CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language has important role in human being life. They cannot separated the language from human's life because human need language to communicate, delivering the intention, and to have interaction each other. By language, they can get information from other people and they can express their ideas or view point on things in the world. Ramelan (2003:1) stated that man speaks a language as a means of communication with other people, as tool to express his ideas and wishes. That's why language is quite significant for people as a means of communication. There must be closed relationship between people and language that use language. Beside, language also establishes the social relationship among the speakers, shows the identification of speakers, conveys information about speakers either social background of speakers or part of places he speakers come from.

In conveying the message or intentions, people can convey it in the form of oral or written message. Any kind of conversation from informal to formal discussion can be described as oral language such as speech, presentations, lectures, conferences, meeting and telephone calls. Written and printed text, such as newspaper, articles, letters, and stories are considered to be part of written language. Written language is the written form of communication which includes both reading and writing. Even though written language may at first be considered as spoken or oral language in its written form, but this two are quite different whereas written language is acquired trough explicit education.

In studying written language, whether reading or writing, it requires basic language abilities such as, phonological processing, vocabulary, and syntax. For further to be skilled in reading and writing require an awareness of what is being read or written in order to construct meaning. Those are the studies of languages in the scope of Micro Linguistics, such

as Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantic, whereas in Macro Linguistics there are Discourse Analysis and Pragmatic. Discourse is a collection of sentences having the quality of unity (Chojimah, 2019). Brown and Yule (1984:1) stated that the analysis of discourse is necessarily, the analysis of language in use. When it says language in use it means sentences, clauses or linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written text. In discourse studies not all criteria are considered equally important. In discourse studies much attention has been paid to the first criteria which are cohesion, the apparent connection in discourse.

Text cannot be said intact reading without cohesion because the text is less isolated element of that, which is not related to each other. This relationship implies the continuity between ones sentences to another. Referring to Halliday (1994:170) cohesion refers to the resources within language that provide continuity in a text, above and over that is provided by clause structures and clause complexes. There are two kinds of cohesion, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation.

Nowadays, most of people in this word can receive information from reading, whether it is from books, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, etc. Leitch (2001:28) said that all the books that have been read by humans is a literary work, literature as a term indicated all books and writing. When we read some literary work, we will know about the genre from it, so, we can match our age with the genre of literary work. The literary work also has a meaning. When I analyzed a literature, we will know about the genre from it, so, we can match our age with the genre of literary work. There are two types of literature here, Adult literature and Children literature (Eagleton, 2008: 4). The first type of literature is adult literature. When the reader reads some adult literature, there are some genres that the reader can find, such as: Novel, poetry, short story, and etc. According to Cambell (2010:12) Young Adult Literature has become a genre which

covers various types of text including: novels, graphic novels, short stories, and poetry.

The second type of literature is children literature. Children literature can be dividing into several genres, such as: comic, short story, joke book, fairytale etc. According to Anderson (2006:2) children literature can be defined as all books written for children, excluding works such as comic books, joke books, cartoon books, fairytale, and non-fiction works that are not intended to be read from front back, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference materials. There are two kind of children literature, such as traditional and modern literature. The traditional literatures include folktale, fable, myth, legend, etc. while the modern literatures are all kinds of stories which have an identifiable author (Norton, 1983: 6).

Fairytale or usually called by fairy story is a literary form that tells the story of are mark able event filled imagine (fiction) is considered by the public had does not really happen in the world (Rozak, 2004: 206).. A fairy tale is a type of short story that typically features European folklore fantasy characters, such as: dwarves, elves, fairies, giants, gnomes, goblins, mermaids, troll, witches, and usually magic or enchantments. According to Thompson (1955: 58) Fairy tales may be distinguished from other folk narratives such as legends which generally involve belief in the veracity of the events described. From the theory of Thompson above, the researcher concludes that the names of fairytale are given to all stories with wonderful thing that happens through magic.

From the description, Children literature is an interesting topic to discuss, because it contains of moral value that related with the culture of nation which is different from one country and others. As character education concepts are taught within the context of literature, students realize traits such as respect, honesty, courage, and kindness are real and interesting aspects of the world around them (Almerico, 2014 : 2). In children literature, the themes of stories are not taken only from daily life or the cast are not only human. Some stories also took animal theme to

deliver the message or ideas. The stories of fairytale are about witches, giants, or talking animal and thing, etc.

