

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter consist of the review related literature. It covers definition of Language style, Cohesion, Grammatical Cohesive Devices, and review of related study.

#### **A. Language Style**

Language used by human in communicating is not expressed constantly. It always changing naturally in a social life. It produced in different way depend on the situation. People using a language in the situation of learning process in a collage will be different in using language in the situation of drinking coffee in coffee shop. According to Susatyo & Wardhono (2019:1), language is a tool for holding social control. It used to construct the comfort situation and maintain the relationship to other people using appropriate choice for constructing language.

The choice of many variation of language is called style. According to Chaika (1982:29), Style refers to variation of language form selected to convey the social artistic effects and also become an act as a set of instruction. This statement is added by Ginting and friends (2020:187), the style used will influence the meaning. the used of the style of language will influence the feeling and further relationship.

The language style is divided into five. According to Martin Joo (1976:153-155) style of language is divided into five types. Those are Frozen Style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, and Intimate Style.

##### **1. Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)**

Frozen Style is the language style used in a highly Formal situation communication and elegant variety delivered for very important or symbolic moments such as in the palace, Mosque, ceremonial speech, and other occasions. It represents the respectful of the speaker to the audience. It uses a complex Grammatical structure and a various vocabulary known by the expert in particular field. Added by Febriani and friends (2019:1), when Frozen style used by one, the person didn't really have any knowledge background toward the other person they are speaking to.

Example:

Stated in the opening of the 1945 Constitution. “atas berkat rakhmat Allah Yang Maha Kuasa dan dengan didorongkan keinginan luhur, supaya berkehidupan kebangsaan yang bebas, maka rakyat Indonesia menyatakan dengan ini kemerdekaanya.”

(By the grace of Allah the almighty and by the lofty desire, to live a free national life, then the Indonesian people declare by this independence.)

## 2. Formal Style (Deliberative Style)

Formal style refers to the style of language used for serious or important situation in which delivered with the least of amount of shared background knowledge. Generally, it is used for one way situation which the respondents have a little or no feedback. The vocabulary uses extensively in a standard speech form with low tempo and avoidance the repetition. It is used in some situation in the classroom, scholar, formal speeches and other formal situation.

Example in the classroom:

Mr. Sali : before we start our learning today, let's pray together

Student : (pray by their believe)

Mr. Sali : ok, let's start the class by the presentation from third group.

For the third please take the place.

### 3. Consultative style

Consultative style is a style used in semiformal situation. It is the type used for everyday speaking. Consultative style is typically a conversation between two persons. It can be used for doing business, translation, doctor-patient conversation, a meeting with the school principal, or any first meeting between strangers. Added by Febriani and friends (2019:5), Consultative style is though formal enough but lower than formal style.

### 4. Casual style

Casual style is a style of language used in the unformal situation in the relax or normal condition. It is appropriate to be used in the conversation between friends, co-worker, and some family.

The characteristic of Casual style is using a name or nickname or first name rather than a little name or last name in addressing one another. And also the pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides using slang. And also it uses less grammar in the sentence.

## 5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a very lower style using in a private situation. It used for the family lovers, and the closest friends with no social inhibition. In this style the use of intonation pays more attention than grammar. By using the Intimate style, the informal atmosphere is created and automatically break the distance and have the comfortable communication.

### **B. Cohesion**

Text in English not just the collection of a sentence. it should be a unified whole of a sentence. The unified of sentences can be understood by the way knowing the texture. It seems that the text has the texture functioning to unity the sentences so it confirms the sentences being a text. It makes distinguish between a collection of the sentence that has strength structure and the collection of sentences that appropriate being a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:2).

Concerning creating the texture of a text, it must have the linguistic features to provide the texture. The simple linguistic feature is cohesion. To see the cohesion, look at the example below:

Marina and Solikha were walking together for joining Mr Joseph class. They sat in front in the class.

