

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer wants to review about related literature which is relevant to this research in substance. In this part, there are some reviews of literature which connect with this research. There are some journals and books related to this study. The concept of cohesion is relevant to use in this study.

Cohesion

Some linguists have defined the definition of cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 299) have defined the general meaning of cohesion as “the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another”. They added that “cohesion is regarded as a semantic concept that refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text” (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 4). Furthermore, Halliday & Hasan (1976) have presented cohesion as linguistically determined. It is functioned as a unity that unites the sentence. It can be said that it determines the sentence. Moreover, according to Halliday & Hasan (1976: 4), “Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another”. It can be said that the interpretation of text needs cohesion. In other word, spreading out the cohesion in short story is necessary to analyze the sentences.

Meanwhile, Scott & Thompson (2001: 14) stated “cohesion depends on repetition within the text”. It means that the cohesion is based on the repetition of some words in the text. Similarly, Hoey (1991: 4) implies that cohesion ties require the reader to look to the surrounding sentences for their interpretation. Hoey (1983: 15) added that “cohesion is one of the central concepts in discourse analysis that has been developed to discover sustainable items in any stretch of written (or spoken) language that is felt as complete in itself”.

Combining some explanations given by the linguists above, the writer concludes that cohesion is used to link one part of a text to another part of the same text. It has functions as a tie to link one sentence to another for indicates the relationship between the sentences. Moreover, a text has meaning as a text when each individual sentence has its cohesive relations with other sentences within a text which called cohesion.

Theoretical Framework

The ideas used in this study are those that are relevant and applicable to the topic. The ideas were applied to the Analysis of Reference on Grammatical Cohesion Found In “Edgar Allan Poe’s Short Story”. The hypotheses help the writer in data analysis.

Reference

Reference is the connection between a component of the content which is deciphered by the members. Reference is possibly durable on the grounds that what fills in as the wellspring of the translation may itself be a component of text. Halliday and Hasan (1976:17) have extraordinary term for situational reference. Halliday and Hasan allude to the EXOPHORA or EXOPHORIC reference. At that point, they recognize with ENTHOPHORIC as broad name for reference inside the content.

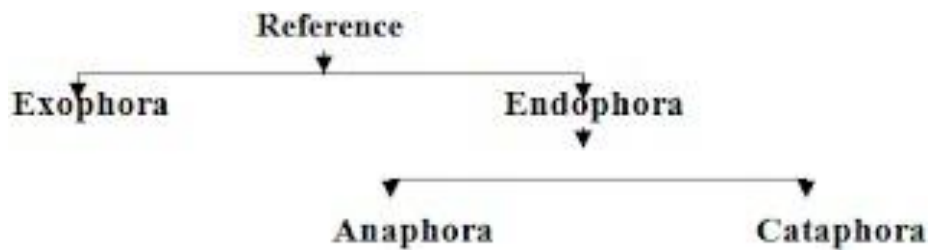


Figure 1 : Reference

¹⁶ Halliday and Hasan, *Op cit*, pp. 308-309

Text

Individuals are not just imparting toward one another by utilizing verbal language, yet additionally by utilizing composed language. The composed language is known as content. A book is a unit of language. Individuals can see the goal or the messages through the content. It tends to be said that individuals convey by utilizing text. A book could be portrayal, exchange, exposition, discussion, story and so on

Texture

Texture does exist in every text. In other word, every text has texture. According to Haliday&Hasan (1976:2) “the concept of a texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being a text”. It means that every written text and passages has a texture in order to make the text more alive. It also means the texture has a function to make a text has more sense.

Tie

Ties is a term of a surface in the book. The capacity of the ties is to make sentence coherence. By looking the term, individuals can examine the ties in the content. It tends to be said that ties is a durable property.

Types reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:37), there are three types of reference; personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

a) Personal Reference

Personal reference is a reference by means a function in the speech situation through the categories of person. The categories of personal reference include three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiner (adjective pronoun), and possessive pronoun. It can be seen from the table below;

Table 1 : Personal Reference

Person	Personal Pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
Speaker	I, me	my	Mine
Addressee (s)with/ without other person	You	Your	Yours
Other person ; male	He, him	His	His
Other person ; female	She, her	Her	Hers
Other person ; object	They, them	Their	Theirs
Object passage of the text	It	Its	Its
Speaker and other person	We, us	our	Ours

b) Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a reference by methods for area, on size of nearness. demonstrative reference communicates through determiners and intensifiers. demonstrative

determiner incorporates this, these, that, those, and the. They elude to area, or thing, normally some element, individual or articles that taking an interest simultaneously; they happen as components inside content.

c) Comparative reference

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity (David,1993). Comparative reference divided into two; “general comparative” and “particular comparative”.

