcel. To **their** surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand!

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, underline is ellipsis, and *italic* is conjunction

## a. Reference

The first line contain reference: in the second “They” as subject of pronoun. the third line “that” as demonstrative. “others” as comparative. In

the sixth line “it” as anaphoric reference and the seven line it is “others” as comparative and “their” as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun.

b. Substitution

The substitution has not been found of Too Late text.

c. Ellipsis

In this text exactly in the last line have been found “and sand” is ellipsis.

d. Conjunction

In this text can be found “and” as coordinate conjunction in the first line, the third line can be found “When” as subordinate conjunction, it is found conjunction in the fourth line “while” as subordinate conjunction, the fifth line can be found “and” as coordinate conjunction, the sixth line can be found “while” as subordinate conjunction, and the last line can be found “and’ as coordinate conjunction.

[ 3 ]

## CHAPTER 9

### A COLD WELCOME

On Wednesday evening, **we** went to the Town Hall. **It** was the last day of the year *and* a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock. **It** would strike twelve in twenty minutes’ time. Fifteen minutes passed *and then*, at five to twelve, the clock stopped. The big minute hand did not move. **We** waited *and* waited, *but* nothing happened. Suddenly someone shouted, ‘**it**’s two minutes past twelve! The clock has stopped!’ **I** looked at the watch. **It** was true. The big clock

refused to welcome the New Year. At **that** moment, everybody began to laugh *and* sing.

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, underline is ellipsis, and *italic* is conjunction

a. Reference

In this text has been found “we”, “it”, “I”, as subject pronoun. And “that” as Demonstrative.

b. Siubstitution

The substitution has not been found of A Cold Welcome text.

c. Ellipsis

In this text exactly in the last line have been found “laugh and” is ellipsis.

d. Conjunction

The second line and the third line can been found “and” as coordinate conjunction, “then” as subordinate conjunction in the third line, the fourth line can been found “and” and “but” those are coordinate conjunction, and the last line can been found “and” as coordinate conjunction.

[ 4 ]

## CHAPTER 14

### DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

**I** had an amusing experience last year. After **I** had left a small village in the south of France, **I** drove on to the next town. On the way, a young man waved to **me**. **I** stopped *and* **he** asked **me** for a lift. *As soon as* **he** had got into the car, **I** said good morning to **him** in French *and* **he** replied in the **same** language. A part from a few words, **I do** know any French at all. *Neither of* **us** spoke during the journey. **I** had

nearly reached the town, *when* the young man suddenly said, very slowly. 'Do **you** speak English?' *as I soon* learnt, **he** was English **himself**!

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, ~~striketrough~~ is substitution, and *italic* is conjunction,

a. Reference

The first line can be found "I" as subject of pronoun. The second line can be found "I", "me" and "I". "I" as subject pronoun, "me" as object of pronoun, and "I" as subject of pronoun. In the third line can be found "he", "he", and "I" those are subject of pronoun. and "me" as object pronoun. The fourth line can be found "him" as reference exactly object of pronoun, "he" as subject of pronoun and "same" as comparative. The next line can be found "I" as subject pronoun. "us" as object of pronoun and "I" as subject of pronoun. The seventh line can be found "you" as subject, "I" and "he" as subject of pronoun, "himself" as reflexive pronoun.

b. Substitution

The fifth and the sixth line exactly contains "Do" it is substitution.

c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of Do You Speak English text.

d. Conjunction

"and" as coordinate conjunction, its can be found in the third line and "as soon as" as subordinate conjunction, the fourth line can be found "and" as coordinate conjunction, in the fifth line can be found "Neither" as correlative conjunction, the next line can be found "when" as

subordinate conjunction, and the last line can be found “as I soon” as subordinate conjunction.

[ 5 ]

## CHAPTER 19

### SOLD OUT

‘The play may begin at any moment, ’I said. ‘**It** may have begun already,’ Susan answered. **I** hurried to the ticket office. ‘May **I** have two tickets please?’ **I** asked.

‘**I**’m sorry, **we**’ve sold out,’ the girl said.

‘What a pity!’ Susan exclaimed.

Just *then*, a man hurried to the ticket office. ‘Can **I** return **these** two tickets?’ **he** asked. ‘Certainly,’ the girl said. **I** went back to the ticket office at ~~once~~. ‘Could **I** have **those** two tickets please?’ **I** asked. ‘Certainly,’ the girl said, ‘*but* they’re for next Wednesday’s performance. **Do you** still want **them**?’

‘**I** might *as well* have **them**, ’ **I** said sadly.

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, ~~striketrough~~ is substitution, and *italic* is conjunction.

#### a. Reference

The first paragraph contains reference: “I” in the first paragraph is subject pronoun, “It” as subject pronoun and “we” as subject pronoun also.

