

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to review some theories that are related to the problems of discussion. There are many ways that can be taken in exploring language components such as finding out the word structure through morphology or sound through phonology. In this case, the writer examines the connection within a text which is done through discourse analysis. The discussions of discourse analysis cover cohesion, coherence, genre, language style, and many others. Since this study discusses about the connectivity in a text, thus the writer uses cohesion as a tool in analyzing the discourse. The following number shows how the cohesion works in a discourse.

A. Discourse Analysis.

Linguistics is a branch of knowledge about language, Chojimah (2011: 1) states that linguistics is the study covering lexical patterns and discourse level.

As written in research background, the writer will learn more about discourse analysis which discourse analysis is a part of linguistics, the study deals with discourse analysis. So, before going to further discussion, it's necessary to know what discourse is:

1. Discourse is the way of combining and integrating language, actions, interactions, and ways of thinking, believing, valuing and using various symbols, tools objects to enact a particular sort of socially recognizable identity. (Eriyanto, 2011:2)
2. Discourse is language's communication which is seen as an exchange between speaker and hearer, as a personal activity which is the form is decided by the social purposes. (Eriyanto, 2011:2)
3. Verbal communication, utterances, conversation or a unit text which is used by linguistics to analyze the unity which more than sentence. (Eriyanto, 2011:2)
4. Discourse is spoken and written communication which is seen from the trust point of view, value and the category which is enter in there. Trust here is representative of world view, an organization or representative of experience.(Eriyanto, 2011:2)
5. Discourse could be understood as written or spoken language which has quality and unity. (Chojimah 2011: 3).
6. A specific conversation which is formal natural and the expression is arranged on idea in spoken and written text. (Eriyanto, 2011:2)
7. Grammatical is deal with the structural of the text while lexical deals with the connections based on the words used (Murcia and Oslhatain, 2007:7)

B. Cohesion.

Cohesion is part of discourse analysis. Cohesion also can be defined as the linguistic element that makes a discourse semantically coherent. Cohesion is manifestation of certain aspects of coherence (Cook, 1995:33). Cohesion connects any passage or speech to function as a text form in semantic relation. According to Janjua (2012:149) the function of cohesion is to differentiate text from the collection of unrelated sentence. Also it knits the semantic pattern of a text that shapes the meaning.

In a similar way, cohesion can be defined as connection between the sentence in a discourse, both in the stratum of grammatical and lexical (Gutwinsky, 1976:93). It means that cohesive is a condition where the discourse is being interconnected because of linguistic factor.

Study about cohesion is part of discourse Analysis, in text or discourses, element to form or arranging discourse is very important. Cohesion is interconnection some of part (sentences) in text, caused by internal factor language, cohesive interconnection signed by cohesive devices. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:6) cohesive devices is devided into two types, they are grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices.

Grammatical cohesive devices covering reference, ellipsis, conjunction and substitution. Lexical cohesive devices covering

repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy. Grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices will be become big lines in this thesis because they are field of study in this.

C. Grammatical Cohesive Devices.

Grammatical cohesive devices is cohesion between or among sentences because of grammatical factors, these are some of parts of grammatical cohesive devices there are reference, ellipsis, conjunction and substitution.

1. Reference.

Reference is expression which the meaning referring other word, in some of case reference are referring to third person (he, his, him), (she, her, her), (it, it, its), (they, their, them). Brown and Yule (1988: 205) stated the successful reference depends on the hearer's identifying, for the purpose of understanding the current linguistic message, the speaker's intended referent, on the basis of the referring expression used. For example:

"Bianca is sick, I advise her to eat her medicine" (a)

"I like study in this school" (b)

"I pick up him from airport" (c)

In sentence (a), the word "her" refers to Bianca. In sentence (b) and (c) the words "this" and "him" are refer to earlier or later

sentences, these some examples which is refer to formal properties existing inside text.

In addition, reference not only for formal properties which is exist inside the text, but also for property out of text or world knowledge, for example:

“Last week, I went to Golden, I saw “Warkop DKI Reborn” the movie” (a)

“I went to Rabbani, I bought some colorful veils and dress therethere” (b)

We can read the sentences above, we find Golden and Rabbani. In sentence (a) there are the words Golden, Warkop DKI Reborn, the movie, we know Golden is the only one theatre in Tulungagung. In sentence (b) there are the words Rabbani, colorful veils, as we know that Rabbani is the most popular brand of muslim fashion.

