

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Problem

Language, is a tool for people to communicate each other. There are so many kinds and varieties of language. They are written and spoken language. Since old time, people using language as communication. Communication is very important for people to send their message.

Nowadays there are so many ways for people to communicate and interact with others like, language, gesture, texts, and *etc.* People usually communicate with language. There are so many languages around the world. Each country has their own language. With language people can send their intention to others, and get response of it. Not only for communicate, language is sometimes used for deliver their feelings about something that they want to said. By using language people will know each other and understand to each other so that can't be miss understanding between them about the intention of each other.

People always communicate to others in their daily activities. Communication is used by them to interact with others. There are two ways people communicate with others. First one is spoken (oral) and the second one is written. The written language is called a text. The purpose of text is to show how the spoken language converted to

a written language. The texts such as novels, short stories, poems, newspapers, magazine, and social media are used as a media of the written text. These are the ways of people deliver their thoughts, feelings, and intentions. Text is a unit of language in use. Haliday & Hasan, (1976) “ define text as any passage, spoken, or written of whatever length that does form a unified form”. There is one form that bigger than a sentence and called discourse. The study to analyzed the discourse is discourse analysis.

According to Brown and Yule, (1983) “discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what that language it used for”. It means that discourse analysis is study beyond the sentence. It is just not analyzed about sentence, but bigger than the sentence. There are two terms that are very fundamental in discourse analysis which studies the relation among a text within a text. The terms are cohesion and coherence.

According to Haliday & Hasan, (1976) “Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence”. Halliday and Hasan identify 2 types of cohesions. “Grammatical cohesion consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. While lexical cohesion consist of reiteration, and collocation.”

Many text can be analyzed by using the cohesion devices. One of them is scientific articles. Articles is a periodical publication of several topics and published in a some articles. Scientific articles published in some periodical time.. Scientific articles is a periodical publication that published regularly about particular subject.

For example : Language, science, social, nature etc. The function of a journal is to help researcher for their study and increase the knowledge.

The writer is very interested in analyzing the cohesions in scientific articles , because in scientific article have a connection in the sentences that bound each others. The writer want to know how the implementations grammatical and lexical cohesion in the journals, and the reader can increase their knowledge in the cohesion.

Example (1)

On the *television*, *it* can be regarded as a comedy, constructed in play of before a live audience (e.g stand-up comedy).

The example above showed the reference revealed as *it*. The word *it* is reference of *television* in the sentence before. The word *it* is kind of personal pronouns of things.

Example (2)

Teacher : Who is the minister of defense ?

Children : *Bukola Saraki*

Example (2) is one kind of grammatical cohesion. The type of grammatical cohesion above is ellipsis. In the example (2), the children just answer the name of minister of defense of Nigeria. If the example above didn't used ellipsis, the answer from the children will be like this : *The minister of defence is Bukola Saraki*. Because ellipsis has a function to delete some word without changed the meaning of the text.

## **1.2. Identification and Limitation of The Problem**

There are two approaches can be analyzed in the discourse analysis. They are coherence and cohesion device. In this thesis, the writers only focus on Cohesion devices in the scientific articles. The cohesion devices are grammatical and lexical cohesion and it can be used to analyse the scientific articles. In this research the data that will be analyzed is Journal of English Language and Teaching.

## **1.3. Formulation of The Problem**

Related to the background as explained before, the problem to be analyses are

1. What types of grammatical and lexical cohesion are used in the *scientific articles* ?
2. What are the grammatical and lexical cohesion mostly used in the *scientific articles* ?

## **1.4. Purpose of The Research**

Based on the research question, the purposes of the research are :

1. To describe the grammatical cohesions used in the *scientific articles*.
2. To describe the lexical cohesions used in the *scientific articles*.

### **1.5. Significance of The Research**

The results of the study gives the benefits to the readers and other researcher.

#### **1. For Reader**

Through this research reader will be able to know Linguistics Discourse Analysis about the cohesion devices both grammatical and lexical cohesion

#### **2. For Researcher**

Through this research, people can improve their knowledge about Discourse Analysis especially cohesion devices both grammatical and lexical cohesion, and helps them to make a good paper in the future