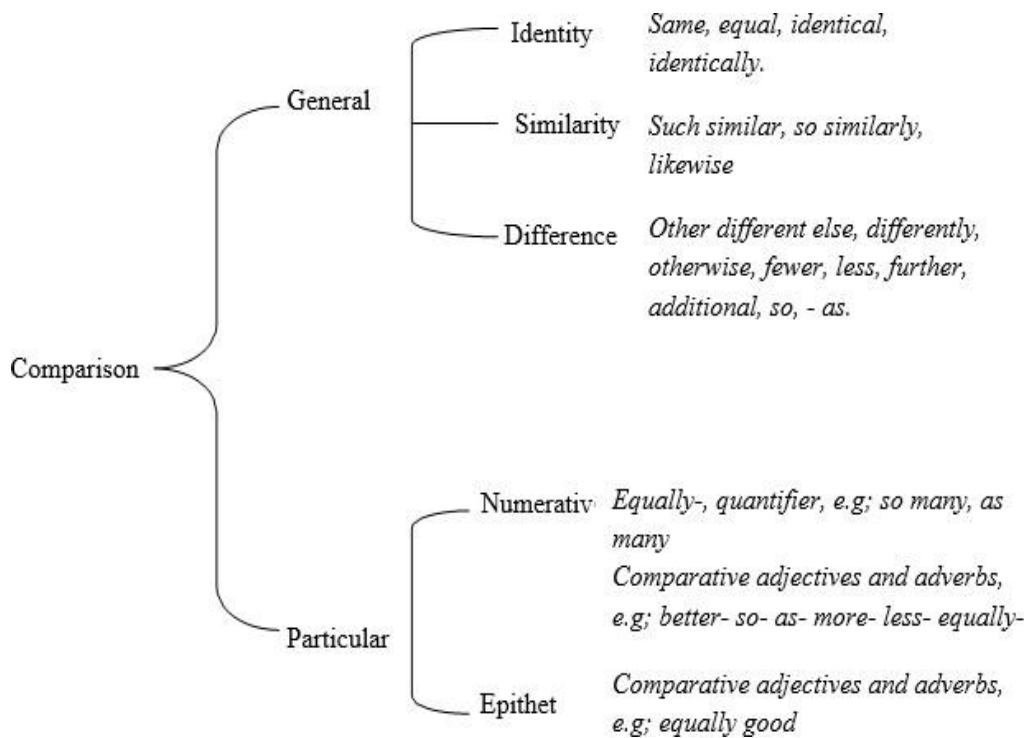


Figure 1 : Comparative Reference

Previous Studies

There are different specialists on a similar region with this investigation. The past analysts have effectively led the examination in a similar field.

The first previous studies are the thesis by Normah (2013) in her thesis *Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion on Stephenie Meyer's Novel "The Second Life of Bree Tanner"*. This thesis was gotten research about Grammatical Cohesion in Stephenie Meyer's novel *The Second Life of Bree Tanner* by using discourse analysis approach. Sources of data in this research was *The Second Life of Bree Tanner* by Stephenie Meyer, the result of this research shows that there were two types of reference which was used in the novel. In this novel there were 93 utterances which consist of 88 personal references and 34 demonstrative references. Based on the result the writer concluded that personal reference which dominates in this novel.

The second is the thesis by Afriani, Dewi Mustika, (2016) in the thesis *An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Emma Watson's Speech Text on Gender Equality*. A Thesis: Faculty of Adam and Humanities, State Islamic University Sharif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. The present research only focused on "Gender Equality" speech text belongs to Emma Watson. Furthermore, the theory of Halliday and Hasan's concept of cohesion in English, especially focus on the cohesion and lexical will be research reference.

The next previous researcher is by Karim, M. Fadhil. (2015). *Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Analysis in Sport News Text On The Jakarta Post*. State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This study applied mixed method research design. The objects of the study were 3 different interesting topics taken from Op-Ed articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The data were collected through documentation. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using Halliday and Hassan's theory of cohesion in English (1976). The technique of analysis involved categorization, abstraction and coding the text. To see the dominant kind of lexical cohesion, the researcher used percentage and counts it manually. Then, the results

showed that all types of lexical cohesion are appeared in the text. The types were repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate, general words and collocation. The highest percentage of lexical cohesive device was repetition.

The fourth is the analysis by Iqbal, Muhammad, (2019) *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion as Found in the Three Fairy Tales* Bung Hatta University, Padang. In this thesis the writer analyzes the types and form of grammatical cohesion found in the short story. This study uses a qualitative method. The data from this study were taken from the three-fairy tales entitled *The Tinder Box*, *The Princess and the Pea*, and *A Rose from Homer's Grave*. The writer applies Halliday&Hasan's theory. From the analysis of the data, the writer found several types of grammatical cohesion, namely reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. The writer also found several forms of grammatical cohesion, namely personal pronoun, possessive adjective, demonstrative determiners, comparative adjective, omission of nominal, verb, and clause, one/ones, and conjuncts. The writer found 626 data of grammatical cohesion in the short story.

The last is the previous study from Meri Sudani, Ni Kadek, TikaIKetut, (2017) *The Grammatical Cohesion with Reference to Short Stories Entitled "The Twelve Dancing Princesses" by Brothers Grimm and "The Whale Sound" by Roger Dean Kiser*. Udayana University, Bali. In this thesis, the writer analyzed the types of grammatical cohesion used in stories and finds the types of grammatical cohesion that are widely used in stories. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods based on cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and supporting theories by Nunan (1993). The data source of this study was taken from the internet in a fiction story titled "The Twelve Dancing Princesses" by Brothers Grimm and a nonfiction story titled "The Whale Sound" by Roger Dean Kiser.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Method of The Research

In this chapter, generally utilized in the short story. This is an expressive subjective exploration. Maneen (1983:32) "subjective alludes to the importance, the definition or similarity or model describing something". Further, Maneen expressed "subjective exploration related with the time, space and different components that can be circulated systematically".