Haliday and Hasan (1976:33) classify textual reference into two types, they are anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference. *Anaphoric* reference is a reference where we have to look at the before expression in the text to understand the meaning.

Example : ***Dinda** is a smart student. **She** always studies every day. **Her** score become the best one in the class. Sometime **her** friends feel envy with **her**, because **her** achievement.*

In the example, the word **she** is an anaphor and refers back to a preceding expression, in this case **she** refers to **Dinda**. We can

understand the meaning of **she**, because the previous sentence has told us who **she** is. As can be seen in the example, an anaphor is an item which refers to the backward.

Cataphoric reference is a reference where we have to look at the next expression in the text to understand the meaning.

Example : ***Her** writing is very good. **Her** speech is also good. **Her** interpersonal skill is excellent. A yeach, **she** is multitalented person, indeed. How lucky **Dinda** is.*

In the example, the word **her** is refers to the next expression. In this case, **her** refers to **Dinda**. We can understand the meaning of **her** from the next sentences. We will understand if we read all of sentences, because the explanation of **her** place in the last sentence.

So we can say that cataphoric is an item which refers to the forward.

In other point of view, Halliday and Hasan divide the Reference into three types, they are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

a. Personal reference

Personal reference represent person by specifying its role in the speech situation. The term person includes interpersonal meaning (human but not individualized) and non-personal (object) which are relevant to the speech situation. In general,

personal reference involves personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns.

Personal Reference (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 38)

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

Example : I have a black hand phone. **It** is a gift from my mother.

It in second sentence refers to **a hand phone**. This kind of personal reference is expressed through pronoun.

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a type of reference that is identified through the scale of proximity. It can be functioned

as head, modifier, and adjunct. “This” and “that” refer to singular participant, while “these” and “those” refer to plural participant. On other hand, “here” and “there” are related to the place, and “now” and “then” are related to time. For the clear explanation, we can look at the following table.

Demonstrative Reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 38)

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

Example :Global warming became a serious problem in the world. Actually, **this** condition happened cause of uncontrolled human lifestyle.

The example above shows the use of near singular participant. “This” in the last sentence refers to *Global warming became a serious problem in the world*’.

c. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is a type of reference based on the consideration that a thing is similar or different (in terms of likeness and likeness). The elements that are compared are the

quantity and the quality of the thing. The comparison is expressed by certain class of adjectives and adverbs. There are called adjectives of comparison (adjunct).

Comparative Reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 39)

Grammatical function	Modifier (deictic and epithet)	Sub modifier / adjunct
Class	Adjective	Adverb
General comparison : Identity General similarity Difference (non identity or similarity)	Same, identical, equal Similar, additional Other, different, else	Identically Similarly, likewise, so, such Differently
Particular comparison	Better, more, etc. (comparative adjectives and quantifiers)	So, more, less, equally

Example :

Bianca's performance today is **better** than her performance yesterday

In that example, "better" refer to the Bianca's performance.

The writers compare of Bianca's performance today with her performance yesterday.

2. Substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with a word which have same meaning. In some case there are some words can replace word like do, one and etc, for example:

Dinda : Have you finished your task?

- Bianca : Oh... I forget it. When it will be collected?
- Dinda : What do you mean? Have you finished this? **It will be collected tomorrow.**
- Bianca : Not yet. I will take it in my home and **do** this.
- Dinda : OK

Example above show to us that phrase “it will be collected tomorrow” replaced by “do”. Its mean that it will be collected tomorrow is substituted by do. There are three types of substitution such as nominal, verbal, and clausal.

a. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution includes *one*, *one*, and *same*. It's function always as Head of nominal group, and can substitute only for an item which is itself Head of nominal group.

Example : *I shoot the hippopotamus*

With bullets of platinum

Because if I use leaden ones

His hide is sure to flatten 'om

In the example above *bullets* is Head of the nominal group *bullets made of platinum* and *ones* is Head of the nominal group *leaden ones*. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 91).

Verbal Substitution

- b. The verbal substitution in English is *do*. This operates as the head of a verbal group in the place that is occupied by

the lexical verb and it is always in the final position in the group.