The second paragraph can be found “I” as subject pronoun, “these” and “those” as demonstrative, “he” as subject pronoun, and then “them” as object pronoun.

## b. Substitution

The second paragraph exactly in the second line and the last line contains “once” and “do” those are substitution.

## c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of Sold Out text.

## d. Conjunction

In the second paragraph can be found “then” as subordinate conjunction, the third line of the second paragraph can be found “but” as coordinate conjunction, and the last line can be found “as well” as subordinate conjunction.

[ 6 ]

## CHAPTER 24

### IT COULD BE WORSE

I entered the hotel manager’s office *and* sad down. I had just lost £ 50 *and* i felt very upset. ‘I left the money in **my** room, ‘I said, ‘*and* **it**’s not **there** now.’ The manager was sympathetic, *but* **he** could ~~do~~ nothing. ‘Everyone’s losing money **these** days,’ **he** said. **He** started to complain about **this** wicked world *but* was interrupted by a knock at the door. A girl came in *and* put an envelope on **his** desk. **It** contained £ 50, ‘I found **this** outside **this** gentleman’s room,’ **she** said. ‘Well,’ I said to the manager, ‘**there** is still some honesty in **this** world !’

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, ~~striketrough~~ is substitution, and *italic* is conjunction.

## a. Reference



The first line can be found “I” as subject of pronoun. The second line can be found “I” and “it”, those are subject of pronoun and ”my” as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun. The third line can be found “he” as subject of pronoun. The fourth line can be found “He” as subject of pronoun and “these” and “this” as demonstrative. The fifth line can be found “I” as subject of pronoun. And than the last line can be found “it” “I” and “she. those are subject pronoun and “this” as demonstrative.

b. Siubstitution

In the third line contains “do” it is substitution.

c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of It Could Be Worse text.

d. Conjunction

In this text exactly in the first, second and fifth line can been found “ and” as coordinate conjunction and in the third and the fourth line can been found “but” as coordinate conjunction.

[ 7 ]

## CHAPTER 25

### DO THE ENGLISH SPEAK ENGLISH ?

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to **my** hotel, *so* I asked a porter. I *not only* spoke English very carefully, *but* very clearly *as well*. The porter, *however*, could not understand **me**. I repeated **my** quastion several times *and* at last **he** understood. **He** answered **me**, *but he* spoke *neither* slowly *nor* clearly. ‘I am a foreigner,’ I said. *Then he* spoke

slowly, *but* **I** could not understand **him**. **My** teacher never spoke English like **that**  
 ! The porter *and* looked at each **other** *and* smiled. *Then* **he** said something *and* **I**  
 understood **it**, '**You**'ll soon learn English !' **he** said. **I** wonder. In English, each  
 man speaks a **different** language. The English understand each **other**, *but* **I** don't  
 understand **them** ! ~~Do~~ **they** speak English?

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, ~~strikethrough~~ is substitution, underline is ellipsis, and *italic* is conjunction.

a. Reference

In this text can be found "I" in every lines, those are subject of pronoun. The second line can be found "my" as possessive pronoun. the third line can be found "me" as object pronoun. The fourth line can be found "me" as object of pronoun, "my" as possessive pronoun, "he" as subject of pronoun, "me" as object pronoun. The fifth line can be found "he" as subject pronoun. the sixth line can be found "him" as object of pronoun, "My" as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun and "that" as demonstrative. The seventh "others" as comparative, "he" as subject of pronoun. The next line can be found "it" as object pronoun, "you" as subject pronoun, "he" as subject of pronoun. The ninth line can be found "different" and "others", those are demonstrative. The last line can be found "them" and "they" as object of pronoun.

b. Siubstitution

In the ninth line contains "do" it is substitution.

c. Ellipsis

In this text exactly in the first line have been found “black and” is ellipsis

d. Conjunction

In this text axactly in the firsh line can been found “and” as coordinate conjunction, the second line can been found “not only” as correlative conjunction, the third line can been found “but’ as coordinate conjunction, “as well” as subordinate conjunction, and “however” as subordinate conjunction, the fourt line can been found “and” and “but”, those are coordinate conjunction, in the fifth line can been found “neither” as correlative conjunction, “nor” as coordinate conjunction, “then’ as subordinate conjunction, “but” as coordinate conjunction, the next line can been found “and” as coordinate conjunction, the seventh line can been found “and” as coordinate conjunction, “then” as subordinate conjunction, “and” as cordinate conjunction and the last line can been found “but” as coordinate conjunction.