The cohesive features show in the example use the relative pronoun “they” to refer to the pronoun “Marina and Solikha” and use the article “the” to identify the same word that has gone before. By using those two features of linguistics, the utterance become a unity and connected each other. Thus show the utterance has a texture and very worth mentioning as a text. Then the cohesive features available

in the example can be called as a tie (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:3). Halliday & Hasan (1967:4) divide the cohesive ties into reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

The explanation before show that the cohesion is a linking of a sentence so it related to each other and can not be separated. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:4) said that cohesion is a semantic one that refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text and it define as a text. The linguistic feature used in in order creating the cohesive text is called cohesive devices. The text can be called cohesively text if the sentence consist of Cohesive Devices (Khoirunnisa & Friends, 2018:107). According to Suwandi (2016:255) said that cohesion refers to the notion that are connected using cohesive devices that make the readers perceive the semantic relationship through the notion. When the utterance are connected each other, it will give a logical and make sense to the readers and the utterance can be well understood and help to interpret the utterance (Karadeniz, 2017:93). The Cohesive arises when the harmony of one element relation with other elements in the text which create coherent understanding in the end (Ampa & Basri, 2019:3).

### **C. Grammatical Cohesive Devices**

Grammatical cohesive devices is a kind of cohesive ties that focus on grammatical factors. According to Tisaningrum, dkk (2019:90) stated that cohesive devices are classified into two groups. Those are grammatical cohesion form and lexical cohesion form. the grammatical factor focusing in the use of structure in a sentence to create a link in the whole text. it will differ with lexical cohesion in

which is focusing in the term used in the text such as (nouns, full verbs, adjectives, adverbs) (Renkema & Schubert, 2018:127). The types of grammatical cohesive devices from Halliday & Hasan will discuss further:

Table 2.1, Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Typesubtype of grammatical cohesion		Specification	Example
Reference	Personal	Speaker (only)	I, me, mine, my
		Speaker & other person	We, us, ours, our, they, their, them
		Addressee	You, yours, your
		Other person (male)	He, him, his
		Other person (female)	She, her, hers
		Object	It, its
		Generalized person	One, One's
	Demonstrative	Proximity near	This, these, here, now
		Proximity far	That, those, there, then
	Comparative	Identity	Same identical, equal identically
		Similarity	Similar additional. Similarly likewise so
		Difference	Other different else, differently otherwise,
		Quality	Better, worse
		Quantity	More, less
	Substitution	Nominal	Noun head
Nominal complement			The same
Zero			
Verbal		For verb	Do, do so, can do, can, does, did, done
		Clausal	Positive
Negative			Not
Conjunction	Additive	Simple	And, and also, and too, nor, and...no, neither
		Complex	Further (more), moreover, additionally, beside that, in addition, another thing, alternatively
		Comparative	Likewise, similarly, in the same way, in this way, on the other

			hand, in contrast, conversely, while	
		Appositive	That is, this is, I mean, in other words, thus for instance, for example	
		Adversative	Adversative relation	Yet; enough; only, however, nevertheless, despite, all the same
			Contrastive relation	But, and, however, on the other hand, at the same time. As against that
			Corrective relation	Instead, rather than, on the contrary
Conjunction (continued)	Temporal	Simple	Then, and then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, first... then, first.. next..., the last, first, second, at the same time, simultaneously earlier, before that, previously at once, on which; just	
		Complex	before, soon, presently, later, after, next time, on another occasion; this time, on this occasion; the last time, on a previous, occasion, next day, five minutes later, five minutes earlier, meanwhile, all this time, by this time; up till that time, until then	
		Conclusive	Finally, at last, in the end, eventually, inconclusion	
		Causal	General simple	So, thus, hence, therefore
			General emphatic	Consequently, accordingly, because of this
			Specific reason	For this reason, on account of this It follows (from this), on this basis

		Specific result	As a result (of this), in consequences (of this), arising out of this
		Specific purpose	For this purpose, with this mind/view, with this intention to this end
		Reserved simple	For; because
		Conditionl simple	Then
		Conditional emphatic	In that case, that being the case, in such an event, under those circumstances
		Conditional generalized	Under the circumstance
		Conditional reserved Polarity	Otherwise, under the circumstance
Ellipsis	Nominal		
	Verbal		
	Clausal		

## 1. Reference

Reference is an attribute to the situation in which the element is a signal for retrieval on another element in the whole text whether in the preceding or following. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:31) stated that reference is the specific nature of information signaled for retrieval. Reference concern about the relation between a discourse element and a preceding or following element (Renkema & Schubert, 2018:128). in another word, reference is a word as a signal that the meaning can be discovered by looking the sentence before or the sentence after that has clear in contextual or lexical to be a receiver of a signal. However, it show that reference is deal with semantic relationship. Here the example of reference:

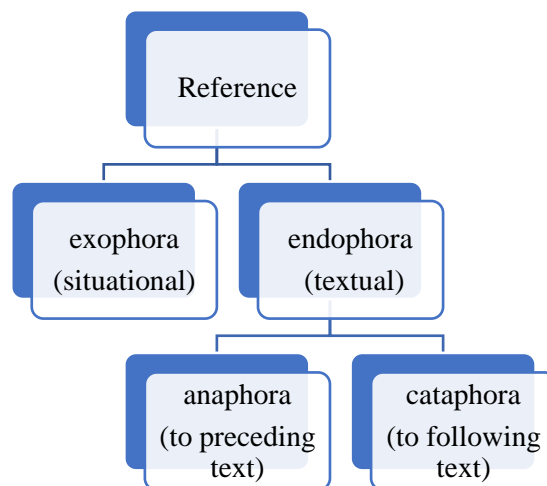


Coronavirus has caused million people die. Many scientists are taking research of this virus. They take hard work to get the antivirus of it. it must be take down fastly. Because it has made the world in the dangerous condition.

From the example of reference in the second sentence, the word “this” refers to the earliest sentence. in the third sentence, the word “they,” and “it” refers to the earlier sentence. in the fourth sentence, the word “it” refers to the earlier sentence. in the last sentence, the word “it” refers also to the earlier sentence.

Reference doesn't always refer to the sentence before, it also can refer to the next sentence. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:33) make a diagram of reference as follows:

Table 2.2, Reference



Anaphoric reference is a reference in which we have to look at the preceding context to understand the meaning. For example:

an old man crosses the road alone. He walks slowly.

The word “he” refers to the old man where it takes place in the preceding sentence. without preceding sentence, the word “he” can not be understood, because we need to look for the sentence before. These are called Anaphoric.

Cataphoric reference is a reference in which we have to look at the following context to understand the meaning. For example:

He was a hard work man. He was a handsome man. He was a multitalented person. That’s why Ahsan was elected to be a headmaster.

The word “he” in the first sentence, second sentence, and third sentence refer to the word “Ahsan” in the last sentence. The word “he” can not be understood without the last sentence or the following sentence. these are called Cataphoric reference.

Halliday & Hasan also divided the reference item into three. Those are Personal, Demonstrative, and Comparative reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37).

#### **a. Personal Reference**

Personal reference is a refence which refers to person by specifying its role in the speech situation. It is used for identifying individual, or thing that are named at some other point in the text. there are three items of personal reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). Those are personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns. Halliday & Hasan (1976:38), made the table of personal reference:

Table 2.3, Personal reference

<b>Semantic category</b>	Existential	Possessive	
<b>Grammatical function</b>	Head		
<b>Class</b>	Noun (pronoun)	Determiner	
Speaker only	I	Mine	My
Addressee(s) with or without other person (s)	You	Yours	Your
Speaker and other person (s)	We, us	Ours	Our
Other person (male)	He, him	His	His
Other person (female)	She, her	Hers	Her
Other person (object)	They, them	Theirs	Their
Object; passage of text	It	(Its)	Its
Generalized person	One		One's

This is an example of reference:

There are my father, my mother and me in this car. We are going to Malang.

From the example, the word “we” refers to the word “my father, my mother, and me”. These are a kind of personal reference through pronoun.

#### **b. Demonstrative Reference**

Demonstrative reference is a reference in which identified using the scale proximity in the speech (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). It function as a head, modifier, or adjunct. This is the table of demonstrative reference by Halliday & Hasan (1976:38):

Table 2.4, Demonstrative Reference

<b>Semantic category</b>	Selective		Non-selective
<b>Grammatical function</b>	Modifier/head	Adjunct	Modifier
<b>Class</b>	Determiner	Adverb	Determiner
<b>Proximity:</b> Near Far Neutral	This/these That/those	Here, now There Then	The

Example of demonstrative reference:

I have been waiting for you in here for so long. I will be waiting for you in this mosque until Isya'. If you don't come. I will go.

From the example in the first sentence, the word "here" refers to the word "this mosque". Its show that the sentence use near place of adverb.

### c. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is a indirect reference which use identity or similarity (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). The item is compared through the identity or the quality. The comparison is expressed by using certain adjective or adverb. This is called adjective of comparison (adjunct). Here are the table of comparative reference by (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:39)

Table 2.5, Comparative Reference

<b>Grammatical function</b>	Modifier (deicic and alphabet)	Sub modifier adjunct
<b>Class</b>	Adjective	adverb
<b>General comparison:</b> <b>Identity</b>	Same, identical, equal	Identically
<b>General similarity</b> <b>Difference (non-identity or similarity)</b>	Similar, additional Other, different, Else	Similary. Likewise, so, such, differently
<b>Particular comparison</b>	Better, mode, etc (comparative adjective and quantifier	So, more, less, equally

Example of comparative reference:

Sam get a better score today then yesterday.

