

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study that describes the reason why the writer intends to the study. On the basis of the reason, formulation of the research problem, the purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study are formulated. Definition of key term is given in order that the readers are expected to have the same interpretation in understanding the study.

A. Background of Study

No one can be separated from language because language holds an important role in our lives and it is always used in every aspect of human life especially communicative function. Language is the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units. The people receive and send language in order to be able to fulfill their need to survive. It also makes people easier to exchange information and to express our ideas and feelings, not only in the form of speaking but also the form of writing. It means that language is the principal modality of human communication and a tool to convey all human activities in term of communication.

A language is a system conversation signal used for communication by a whole community. According to Murcia (2000:1) that human communication fulfills many different goals at the personal and social levels. When we communicate information, ideas, beliefs, emotions, and attitudes to another people in daily interactions and maintain our positions within various social contexts by employing appropriate language forms and performing speech activities to ensure solidarity, and cooperation. In other way, we can do activities such as writing literature, reading short stories, listening to the radio and so on.

In the study of language, the most interesting questions arise in connection with the way language is used, rather than what its components are. We are asking how language users interpret what the other language users intend to convey. When we carry this investigation further and ask how we, as language users, make sense of what we read in texts, understand what the speakers mean despite what they say, recognize connected opposed to jumbled or incoherent discourse, and successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation, we are undertaking what is known as discourse analysis.

Discourse is a text which forms a variety a complete unit. While, the word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. Brown and Yule (1984: 6) state that we shall use text as a technical term to refer to the verbal record of a communicative act. It can be written or spoken text. In addition, texture is signed by tight relation,

and this is what we call cohesion which exists within text. Therefore, this cohesion must exist in a good discourse.

However, by itself, cohesion would not be sufficient to enable us to make sense of what we read. It is quite easy to create a highly cohesive text which has a lot of connections between the sentences, but which remains difficult to interpret. There must be some other factor which leads us to distinguish connected texts which make sense from those which do not. This factor is usually describes as coherence. Moreover, Cook (1995: 34) states that though an increase in cohesion may, up to a certain point, make a text clearer, less ambiguous, and more coherent.

The term cohesion has some devices to make a tight relation, namely, cohesive devices. Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) states that grammatical factors contributing in the build-up of a discourse are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference is the relationship between an element of the text and something else by reference to which is interpreted in the given instance. It directs hearer and readers to look elsewhere for their interpretation (Brown and Yule, 1996:192). For example, *when scientific experiments do not work out as expected, they are often considered failures until some other scientist tries them again*. The word 'they' refer to 'scientific experiments'. The most concrete examples of reference are the third person pronouns: (he/him/his), (she/her/her), (they/them/their). Substitution is very similar to ellipsis in the effect it has on the text, and occurs when instead of leaving a word or phrase out, as in ellipsis, it is

substituted for another, more general word. For example, "*Which ice-cream would you like?*" - "*I would like the pink one*" where "one" is used instead of repeating "ice-cream."

Ellipsis is another cohesive device. It happens when, after a more specific mention, words are omitted when the phrase needs to be repeated. A simple example is *the younger child was very outgoing, the older much more reserved*. The omitted words from the second clause are child and was. Conjunction creates cohesion by relating sentences and paragraphs to each other by using words from the class of conjunction. For example, *I want to buy a new car **but** I do not have enough money*. The conjunction 'but' relates two sentences 'I want to buy a new car' and 'I do not have enough money'. Lexical cohesion is basically created by repetition (reiteration) of the same lexeme, or other lexemes sharing the majority of semantic features: the bus ... - the vehicle ... - the chassis. For example, *Myths narrate sacred histories and explain sacred origins. These traditional narratives are, in short, a set of beliefs that are a very real force in the lives of the people who tell them*. The word 'traditional narratives' takes the form of synonym namely 'myths'.

According to Mey in Meyer (1997: 1) literature is a term used to describe written texts marked carefully use of language, including features such as metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read and deliberately somewhat open in interpretation.

Moreover, Jones (1968:5) states that good literature lives also because it gives pleasure. When the readers read a literature, they feel the pleasure because of their understanding and following the plot of story. And the forms of literature are taken from human activities (spoken or written) in their daily life such as short story.

The writer's analysis is the field of discourse analysis. Discourse consists of several types; they are narrative, exposition, conversation, and poem. Based on the form of discourse, short story is a short prose narrative which usually focuses on a single and clear problem. In addition, short story usually will most read to be gone just in really sits. And the art medium is lingual, so art reader shall understand language and language method those are utilized in art text, and also social culture context (Priyatni, 2012).

Tarigan (1987: 57) states that prose discourse is discourse that is passed on in prose form. This discourse gets to be written or oral and gets too with expose or tattle. Novel, short story, etc. constitute prose discourse examples. Like other types of discourse, short story must have texture. To make such texture, of course, there must be cohesive devices used in a short story. Thus, the writer is eager to analyze cohesive devices in short stories.

