

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The role of language is very important in our lives. Language is not only used to communicate, it also used to criticize, negotiate and to do something. Gee (2011:2) stated that in a language, there are important connections among saying (informing), doing (action), and being (identity). Besides that language is also used to expresses feeling and emotion that can be seen in writing or speaking. In writing, it can be seen in literary works such as poems, novels, short stories, text and song lyrics.

Text is very interesting to be studied linguistically as one of the literary works, for example cohesion and coherence. The texture of text can be seen on how the text was written every paragraph or even every sentence which is relate to each other by using cohesion to make it coherence. Furthermore, cohesion is a tool to relate and unite one sentence with another in discourse analysis. By using cohesive device patterns, it can unite well between one sentence and another sentence in a discourse. The relationship between the elements and some other elements present in the text which is very important for interpretation is definition of cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:8). In applying the semantic tie between one sentence and another sentence in the text can produce cohesion. The relation of meaning between the parts in the text and making semantic relationships between the elements in it and making the text meaningful is the definition of Cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divides cohesion into two types, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion based on

structural content. It is divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. While lexical cohesion is the way of vocabulary links to the parts of the text. It is divided into reiteration and collocation. Reiteration also consist of repetition, synonym, superordinate and general word. Halliday and Hasan (1979) stated lexical has two functions. The first function is to connect between word and word, phrase and phrase in the text. The second function is used to show the appearance of words in the same environment where the meaning is related.

For example:

- (1) A *conference* will be held on national environmental policy. At this *conference* the issue of salination will play an important role.
(Renkema, 2004:105).

From the example, it can be seen there is a word mentioned two times in the sentences. The word *conference* is stated in first sentence and repeated again in the next sentence. The word which is stated more than once included in lexical category namely repetition.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) Lexical cohesion is some words that lexically cohesive when all words are semantically related. The cohesive effect achieved by vocabulary selection is called lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:274). It means that connections in the text are formed by selecting vocabulary and making connections between lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976) stated that lexical cohesion is the main device for making texts hang together and defining the perfection of a text.

In this study, the writer decided to analyze lexical cohesion in 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen. Short story always consist of lexical cohesion because it often uses repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and even

collocation. From that phenomena the writer wants to analyze lexical cohesion used in 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen. The research about short stories written by Hans Christian Andersen entitled *The last dream of the old oak*, *the princess and the pea* and *the saucy boy* especially in lexical cohesion is never been done before. That is why the writer underlined that short stories as the data of the research. The writer wants to analyze this research which focuses on cohesion especially lexical cohesion which namely repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation found in 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen.

1.2. Identification of the Research

In 3 short stories written by Hans Christian Andersen there are a lot of things that can be analyzed in linguistics. In linguistics short stories can be identified such as cohesion, meaning, implicate, emotional expression *etc.* This research is about lexical cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan, the cohesion classify into two types namely grammatical and lexical cohesion. Then the lexical cohesion is mainly discusses in this study.

1.3. Limitation of the Research

There are many aspects can be analyzed based on 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen in linguistics or literary field, but this study only focuses on identifying lexical cohesion. The writer limits this research in lexical cohesion specifically in repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and also collocation based on Halliday and Hassan's theory.

1.4. Formulation of the Research

The problems are discussed in this study as follow:

1. What are the types of lexical cohesion found in 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen?
2. What are the most dominant types found in 3 short stories by Hans Christian Andersen?

1.5. Purpose of the Research

There are two specific aims to be achieved:

1. To analyze the types of lexical cohesion found in 3 short stories written by Hans Christian Andersen.
2. To analyze the most dominant type found in 3 short stories written by Hans Christian Andersen.

1.6. Significance of the Research

This study gives contributions for:

1. The Writer

The writer can apply the theories of lexical cohesion to improve the writer's knowledge of English, and to understanding the use of lexical cohesion.

2. English Literature of Bung Hatta University

This research hopefully gives contribution to linguistics field in general. It is also hoped that students of Bung Hatta University particularly student of English Literature will have a better understanding on how to analyze the lexical cohesion. They can analyze other literary works from the perspective discourse

analysis, such as grammatical and lexical cohesions. This study can be used as a reference for the students who want to conduct the similar study.