[ 8 ]

## CHAPTER 26

### THE BEST ART CRITICS

I am an art student *and* I paint a lot of pictures. Many people pretend **that they** understand modern art. **They** always tell **you** what a picture is ‘about’. Of course, many pictures are not ‘about’ anything. **They** are just pretty patterns. **We** like **them** in the **same** way **that we** like pretty curtain material. **I** think **that** young children often appreciate modern pictures **better than** anyone else. **They** notice

**more.** My sister is *only* seven, *but* **she** always tells **me** *whether* **my** pictures are good *or* not. **She** came into **my** room yesterday.

‘what are **you** doing?’ **she** asked.

‘I’m hanging **this** picture on the wall, ‘**I** answered. ‘**It**’s a new ~~**one**~~. **Do** you like **it**?’

**She** looked at **it** critically *for* a moment. ‘**It**’s all right,’ **she** said, ‘*but* isn’t **it** upside-down?’

**I** looked at **it** again. **She** was right! **It** was!

\*Explanation : **bold** is reference, ~~strikethrough~~ is substitution, underline is ellipsis, and *italic* is conjunction.

a. Reference

The first paragraph contains reference: “I” and “they” in the first paragraph is subject pronoun, “that” as demonstrative. the second line can be found ‘they’ as subject of pronoun, “you” as object of pronoun. the third line can be found “They” and “We” as subject pronoun. the fourth line can be found “them” as object of pronoun, “same’ as comparative, “we’ and “I” as subject of pronoun, “that” as demonstrative. The fifth line can be found “better’ as comparative, “they” as subject pronoun. the six line can be found “more” as comparative, “my” as possessive pronoun, “she” as subject pronoun, “me” as object of pronoun, “my” as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun. the next line can be found “She” as subject of pronoun, “my” as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun. the next line can be found “you” and “she” as subject of pronoun. The next line can be

found “I”, “it” and “you” as subject of pronoun, “this” as demonstrative, “it” as object of pronoun. The next line can be found “She” as subject pronoun, “it” object pronoun, “it” as subject of pronoun, “she” as subject pronoun, “it” subject pronoun. the last line can be found “I” as subject of pronoun, “it” as object of pronoun and “She’ and “It” as subject of pronoun.

b. Substitution

In the second paragraph contains “one” and “do”, those are substitution.

c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of The Best Art Critics text.

d. Conjunction

In this text exactly in the first paragraph can be found “and” as coordinate conjunction in the first line, the fifth line can be found “than” as subordinate conjunction, the next line can be found “only” as correlative conjunction, “but” as co-relative conjunction, “whether” as correlative conjunction, and “or” as coordinate conjunction.

In the second paragraph exactly in the second line can be found “for” and “but”, those are co-relative conjunction.

[ 9 ]

## CHAPTER 28

### NO PARKING !

Jasper white is ~~one~~ of **those** rare people who believes in ancient myths. **He** has bought a new house in the city, *but* ever since **he** moved in, **he** has had trouble

with motorists. *When* **he** returns home at night, **he** always finds **that** someone has parked a car outside **his** gate. *Because* of **this**, **he** has not been able to get **his** own car into **his** garage even **once**.

Jasper **has** put up ‘No Parking’ signs outside **his** gate, *but* **these** have not had any effect. Now **he** has put an ugly stone head over the gate, **it** is **one** of the ugliest faces **I** have ever seen, **I** asked **him** what **it** was *and* **he** told **me** **that** **it** was Medusa, the Gorgon. Jasper hopes **that** **she** will turn motorists to stone. *But* none of **them** has been turned to stone yet !

Explanation : bold is reference, blue is substitution, green is ellipsis, and red is conjunction

a. Reference

The first paragraph contains reference: ‘He’ as object of pronoun and ‘his’ in the fifth line as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun.

The second paragraph can be found ‘his’ as possessive pronoun in personal pronoun in the first line. The second line can be found ‘he’, ‘it’ and ‘I’ as subject of pronoun. the third line can be found ‘I’, ‘it’, and ‘he’ as subject of pronoun and ‘him’ and ‘me’, those are object of pronoun. the next line ‘she’ as subject of pronoun and ‘them’ as object of pronoun.

b. Substitution

The first paragraph exactly in the first line and the last line contains ‘one’ and ‘once’, those are substitution. In the second paragraph exactly in the second line contains ‘one’ it is substitution.

c. Ellipsis

The ellipsis has not been found of No Parking text.

d. Conjunction

The first paragraph can be found: “but” as coordinate conjunction, “when” as subordinate conjunction, “because” as subordinate conjunction.

The second paragraph can be found: “but” as coordinate conjunction, “and” as but”, those are coordinate conjunction.

**2. Finding on the frequency of occurrence of each types grammatical cohesive devices used in New Concept English by LG Alexander**

In this section presents the percentage analysis of classification of type of grammatical cohesive devices used New Concept English by Alexander.