In the short stories which are retold by Drs. Slamet Riyanto, M.Pd in English version, he also employs cohesive devices in his short stories in making cohesive effect to the short stories. So, it helps the readers to understand the unity of the

text easier and these stories are popular and interesting short stories although these short stories are kinds of traditional literature “legends”.

Legend is types of traditional literature that has been handed down orally from generation to generation and finally been set into print (Lukens, 2003: 90). However, legends have more historical truth and less reliance upon the supernatural and try to make not only visible but also concrete the ways that human beings see the nature so that can learn the meaning of life and death, or at the cause for good and evil, Lukens (2003).

These short stories are popular and interesting because they are be reading of child and the language style that used by Slamet Riyanto are familiar with our knowledge, so the reader can feel the pleasure because of their understanding and following the plot of story. Not only the reader feels the pleasure of the story but also the reader directly catches the values that contained in these short stories. A simple pattern of them that can be the lesson in our lives is the promise. Thereby, it is important to know for us as a child of our parents or a student of our teachers to keep our promise in anything situation, because promise is a debt.

One kind of short stories that retold By SlametRiyanto such as the legend of Nyai Dasima in other version and form of literature on year 1896 G. Francis publishes novel that entitled by Tjerita Njai Dasima. Chambert's henry – Loir in “ Malay Literature In The 19th Century ” names that at Leningrad exists story “ Nyai Dasima ” deep Akhmad Beramka's collection about number poem 68. Then A. Yr. Mausamana makes Nyai Dasima in lingual Dutch on year 1926. On stories

succeeding developing this appearance as reading of child – Stories deep child Betawi (1995). But then, on year 1965 Ardan has once expatiated Njai Dasima in the forms drama copy. On year 1929 story it was lifted to go to wide screens with Njai Dasima. Dasima (1996) have once been displayed as one of popular film at RCTI.

And other short stories which are retold by Slamet Riyanto range the social element cultures as well as beginning java culture subsiding at the present day because of the people more interests by intern culture which can wreck moral and makes its reducing perceive the felling proud of local culture because reputed foggy. These things make the writer chooses to analyze short stories as the object of an analysis by the title is **“COHESIVE DEVICES IN SELECTED SHORT STORIES RETOLD BY SLAMET RIYANTO”**.

B. Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulated the research problem is “what are the types of cohesive devices occurred in selected short stories retold by Slamet Riyanto?”.

C. Research Objective

Based on the research problem above, the objective of the research is to find out the types of cohesive devices occurred in selected short stories retold by Slamet Riyanto.

D. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that this result of the research can be used by several parties, as follow:

a. The Reader

After reading this paper, the readers are aimed to know the way of analyzing the short stories or other literary works. Thereby, English learners or the readers are not only to be able to create their understanding to the text, utterance etc but also interpret it in understanding a complex text and their connections.

b. Other Researcher

This study can be an inspiration and able to lead the other researchers who conduct research in the same field as the reference or comparison that might be informative to the researches.

E. Scope and limitation of the study

This study is conducted to analyze the cohesive devices used in the short stories which are retold by Slamet Riyanto. There are two types of cohesive devices such as grammatical and lexical cohesion. In this case the writer uses the grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion to analyze the data grammatically and lexically. There are six short stories which are the legend of Baru Klinting, the

legend of Ki Ageng Mangir Wonoboyo, the legend of Nyai Brintik, the legend of DanauTondanu, the legend of Nyai Dasima and the legend of Kalimas.

E. Definition of key terms

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is minimally the study of language in use that boundaries (Murcia, 2000: 4). Meanwhile, Brown and Yule (1996) state that Discourse Analysis is the study of how forms of language are used in communication.

2. Cohesive

Cohesive is the condition of being interconnected in a discourse because of linguistics factors. The connection is recognizable due to the occurrence of cohesive devices inside the discourse. It covers grammatical and lexical cohesion, each of which has several cohesive devices (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 6). Halliday and Hasan (1976) states that grammatical cohesion is the connection within a discourse caused by grammar factors: reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and substitution. Lexical cohesion is the connection within a discourse because of lexical choices; it includes repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy.

3. Short Story

Short Story is a short work of fiction. Fiction, as you know, is prose writing about imagined events and characters. Poe's principles of short story as quoted by Jones (1968) that 1). A short story should create a single impression; 2). It must be capable of being read at one sitting; 3). Every word in a short story should contribute to the planned effect; 4). The effect should be created in the opening sentence and developed throughout the work; 5). The story should end at its climax; 6). Only such characters as are essential to the effect should appear. Hence, the intense unity of effect is the main point of short story writing calls for particularly considered and dramatic method of storytelling.

According to Poe assigned in Aziez and Hasim (2010: 33) that story material in short story is arranged above all topic which enable, its material ranges black humor, adventure, mystery, realism, drama, detective, figures psychological study, and so on.