The handled of subjective exploration will frame an example can be utilized for long time. Furthermore, Maxwell (1996:17) expressed "the strength as subjective examination gets basically from its inductive methodology, its attention on explicit circumstance or individuals, and its accentuation on words rather the numbers". Likewise, Bodgan and Taylor cited from (Moleong, 2001:3) characterize subjective examination as an exploration that presents the elucidating information as composed or oral expressions of individuals and conduct which can be noticed.

Data and Source of the Data

The analyzed data in this research were collected through documentation by conducting an analysis Of reference on grammatical cohesion. The short stories were downloaded from the internet. In this research the writer found source of the data by reading some of short story by Edgar Allan Poe. (1) *The Black Cat*, (2) *The Tell-Tale Heart*, (3) *The Masque Of Red Death*, (4) *The Cash Of Amontillado* And (5) *Hop Frog Or The Eight Chained Ourang-Outangs*. The analyzed is to find the data about the classify reference which is personal, demonstrative, and comparative substitution.

Technique of Collecting The Data

The data in this research were collected through documentation by conducting an analysis of the grammatical cohesion in the short stories written by Edgar Allan Poe's. through the methods of collecting the data, the writer used the note taking technique for collecting the data. Reading and understanding carefully short stories to find the reference and collecting the classified into the types of reference.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

The method of analyzing data used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method which means that the information gathered is not in numerical form. After collecting the data from the script short story were collected from the internet that use observing technique, the writer wants to analyze the data . The writer analyze the data from the short story by giving the markers of the sentences that are used as grouped into the grammatical cohesion and arrange them to be each type of the grammatical cohesion. The descriptive qualitative method was used to find out the types of grammatical cohesion based on the theory proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1967) and the types of grammatical cohesion mostly used in the short stories of Hans Christian.

The writer uses a technique of Miles Ana Huberman (1994) to display the data. Miles & Huberman (1994) suggest that a good display of data in the form of tables, charts, networks, and other graphical formats is essential. This is continual process, rather than just one to be carried out at the end of the data collection that use the form of tables to display the data.

There is personal references are found. It can be seen from the datum below:

Pluto—this was the *cat's name*—was my favorite pet

and playmate. I alone fed *him*, and *he* attended me wherever

I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I

could prevent *him* from following me through the streets. (The Black Cat, P.5 L.17-20)

From the datum above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *The Black Cat* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *him, he* in datum above refers to the *Cat*. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about An Analysis of Reference and the most dominant reference that found in Edgar Allan Poe's (1) *the black cat*, (2) *the tell-tale heart*, (3) *the masque of red death*, (4) *the cash of amontillado* and (5) *hop frog or the eight chained ourang-outangs* short stories.

Findings

In findings the data, the writer analysis of types of reference. The writer uses the theory from Halliday & Hasan (1976) to analyze the types of reference. The findings is based on the research question that already written in the first chapter, which the writer aims, to find types of reference, the most dominant reference that being used in this research. There are three types of reference, which total of the data that the writer find there are 53 data in total, and the most

used reference is personal reference with total data 29. Below are detailed explanation of three types of reference that found in Edgar Allan Poe's short story.

Reference

Reference is a syntactic attachment gadget in a content that must be deciphered with reference either to some different pieces of the content or to the world experienced by the sender and the collector of the content. Halliday and Hasan (1976) "reference is an augmentation of the term as utilized in way of thinking and a few sorts of semantics to mean a demonstration of alluding to substances outside the talk". It implies that reference is utilized in decipher a book that is inside the content or wrong. Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) expressed "there are three kinds of reference: individual, illustrative, and relative". Individual reference will be reference by methods for work in the discourse circumstance, through the classification of individual. Illustrative reference will be reference by methods for area, on a size of vicinity. relative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity.

Personal Reference

Halliday & Hasan (1976: 37), "personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person". The personal category includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners usually called 'possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. Personal reference is dependent on the use of personal pronouns (I, she, he, it, they, me, etc.) possessive adjectives (my, your, their, etc.) In the short story, there many personal references are found. It can be seen from the datum below:

(1) *Pluto*—this was the *cat's name*—was my favorite pet

And playmate. I alone fed *him*, and *he* attended me wherever

I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I

Could prevent **him** from following me through the streets. (The Black Cat, P.5 L.17-20)

From the datum above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *The Black Cat* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *him, he* in datum (1) refers to the *Cat*. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word.

(2) There was no reason for what I did. I did not hate **the old man**; I even loved **him**. **He** had never hurt me. I did not want **his** money. I think it was **his** eye. **His** eye was like the eye of a vulture, the eye of one of those terrible birds that watch and wait while an animal dies, and then fall upon the dead body and pull it to pieces to eat it. (THE TELL-TALE HEART p1, L15-17)

From the datum above, it can be seen personal reference in the short story *The Tell-Tale Heart* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *him, he, his* in datum (2) refers to the old man. It shows the reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word. (The Tell-Tale Heart, p1, L18-23)

(3) I continued to push the door, slowly, softly. **I** put in **my** head. **I** put in my hand, with the covered light. Suddenly the old man sat straight up in bed and cried, “Who’s there??!”