Example :

May : Do you still get in touch with your old friends?
 Indah : Yes, I do

In the example above, Rani replace “still get in touch with old friends” by “do”.

c. Clausal Substitution

The words used as clausal substitution are *so* and *not*. There are three environments in which clausal substitution take place report, condition, and modality. Each of those environments it may take of two forms, positive or negative; the positive expressed by *so* and negative expressed by *not*.

3. Ellipsis.

Ellipsis is omission of part of sentences under the assumption which the context makes the meaning clear. In some of case sometimes we think that do not need some replacer to replace the word or phrase because without that phrase or word we can understand the meaning, phrase or word, and then the word or phrase which already understood is omitted, for example”

Dinda : Do you still study in Ganesha Operation?

Bianca : Yes.

In the example above show to us that Bianca says Yes, she omitted the word: yes, I still study in Ganesha Operation, the underlying words omitted because that already been understood.

There are three types of ellipsis. They are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. The types of ellipsis will be explain below

a. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is a type of ellipsis in the nominal group. The nominal ellipsis lifts a word positioning as pre modifier (deictic, numerative, epithet, and classifiers) to Head

Example:

*My kids play an awful lot of sport. **Both** are incredibly energetic* (Nunan, 1993:26)

The ellipsis in the example above is **both**, it is replace the word *my kids*.

b. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis refers to ellipsis within the verbal group. The verbal group before presupposes the next verbal group which is not always expressed in its systematic features. The interpretation is made in the verbal system

Example:

*A: Have you been reading? Yes I **have***

*B: What have you been doing? **Swimming***

Have and *swimming* can interpreted as stands for I have been swimming.

c. Clausal Ellipsis

The clauses in English divided into two elements, they are modal and propositional elements. Modal elements consist of subject and the finite element in the verbal group. The propositional element includes the remainder of the verbal group and any complement or adjunct that may be occurred.

Example:

“The duke was going to plant a row of poplars in the park”

(1) *What was duke going to do? Plant a row of poplars*

(2) *Who was going to plant a row of poplars in the park?*

The duke was

(Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 197)

In the example (1), the modal element is omitted in the answer, while in the example (2) the propositional element is omitted

4. Conjunction.

Conjunction is a word which connecting word, phrase, or clause. Conjunction is classified into two types, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

a. Coordinating conjunction

Coordinating conjunction is words which connecting words, phrases, or sentences which have related to other and have same level. Based on the function, coordinating conjunction divided into some part:

- 1) For adding more information (and, furthermore)
- 2) For simplifying and elaborating previous text (for example, in other word, thus)
- 3) For contrasting and comparing between the old and new information (by contrast, on the other hand, however, meanwhile)

b. Subordinating Conjunction.

Subordinating conjunction is interconnection which is used to connecting subordinate clause with main clause (after, before, when, while as, because, etc).

D. Narrative Text.

Narrative text is a story with the complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problem. Narrative text usually as an imaginative story to entertain the reader or the hearer. The structure of narrative text is can be written and spoken which consist of some chronological events that interconnected.

E. Previous Studies

Cohesion research has been studied since years ago. There are many people interested in cohesion study. Therefore, there are also many people who conducting research especially in analyzing the types of cohesion. Here the three previous researchers can explain as follows:

The first is the research conducted by Hamida, 2012 entitled “*Translated Text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta Bomb Attack*”. This research is published by State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. The purpose of this research is to analyze grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are used in *translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*.

The method of this research is qualitative method with descriptive analysis. In addition, the result of this research can be concluded as the follow:

1. Cohesive devices occurring in *translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech* are conjunction, reference and substitution.
2. The writer also found grammatical cohesive devices which is often occur and rarely occur in translated text Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.

The second is the research conducted by Romdiyah, 2015 entitled “Grammatical Cohesive Devices are used in the selected

article of TEFLIN journal”. This research is published by State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the selected article in TEFLIN journal.

The method of this research is qualitative method with descriptive analysis. In addition, the result of this research can be concluded as the follow:

1. Grammatical cohesive devices occurred in selected article in TEFLIN journal.
2. The writer also found lexical cohesive devices which is often occur and rarely occur in the selected article in TEFLIN journal.

The last relevant research is conducted by Azzous, 2009 entitled “A Discourse Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Student’s Writing”. This research is published by Mentori University, Constantine. The purpose of this research is to check whether students are familiar with the use of grammatical cohesive devices in writing essays and find the importance of using cohesive discourse.