In Fairytale about animal or Animal Tales are stories in which animals are the main cast or characters, with the plot revolving around them and the setting mainly in the animal world. Animal tales and animal characters ere used as a vehicle to protest conditions, ethnic, or social conflicts, and human behavior in general and the narrator remained immune from censorship, while the audience grasped and understood what the tale really intended to convey. While the fairytale about human as the main cast, it can be talk about the human existence, human as the witch or other, with the plot are surrounding the human world. The similarity of the fairytale about animal and human existence is the writers always skillfully blend the elements of magic and reality in these stories to incite a feeling of surprise and wonder among the audiences. These types of stories are written mostly from children's perspective and use the powerful imagery to grabs reader's attention and connects them with the story.

The languages in fairytale are simple and uncomplicated. It should help the children understand and flow of the plot from story well. In order to understand the story easily, there are several ways to identify a story, such as identify the grammatical and words that relate in each other. Based on the statement the researcher can conclude that understanding the content of fairytales is very important because it describes real life of the story. In other case, that will possible that the readers will get difficulties in understanding story. It means that knowledge of cohesion is very necessary.

However, some research of cohesion was conducted by several researchers. Some of them are Juandi (2006) in his thesis title, *The Use of Cohesive Devices in the Novel "the Great Gatsby"*. He used Halliday and Hasan's theory to analyze cohesive devices in the novel the Great Gatsby. Rikman (2008) in his thesis title, *"Cohesive Devices in Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story in Eleonora", h*e used Halliday and Hasan"s theory to analyze the short story in Eleonora. Another previous study is

Normah (2013) in her thesis title, "Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Stephenie Meyer's Novel "The Second Life of Bree Tanner". The previous researchers were done the research about lexical and grammatical cohesion which were found in the English literature such as, novel and short story as the data source. It means that the study of cohesion is not the new case anymore. Similarities to the entire researcher's purpose above, the researcher also studied on the cohesive devices. But they have different way from the previous finding above; two researchers above, Juandi (2006) and Rikman (2008) analyzed all types of cohesive devices, Normah (2013) analyzed grammatical cohesive devices. While the researcher does not focus on the all types of cohesion, but the researcher only focuses on the type of grammatical cohesion which are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In addition, the researcher analyzed the literary work which is fairy tale, while Juandi and Normah analyzed a novel, and Rikman analyzed the short story.

In case the importance of it, researcher will focused her study on title *"Grammatical Cohesion in Brothers Grimm's Fairytales".* In analyzing grammatical cohesion in Brothers Grimm's fairytales researcher used Halliday and Hasan's theory. That theory related to four types of grammatical cohesion, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

B. Statements of the Research Problems

Based on the description on the background, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are types of grammatical cohesion used in Brothers Grimm's fairytales?
2. How does the grammatical cohesion of animal theme stories differ from human being theme stories in Brothers Grimm's fairytales?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the description on the background, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. To find out the types of grammatical cohesion used in Brothers Grimm's fairytales

2. To know the different grammatical cohesion used in animal theme stories and human being theme stories in Brothers Grimm's fairytales

D. Significance of The Research

The study of grammatical cohesion hope gives some significant contributions to the readers in some aspects. It can enrich the linguistic theory, especially cohesion analysis theory in discourse analysis studies. From the general aspect, the researcher hopes the reader will be able to know about grammatical cohesion and the function text that used in Brothers Grimm's fairytales. From specific aspect, the researcher expects that her study will useful for others particularly for students of English, other researchers, and all of the readers to find out more deeply discourse analysis subject particularly in grammatical cohesion.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

In this study researcher limited on the kinds of grammatical cohesion and the function of grammatical cohesion used in Brothers Grimm's fairytales. The data are taken from 10 fairytales written by Brothers Grimm, which are classified into two theme animal story and human being story. In animal story, the researcher took 5 stories which entitled *Cat and Mouse in Partnership*, *The Mouse, the Bird and the Sausage, The Bremen Town Musician, The Dog and the Sparrow,* and *The wolf and the Fox.* While in the human being story, also took 5 stories, *The Three Slugards, The Poor Man and The Rich Man, The Shepherd Boy, The Star Money,* and *The Glass Coffin*.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To give better information, the researcher gives some operational definition of key terms as the following:

1. Discourse Analysis: Concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Discourse analysts study language in use: written texts of all kinds, and spoken data, from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of talk (McCarthy, 1991)

2. Cohesion : cohesion refers to the resources within language that provide continuity in a text, above and over that is provided by clause structures and clause complexes (Halliday and Hasan, 1994)

3. Grammatical Cohesion: Occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another include into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976)

4. Children Literature: children literature defines as "all books written for children, excluding works such as comic books, joke books, cartoon books, fairytale, and non-fiction works that are not intended to be read from front to back, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference materials (Anderson, 2006).

5. Fairytale: Fairytale or usually called by fairy story is a literary form that tells the story of a remarkable event filled imaginary (fiction) is considered by the public that does not really happen in the world (Rozak, 2004).