From the datum above, it can be seen the personal pronouns *i* and *my*, take a place as personal pronouns and possessive adjective. (The Tell-Tale Heart, p2, L27-29)

(4) For seven nights I did this, seven long nights, every night at midnight.

Always the eye was closed, so **it** was impossible for me to do the work. For

it was not the old man I felt I had to kill; **it** was the eye, his Evil Eye.

From the datum above, it can be seen the personal pronouns it, take a place as the eye of the old man. (The Tell-Tale Heart, p2, L11-14)

(5) I alone fed it, and it followed me all around the house. It was even with

difficulty that I stopped it from following me through the streets. **Our**

friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which, however,

my own character became greatly changed.

From the datum above, it can be seen the possessive adjective our, take a place as form of grammatical cohesion in forming the sentence within the text. It uses to replace the word us. (The Black Cat, P.1 L.1-5)

(6) **A shriek** had been heard by a neighbor during the night; suspicion of

foul play had been aroused; information had been lodged at the police office,

and **they** (the officers) had been deputed to search the premises. (THE TELL-

TALEHEARTp7, L18-22).

From the datum (6) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word they. It refers to the shriek has been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word.

(7) I took **my visitors** all over the house. I bade them search—search well.

I led **them**, at length, to his chamber. I showed **them** his treasures, secure,

undisturbed. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the

room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues, while I myself, in

the wild audacity of my perfect triumph, placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which reposed the corpse of the victim. (THE TELL-TALE HEART P7, L25-31).

From the datum (7) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word them. It refers to the visitors has been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word visitors, that why there is use the word them to avoid it.

(8) The officers were satisfied. My manner had convinced them. I was singularly at ease. They sat, and while I answered cheerily, they chatted of familiar things. But, ere long, I felt myself getting pale and wished them gone. My head ached, and I fancied a ringing in my ears: but still they sat and still chatted. (THE TELL-TALE HEART p 8, L 1-5).

From the datum (8) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word they. It refers to the officers has been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If they use the word officers many times, it will make the sentence will be not good in reading, and also make the sentence be much repetition.

(9). It was towards the close of the fifth or sixth month of his seclusion, and while the pestilence raged most furiously abroad, that the Prince **Prospero** entertained his thousand friends at a masked ball of the most unusual magnificence. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P4, L1-4)

From the datum (9) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *the masque of the red death* with personal pronouns and possessive adjective his in datum (9) refers to the prince prospero. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word. This is called personal reference since

it is used to identify individuals, things, or object that are referred after them and within the context.

(10). But, in spite of these things, it was a **gay** and magnificent revel. The tastes of the duke were peculiar. **He** had a fine eye for colors and effects. **He** disregarded the decora of mere fashion. **His** plans were bold and fiery, and **his** conceptions glowed with barbaric lustre. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P6, L7-11)

From the datum (10) above, it can be seeing the personal reference in the short story *the masque of the red death* with personal pronouns and possessive adjective he, his in datum (10) refers to the gay who mention in the previous word. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. This is used to avoid the repetitions of the word.

(11). **He** had directed, in great part, the movable embellishments of the seven chambers, upon occasion of this great fête; and it was **his** own guiding taste which had given character to the masqueraders. Be sure they were grotesque. There were many glare and glitter and piquancy and phantasm—much of what has been since seen in “Hernani.” (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P6, L15-20).

From the datum (11) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *The masque of the red death* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. In this datum it uses the anaphoric reference.

(12). and now was acknowledged the presence of the Red Death. **He** had come like a thief in the night. And one by one dropped the revelers in the blood - bedewed halls

of their revel, and died each in the despairing posture of **his** fall. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P10, L8-11).

From the datum (12) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *The masque of the red death* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *he, his* in datum (12) refers to the presence of the red death. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word.

(13) I must not only punish, but punish with impunity. A wrong is undressed when retribution overtakes its re dresser. It is equally undressed when **the avenger** fails to make **himself** felt as such to **him** who has done the wrong. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P3, L7-10)

From the datum above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *the cask of amontillado* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *him/himself* in datum (13) refers to the avenger. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no personal reference, the sentence will be it is equally undressed when the avenger fails to make the avenger it felt as such to the avenger who has done the wrong. Look up to previous sentence, there are repetition in the word avenger, that why personal reference uses to avoid it, and also to make the sentence to be good in read.

(14) It must be understood that neither by word nor deed had **I** given Fortunate cause to doubt **my** good will. **I** continued, as was **my** wont, to smile in his face, and he did not perceive that my smile now was at the thought of his immolation. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P3, L12-15)

From the datum (14) above, it can be seen the personal pronouns *i* and *my*, take a place as personal pronouns and possessive pronouns. The word *i*, *my* take a place as personal pronouns because if there is no use that word, it will make the repetition of possessive pronouns.

(15) It was about dusk, one evening during the supreme madness of the carnival season, that I encountered my friend. **He** accosted me with excessive warmth, for he had been drinking much. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P3, L27-29).

From the datum (15) above, it can be seen the personal reference from the short story *the cask of amontillado* in the word *he* refers to word *my friend* that has been mention before. It used to avoid the repetitions of the word *my friend*. That why the personal pronouns *he* use to take a place in that datum above.