Those are:

1. A Privet Conversation (Chapter 1)

Table 4.1

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	19	90%
Substitution	0	0%
Ellipsis	0	0%
Conjunction	2	10%
Total	21	100%

2. Too Late (Chapter 7)

Table 4.2

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	6	46%
Substitution	0	0%
Ellipsis	1	8%
Conjunction	6	46%
Total	13	100%

3. A could Welcome (Chapter 9)

Table 4.3

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	8	53%
Substitution	0	0%
Ellipsis	1	7%
Conjunction	6	40%
Total	15	100%

4. Do You Speak English? (Chapter 14)

Table 4.4

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	19	68%
Substitution	2	7%
Ellipsis	1	4%
Conjunction	6	21%
Total	28	100%

5. Sold Out (Chapter 19)

Table 4.5

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices



Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	20	80%
Substitution	2	8%
Ellipsis	0	0%
Conjunction	3	12%
Total	25	100%

## 6. It Could be Worse (Chapter 24)

Table 4.6

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	20	69%
Substitution	1	3%
Ellipsis	0	0%
Conjunction	8	28%
Total	29	100%

## 7. Do The English Speak English? (Chapter 25)

Table 4.7

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	31	62%
Substitution	1	2%
Ellipsis	1	2%
Conjunction	17	34%
Total	50	100%

## 8. The Best Art Critics (Chapter 26)

Table 4.8

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	40	80%
Substitution	2	4%
Ellipsis	0	0%
Conjunction	8	16%
Total	50	100%

## 9. No Parking! (Chapter 28)

Table 4.9

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical Cohesive Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	27	75%
Substitution	3	8%
Ellipsis	0	0%
Conjunction	6	17%
Total	36	100%

Clearly, there are shown in table below:

Table 4.10

Frequency of occurrence of grammatical cohesive devices

No	Chapters	Grammatical Cohesive Devices								All from	
		Ref.		Sub.		Ell.		Conj.			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Chapter 1	19	90%	-	-	-	-	2	10%	21	8%
2	Chapter 7	6	46%	-	-	1	8%	6	46%	13	5%
3	Chapter 9	8	53%	-	-	1	7%	6	40%	15	7%
4	Chapter 14	19	68%	2	7%	1	4%	6	21%	28	10%
5	Chapter 19	20	80%	2	8%	-	-	3	12%	25	9%
6	Chapter 24	20	69%	1	3%	-	-	8	28%	29	11%
7	Chapter 25	31	62%	1	2%	1	2%	17	34%	50	19%
8	Chapter 26	40	80%	2	4%	-	-	8	16%	50	19%
9	Chapter 28	27	75%	3	8%	-	-	6	17%	36	13%
Total		190	71%	11	4%	4	2%	62	23%	267	100%

Where :    Ref.    : Reference  
               Sub.    : Substitution  
               Ell.    : Ellipsis  
               Conj. : Conjunction

Based on the table above, reference is the most dominant one in every chapters. Besides, conjunction is the same frequency and percentage in chapter 7 (Too Late).

## **B. DISCUSSION**

In this section, it discusses the data based on research finding. Before, explained that cohesive placed in nine of spoof text of textuality and followed by coherence. It means that most important thing in writing text which cannot be avoided is cohesion and coherence.

There are two kinds of cohesive devices fields. These are grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices and in this study the writer has discussed the data grammatically. The types of grammatical cohesive devices are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. This discussion will be discussed about grammatical cohesive devices used in nine of spoof text on New Concept English By LG Alexander.

From the data analysis result, the occurrence of each type of grammatical cohesive devices in nine spoof text on New Concept English By LG Alexander as follows:

1. Chapter 1 : reference 90%, and conjunction 10%

2. Chapter 7 : reference 46%, ellipsis 8%, and conjunction 46%.
3. Chapter 9 : reference 53%, ellipsis 7%, and conjunction 40%.
4. Chapter 14 : reference 68%, substitution 7%, ellipsis 4%, and conjunction 21%.
5. Chapter 19 : reference 80%, substitution 8%, and conjunction 12%
6. Chapter 24 : reference 69%, substitution 3%, and conjunction 28%.
7. Chapter 25 : reference 62%, substitution 2%, ellipsis 2%, and conjunction 34%.
8. Chapter 26 : reference 80%, substitution 4%, and conjunction 16%.
9. Chapter 29 : reference 75%, substitution 8%, and conjunction 17%.

Based on the discussion above, the writer thought that the appearance of grammatical cohesive devices, it is enough to assist English beginner in comprehending grammatical cohesive devices in nine spoof text on New Concept English By LG Alexander. As the teacher should notice that a clear understanding of the formal connection between sentence may help to explain one of the ways in which foreign language students sometimes write supposedly in connecting sentence.