From the example, the word “better” refers to the word value”. The writers compare the score of Sam today and yesterday.

## **2. Substitution**

The next type of grammatical cohesive devices is substitution. Substitution is a replacing or substituting a word or a group of word using a “dummy” word from the word that have appeared. According to Renkema & Schubert (2018:126), substitution is a replacement of a word or group or sentence by using “dummy” word. Dummy word is another word that express in the same meaning but without having correlation/ direct relationship. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:89), substitution is a replacement of one item to another. Then, Halliday & Hasan (1976:90) divided substitution into three:

### **a. Nominal Substitution**

Nominal substitution is a substitution that function as a head of nominal group and can substitute a head of nominal group only. Its use one, ones and same as the item of substitution (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:91). Here is the example:

Give me an I phone. Choose the best one.

From those examples in the second sentence, the word “one” is a dummy word which has no correlation/direct relationship with the sentence before but have the same meaning. The word “one” is nominal group and replace or substitute the word “phone” that function also as a nominal group.

### **b. Verbal Substitution**

Verbal substitution is a kind of substitution that substitute or replace a word or a group of word that has function as a head of verbal group. It substitutes or replace the head of verbal group into a verbal group also. The item used in verbal substitution are do and its' derivation such as do, does, did, done (Halliday & Hasan 1976:112). Here is the example:

A: have you sent your duty?

B: no, I haven't done yet, but I will do

From the example in the B sentence, the word "done" and "do" are the dummy word. its replace or substitute the word "sent" in which is a head of verbal group into the word "do" and "done" which function as a head of verbal group.

### **c. Clausal Substitution**

Clausal substitution is a substitution in which replace the entire clause not an element within the clause. the item use for the substitution are so, and not (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:130). the word "So" use for substitute the clause in the positive form. while the word "not" use for substitute the clause in the negative form. here is the example:

A: This must be a good creation, do it

B: I think so

C: I think not

From the example, A is the speaker and B and C are the responder. B respond using positive form that express an agreement. While C respond using negative form that express dis agreement. B respond using the word “so” to substitute the whole entire clause of A. while B respond using the word “not” to substitute the whole entire clause of A.

### **3. Ellipsis**

Ellipsis and substitution are similar in one way. Both of them use to simplify the text. It can replace the noun, verb, and clause. Although both of them are similar in the role as substitution, both of them are different in a grammatical pattern. In ellipsis the word or a group of word were replaced by omitting. Since the writer think that the text can be understood by the reader. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:142), ellipsis is a simply substitution by zero. According to Renkema & Schubert (2018:126) ellipsis closely related to substitution by zero. In substitution, dummy word is used to replace word. in ellipsis zero substitution is used to replace word. since the word is omitted but the text still can be understood. Ellipsis divided into three types. Those are Nominal, Verbal, Clausal ellipsis (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:146):

#### **a. Nominal Ellipsis**

Nominal ellipsis is an ellipsis of a noun in nominal group. It replaces head noun in nominal group into zero. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:147) nominal ellipsis is ellipsis within nominal group. Here is the example:

I will wear black uniform. You should wear white.

From the example, the second sentence can not be understood without looking back to the first sentence. The first sentence talks about the black uniform. The second sentence just stated the word “white”. This indicates the omission of a word. Because the first sentence talks about the white uniform, the sentence that is appropriate to complete the next sentence is white uniform. The word “uniform” is omitted in the second sentence.

### **b. Verbal Ellipsis**

Verbal ellipsis is an ellipsis of a verb in a verbal group. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:167) verbal ellipsis is ellipsis within a verbal group. There are two verbs: Verb base and auxiliary. When the replacement uses a verb base, it is called echoing. When it uses an auxiliary, it is called auxiliary contrasting. Here is an example:

A: who wants to join the international debate?

B: I will

From the example, A is a speaker and B is a responder. B responds using the word will. It omits the word “join”. The word “join” is a verb base. So this is called echoing verbal ellipsis.

A: Has he joined the international debate?