(17) “**My friend**, no. It is not the engagement, but the severe cold with which **I** perceive **you** are afflicted. The vaults are insufferably damp. They are encrusted with nitre.” “Let **us** go, nevertheless. The cold is merely nothing. Amontillado! You have been imposed upon. And as for Luchesi, he cannot distinguish Sherry from Amontillado.” (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P4, L29-34)

From the datum (16) above, seems like datum (14) it can be seen the personal pronouns *i* and *my*, take a place as personal pronouns and possessive pronouns. The word *i*, *my* take a place as personal pronouns because if there is no use that word, it will make the repetition of possessive pronouns.

(16) The wine sparkled in his eyes and the bells jingled. My own fancy grew warm with the Medoc. We had passed through **walls of piled bones, with casks and puncheons intermingling**, into the inmost recesses of the catacombs. I paused again, and this time I made bold to seize Fortunate by an arm above the elbow. “The nitre!” I said; “see, **it** increases. **It** hangs like moss upon the vaults. We are below the river’s

bed. The drops of **moisture trickle among the bones**. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P 7, L 1-3)

From the datum (17) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the word **it**. The word **it** refers to the sentence **walls of piled bones, with casks and puncheons intermingling**. If there is no personal reference it as take a place as personal reference, it be the repetitions of the word **walls of piled bones, with casks and puncheons intermingling** and it will be so hard and sounds not good to be read.

(17) From one of these depended a short chain, from the other a padlock.

Throwing the links about his waist, it was but the work of a few seconds to secure it. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P8, L23-25)

From the datum (17) above, it also almost look like datum (16) it can be seen the personal reference in the word **it**. The word **it** refers to the sentence **.Throwing the links about his waist** if there is no personal reference it as take a place as personal reference, it be the repetitions of the word **throwing the links about his waist** and it will be so hard and sounds not good to be read.

(18) My heart grew sick—on account of the dampness of the catacombs. I hastened to make an end of my labor. I forced the last stone into its position; I plastered it up. Against the new masonry I re-erected **the old rampart of bones**. For the half of a century no mortal has disturbed **them**. In pace requiescat !. (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO P10, L27-31)

From the datum (18) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word **them**. It refers to the old rampart of bones that has been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no the personal reference **them** as take a place, it will be the repetitions of the word the old rampart bones as many time, the personal reference **them** so useful to avoid the repetition of the word.

(19).To tells a good story of the joke kind, and to tell it well, was the surest road to his favor. Thus it happened that his **seven ministers** were all noted for their accomplishments as jokers. **They** all took after the king, too, in being large, corpulent, oily men, as well as inimitable jokers. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG - OUTANGS. P2, L2-5)

From the datum (19) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word **they** in the sort story *hop frog or the eight chained ourang - outangs*. It refers to the seven ministers that have been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no the personal reference **they** as take a place, it will be the repetitions by tell one by one of the name each the seven ministers, the personal reference **they** so useful to avoid the repetition of the word.

(20) About the refinements, or, as he called them, the ‘ghost’ of wit, **the king** troubled himself very little. **He** had an especial admiration for breadth in a jest, and would often put up with length, for the sake of it. Over-niceties wearied **him**. **He** would have preferred Rabelais’ ‘Gargantua’ to the ‘Zadig’ of Voltaire: and, upon the whole, practical jokes suited his taste far better than verbal ones. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG - OUTANGS. P2, L9-13)

From the datum (20) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story above formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *he, him* in datum (20) refers to the king. It shows that reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse. It functions to avoid the repetition of the word.

(21) . I believe **the name ‘Hop-Frog’** was not that given to the dwarf by his sponsors at baptism, but **it** was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG -OUTANGS. P2, L32-34)

From the datum (21) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the word **it**. The word **it** refers to the sentence **the name hop frog**. If there is no personal reference it as take a place as personal reference, it be the repetitions of the word **hop from** and it will be so hard and sounds not good to be read.

(22) . When the **two little friends** obeyed the summons of the king **they** found him sitting at his wine with the seven members of his cabinet council; but the monarch appeared to be in a very ill humor. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG -OUTANGS. P4, L1-3)

From the datum (22) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word **they** in the sort story *hop frog or the eight chained ourang - outangs*. It refers to two little friends that have been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no the personal reference they as take a place, it will be the repetitions by tell one by one of the

name each the two friends, the personal reference they so useful to avoid the repetition of the word.

(23) , “Here we are!” cried the king, laughing at his acute discovery of the coincidence;“eight to a fraction- I and my seven ministers. Come! what is the diversion?”“We call **it**,” replied the **cripple**, “the Eight Chained Ourang-Outangs, and itreally is excellent sport if well enacted.” “We will enact **it**,” remarked the king,drawing himself up, and lowering his eye lids.(HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P5, L31-35)

From the datum (23) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the word it. The word **it** refers to the sentence **the cripple**. If there is no personal reference it as take a place as personal reference, it be the repetitions of the word the cripple and it will be so hard and sounds not good to be read.

(24) . **The king and his ministers** were first encased in tight-fitting stockinet shirts and drawers. **They** were then saturated with tar. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P6, L17-18)

From the datum (24) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word they in the sort story *hop frog or the eight chained ourang - outangs*. It refers to the king and his ministers that has been mentioned before. This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no the personal reference they as take a place, it will be the repetitions by tell one by one of the name each the ministers and the king, the personal reference they so useful to avoid the repetition of the word.

(25). So thoroughly astonished was the whole company at this ascent, that a **dead silence**, of about a minute's duration, ensued. **It** was broken by just such a low,harsh, grating sound, as had before attracted the attention of the king and his councilors when the former threw the wine in the face of Trippetta. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURAN -OUTANGS. P8, L16-19)

From the datum (25) above, it can be seen the personal reference in the word it. The word **it** refers to the sentence dead silence. If there is no personal reference it as take a place as personal reference, it be the repetitions of the word the dead silence and it will be so hard and sounds not good to be read.

(26). **They** are a great **king and his seven privy - councilors**,- a king who does not scruple to strike a defenceless girl and his seven councilors who abet him in the outrage. As for myself, I am simply Hop-Frog, the jester- and this is my last jest.”Owing to the high combustibility of both the flax and the tar to which it adhered,the dwarf had scarcely made an end of his brief speech before the work of vengeance was complete. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG -OUTANGS. P8, L36-41).

From the datum (26) above, it can be seen the personal reference lies in the word they in the sort story *hop frog or the eight chained ourang - outangs*. It refers to the king and his ministers that has been mentioned before. In this part is use anaphoric reference This is used to avoid the repetition of the word. If there is no the personal reference they as take a place, it will be the repetitions by tell one by one of the name each the ministers and the king, the personal reference they so useful to avoid the repetition of the word.

(27) I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not uncongenial with my own. Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, goldfish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat. (THE BLACK CAT, P4, L4-7)

From the datum above (27) it can be seen the personal reference lies in the short story THE BLACK CAT it refers to we had it lies, it used to avoid to repetition the word *my wife* if there is no the personal reference they use as take place it will be the repetition.

(28) Pluto—this was the cat's name—was my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets. (THE BLACK CAT, P4, L17-20)

From the datum above it can be seen the personal reference in the word it, the word it refers to the word he and cat, it used to avoid repetition of the word, if there is no used the word it, so it can be the repetition of the word he and cat.

(29) **Our** friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which my general temperament and character—through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance—had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. (THE BLACK CAT, P4, L21-25)

From the datum above it can be seen the personal reference in word our, the word our use as personal reference the cat and the writer, it used to avoid the repetition of the word, if

there is no word our take place as personal reference, it will be many repetition of the word cat and me as the writer.

Demonstrative Reference

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976: 37) demonstrative reference is a reference by means of location, on scale of proximity. Demonstrative reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. Demonstrative determiner includes this, these, that, those, and the. They refer to location, or thing, typically some entity, person or object that participating in the process; they occur as elements within a text.

(1). It is impossible to say how first the idea entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night. **Object there** was none. Passion there was none. (THE TELL-TALE HEART p1, L8-10)

From the datum above it can be seen that the word there that forms the grammatical cohesion in the text. The word there refers to the brain.

(2). as the bell sounded the hour, there came a knocking at the **street door**. I went down to open it with a light heart, for what had I now to fear? **There entered** three men, who introduced themselves, with perfect suavity, as officers of the police.(demonstrative) (THE TELL-TALE HEART p7, L14-18)

From the datum above it can be seen the determiners form the grammatical cohesion within the text. In datum (2), the word *there* refers to the to the street door as it should be stated as “for what had i now to fear? Street door entered three men” It also indicates the scale proximity of the place in which the speaker stands.

(3). But the Prince Prospero was happy and dauntless and sagacious. When his dominions were half depopulated, he summoned to his presence **a thousand hale**

and light-hearted friends from among the knights and dames of his court, and with **these retired** to the deep seclusion of one of his castellated abbeys.(THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P3, L11-16)

From the datum above it can be seen the determiners form grammatical cohesion within the text. In datum (3), the word these refers to the thousand hale and light hearted friends as it should be stated as “and with thousand hale and light hearted friends retired to deep seclusion of one of his castellated abbeys” it also indicates the scale proximity of the place in which the speaker stands

(4). The **abbey** was amply provisioned. With such precautions the courtiers might bid defiance to contagion. The external world could take care of itself. In the meantime it was folly to grieve, or to think. The prince had provided all the appliances of pleasure. **There** were buffoons, **there** were improvisatori, there were ballet-dancers, **there** were musicians, **there** was Beauty, **there** was wine. All **these** and security were within. Without was the “Red Death.” (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P3, L22-30)

From the datum above it can be seen that the word in grammatical cohesion forms within the text stated as “there” it means in the datum 4 to draw an image that the location at that abbey and to describe everything that in that place.

(5). It was a voluptuous scene that masquerade. But first let me tell of **the rooms** in which it was held. **These** were seven—an imperial suite. In many palaces, however, such suites form a long and straight vista, while the folding doors slide back nearly to the walls on either hand, so that the view of the whole extent is scarcely impeded. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P4, L5-10)

From the datum 5 the word “these” according to the theory in the grammar cohesion form this can be categorized as demonstrative reference because the word “these” here mean to describe the thing at that place these refers to the room.