B: no, but he will one day

From the example, A is the speaker and B is the responder. B responds using the auxiliary “will”. The auxiliary is changed. The speaker uses



auxiliary “has” while B use the auxiliary “will”. The changing of the auxiliary is called auxiliary contrasting.

### **c. Clausal Ellipsis**

Clausal ellipsis is an ellipsis in a clause. The element of a clause is omitted. The common clausal ellipsis is subject pronoun omissions (doesn’t matter, hope so, sorry, can’t help you, etc). it possible also to omit the whole element ( Herlina, 2016:34). Here the example:

A: Jerry will pass in this examination

B: are you sure?

Form this example, the clause “Jerry will pass in this examination” is omitted. If we keep the clause, it will be “are you sure Jerry will pass in this examination?”.

## **4. Conjunction**

Conjunction is different with other types of grammatical cohesive devices. It is not replacement off the word before or after. It also is not located in the whole text forming relations like other (Halliday & Hasan. 1976:226). It presupposes a textual sequence and make a relationship between elements of the discourse (Mc Carthy, 1991:46). Halliday & Hasan (1976:238) divided the conjunction into four types. Those are additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

### **a. Additive Conjunction**

Additive conjunction is a conjunction that is used to add information from between two elements. It can be in the positive or negative form. In positive form, it uses and, also, that, furthermore, in addition to, moreover, etc. In negative form, it uses nor, and ... not, not ...either, and ...neither, etc (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:244-246). Here the example of positive form:

Wash the fruit first, and put them into a bowl.

The example of negative form:

The school has been over, and your class is not over yet

### **b. Adversative Conjunction**

Adversative conjunction is a conjunction for contrasting between two elements. The items used to signal are but, in fact, though, yet, however, only, in the other hand. Here the example:

You can use citric acid one spoon of tea and baking soda one spoon of tea to make soft drink, but it is not a healthy drink.

### **c. Causal Conjunction**

Causal conjunction is a conjunction in which is used to link between cause clauses and effect clauses. The items used to signal are so, consequently, because, for this reason, in the respect, thus, hence, therefore, then, as a result, etc (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:256).

Example: the text should coherence as a result the text can be understandable.

#### **d. Temporal Conjunction**

Temporal conjunction is conjunction which is used to make relation between two clauses in the sentence in external term of the content. it can be simply as a sequence in time. The item used for signaled are then, next, after that, next day, until then, at the same time, at this point and subsequently, etc (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:261).

Example: put the hot water into the dough, then mix them until dull.

#### **D. Previous Study**

There are many researchers interested conducting a research in the term of grammatical cohesive devices. Here the previous study of grammatical cohesive devices:

The first previous study is from Siti Latifah, 2019, entitled “Grammatical Cohesive Devices In The Headline News In The Jakarta Globe Period June 2019”. This research is published on the Repository of IAIN Tulungagung in 2019. The purpose of this research is to investigate the kinds of grammatical cohesive devices in Jakarta Globe and also to investigate the dominant grammatical cohesive devices in Jakarta Globe. The result is that three types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices was found in the headline of Jakarta Globe period June 2019. Those are Reference, Substitution, and Conjunction. And none of ellipsis was found in the article. Her second result was that the dominant Grammatical cohesive devices found in the headline of Jakarta Globe was Reference 62,45% following by Substitution 5,6%, and Conjunction 31,95%.

The second is the research from Fadillah, 2018, entitled “Grammatical Cohesive Devices Analysis In Jakarta Post Newspaper”. This research is published in Repository institusi universitas sumatera utara, 2018. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the article and to find out the dominant type of grammatical cohesive devices in the article. The researcher was found that all of the types of grammatical cohesive devices was found in the article and the most dominant types of grammatical cohesive devices was conjunction 53%.

The third, research from Syarifah Lidya Syafitri, entitled “The Formal And Casual Language Style As Seen In Joko Widodo’s Selected Speechs”. This research was published on the Repository of UIN Sutha Jambi in 2019. The purpose of this research was to identify the Joko Widodo use Formal and Casual Language style in the speech, identify the use of Formal and Casual Language style in his speech, and to identify the function of the Formal and Casual Language style. The research was found that there was 12 of Formal language style and 4 Casual Language style so Formal style is the dominant style. There were three the use of language style, one International Language style, three Standard Language, and Two Joking Language. The last, there were three function of Language style, one increasing the audience’s state, three persuading the reader, and three creating certain mood.