(6). **The** mask which concealed the visage was made so nearly to resemble **the** countenance of a stiffened corpse that the closest scrutiny must have had difficulty in detecting the cheat. And yet all this might have been endured, if not approved, by **the** mad reveller around. But the mummer had gone so far as to assume **the** type of the Red Death. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P8, L14-19)

From the datum (6) it can be seen that the determiners which in grammar cohesion forms it can be categorized as demonstrative reference type because the word “the” here refers to determine the things that typically happen at that time and to describe that the person that become element of the text.

(7). But is it not getting late? Will not they be awaiting us at the palazzo, the Lady Fortunato and the rest? Let us be gone.” “**Yes,** I said, “**let us be gone.**” “**For the love of God, Montresor!**” “**Yes,** I said, “**for the love of God!**” But to **these** words I hearkened in vain for a reply. (The Cask Of Amontialdo P10, L15-18)

The datum (7) it determiners from the grammar cohesion form in the demonstrative type the word “these” it is the determiners which refers these to the word that they saying, It can conclude that they are praying to their god/

(8). There were no attendants at home; they had absconded to make merry in honor of the time. **I had told them that I should not return until the morning, and** had given them explicit orders not to stir from the house. **These** orders were sufficient, I well knew, to insure their immediate disappearance,

one and all, as soon as my back was turned. . (THE CASK OF AMONTILLADO
P5, L5-10)

The datum (8) the word “these” here which in grammar cohesion form in reference type categorize as demonstrative reference to the orders that should be returned until the morning, it can be conclude that “these” is determiners the orders.

(9). “I cannot tell what was the association of idea,” observed he, very tranquilly, and as if he had never tasted wine in his life, “but just after your majesty, had struck the girl and thrown the wine in her face- just after your majesty had done **this**, and while the parrot was making that odd noise outside the window, there came into my mind a capital diversion- one of my own country frolics- often enacted among us, at our masquerades: but here it will be new altogether.
(HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P5, L22-27)

The datum (9) there is a grammatical cohesion which the type is reference and categorizes as demonstrative reference, according to theory which in demonstrative reference, the word “this” is determiners of the situation that happen at that time which the majesty just thrown the glass of wine into a girl face.

(10). The king and his ministers were first encased in **tight-fitting stockinet shirts and drawers**. They were then saturated with tar. At **this** stage of the process, someone of the party suggested feathers; but the suggestion was at once overruled by the dwarf, who soon convinced the eight, by ocular demonstration, that the hair of such a brute as the ourang-outang was much more efficiently represented by flu.
(HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P6, L17-22)

At datum (10) the word “this” refers to the situation, and according to theory it is can be categorize in grammatical cohesion form, in type of demonstrative reference.

(11). A thick coating of the latter was accordingly plastered upon the coating of tar. Along chain was now procured. First, it was passed about the waist of the king, and tied, then about another of the party, and also tied; then about all successively, in the same manner. When **this** chaining arrangement was complete, and the party stood as far apart from each other as possible, they formed a circle; and to make all things appear natural, Hop-Frog passed there is due of the chain in two diameters, at right angles, across the circle, after the fashion adopted, at the present day, by those who capture Chimpanzees, or other large apes, in Borneo. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P6, L23-31)

This datum (11) the grammatical cohesion form of reference there is the word “this” which can be categorize as demonstrative reference, in this case the word “this” refers to the situation of the arrangement. It can be concluding that according to the theory the word “this” can be categorized as demonstrative reference.

(12) On the day succeeding the fire, I visited the ruins. The walls, with one exception, had fallen in. **This** exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood about the middle of the house, and against which had rested the head of my bed. (THE BLACK CAT, P7, L2-6)

This datum (12) contain the grammatical cohesion which in reference especially categorize in demonstrative reference, there can be found word “this” which refers to the exception that draw an image that there is the ruin with exceptional it mean the thing that fallen that is the exception.

(13) This exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood about the middle of the house, and against which had rested the head of my bed. The plastering had **here**, in great measure, resisted the action of the fire—a fact which I attributed to its having been recently spread. (THE BLACK CAT, P7, L4-9)

At datum (13) there are the demonstrative reference found here, there is the word “here” according to theory which saying about demonstrative reference, the word “her” means the location that is the ruins, so the word “here” this make a clear image that about drawing an image about the location and this can be categorize as demonstrative reference.

(14) My wife had called my attention, more than once, to the character of the mark of white hair, of which I have spoken, and which constituted the sole visible difference between **the strange beast and the one I had destroyed**. The reader will remember **that this** mark, although large, had been originally very indefinite; but, by slow degrees—degrees nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my reason struggled to reject as fanciful—it had, at length, assumed a rigorous distinctness of outline. (THE BLACK CAT, P10, L7-15)

The datum (14) can be found a grammatical cohesion especially in reference there can be found a demonstrative reference, the word “that this” is determiners of the white mark, and according to theory which explain about demonstrative reference this can be categorize as demonstrative reference.

Comparative reference

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976: 37) Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity

(1). I think it was his eye! yes, it was this! **One of his eyes** resembled that of a vulture—a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so by degrees—very gradually—I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye for ever.(comparative)

From the datum above, it can be seen that one of his eyes forms the grammatical cohesion within the text which it compares the two entities, between the eyes and round tower. It can be concluded that the adjective takes place to form the text and the sentence. (THE TELL-TALE HEART p1, L12-17)

(2). and every night, about midnight, I turned the latch of his door and opened it—oh, so gently! And then, when I had made an opening sufficient for my head, I put in a dark lantern, all closed, closed, **so that no light shone out**, and then I thrust in my head.(THE TELL-TALE HEART p1, L23-27)

The datum (2) it can be seen that from the light here it became the comparative reference which comparing between the light and shine. According theory it can be concluded that this is comparative reference especially in the general comparative reference.

(3). So you see he would have been a very profound old man, indeed, to suspect that every night, just at twelve, I looked in upon him while he slept. Upon the eighth night **I was more than usually** cautious in opening the door.(THE TELL-TALE HEART)(p2, 112-16)

Datum (3) it can be seen that in this data the word “ I was more than usually” is the comparative reference because according to the theory it is can be categorize as general comparative reference which it is contain personal reference.

(4). And now have I not told you that what you mistake for madness is but over-acuteness of the senses?—now, I say, there came to my ears a low, dull, quick sound, such as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I knew that sound well too. It was the **beating of the old man’s heart**. It increased my fury, as the beating of a **drum stimulates the soldier into courage**.(THE TELL-TALE HEART)(p6, L3-9)

The datum (4) here it can be seen that the comparative reference here the word “beating of the old man’s heart” as the compared with entities which “drum stimulates the soldier into courage” so the comparative reference here it mean the sound compared between these two entities which made this data included to comparative reference, this comparative reference is included in the general comparative because it is says about similarrities

(5). the old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse. Yes, he **was stone, stone dead**. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. There was no pulsation. He was stone dead. His eye would trouble me no more. .(THE TELL-TALE HEART)(p6, L30-34)

The datum (5) here the word “was Stone, Stone dead” two of this word have different meaning, and this word became the comparative reference because as the context saying that someone already dead so the word “was stone, stone dead” refers to people who already dead and not moving, this data can be categorize as comparative reference, and in two section of comparative reference this can be concluded that the data is categorize as general comparative reference because it sued similarities as stone and dead human.

(6) .This wall had gates of iron. The courtiers, having entered, brought furnaces and massy hammers and welded the bolts. They resolved to leave means neither of ingress nor egress to the sudden impulses of despair or of frenzy from within. The abbey was amply provisioned. With such precautions the courtiers might bid defiance to contagion. **The external world** could take care of itself. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P3, L18-25)

The datum (6) shows that the comparative reference here appear to compare to another world, which “the external world” but actually it refers to the abbeys, which according to the theory this can be categorize as comparative reference

(7). That at the eastern extremity was hung, for example, in blue—and vividly blue were its windows. The second chamber was purple in its ornaments and tapestries, and here the panes were purple. The third **was green** throughout, **and so** were the casements. The fourth was furnished and lighted with orange—the fifth with white—the sixth with violet. (THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH P4, L21-26)

The datum(7) above it can be concluded that the word “was green” is comparative reference, according to the theory that cited by experts “the word green” is used as comparing to human that got hung and the face become green because can get enough oxygen. And it can be concluded that this is comparative reference.

(8). I am not able to say, with precision, from what country Hop-Frog originally came. It was from some barbarous region, however, that no person ever heard of a vast distance from the court of our king. **Hop-Frog**, and a **young girl very little less dwarfish than himself** (although of exquisite proportions, and a marvellous dancer), had been forcibly carried off from their respective homes in

adjoining provinces, and sent as presents to the king, by one of his ever-victorious generals. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P3, L10-16)

The datum (8) according to the data, it says that “hop-frog” is not an animal the words of “hop-frog” is refers to a person which from barbarous region., and also there is a young girl that compared as little as dwarves, so in this data the write can conclude that this data use comparative reference especially in general reference because it used the similarity as the reference.

(9). “Ah! ha! ha!” roared the latter, as the dwarf reluctantly drained the beaker. “See what a glass of good wine can do! Why, your eyes are shining already!” Poor fellow! **his large eyes gleamed, rather than shone**; for the effect of wine on his excitable brain was not more powerful than instantaneous. (HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P4, L16-19)

In the datum (9) there word “his large eyes gleamed, rather than shone” according to the theory in grammatical cohesion form especially in reference the data shows that it is appeared to use comparative reference, because there is word that state the difference, it says “gleamed” rather than “shone” so both of this word almost the same, and the writer can assume that this comparative reference is use general comparative.

(10). His mode of equipping the party as ourang-outangs was very simple, but effective enough for his purposes. The animals in question had, at the epoch of my story, very rarely been seen in any part of the civilized world; and as the imitations made by the dwarf were sufficiently beast-like and **more**

than sufficiently hideous, their truthfulness to nature was thus thought to be secured.

(HOP FROG OR THE EIGHT CHAINED OURANG-OUTANGS. P6, L11-15)

The datum (10) shows that about the comparative word between “sufficient” and “more sufficient” it can be seen that the creature was compared with this both similar word with the meaning almost the same, according to theory it can be categorize as a comparative reference, because the word “more than sufficiently” draw an image that about comparison from the word.

(11). Finally I hit upon what I considered a far better **expedient than either of these**. I determined to wall it up in the cellar, as the monks of the Middle Ages are recorded to have walled up their victims.(THE BLACK CAT, P12, L1-3).

From the datum (11) it can be seen that there is a word “far better expedient than either of these” it can be conclude that the character which use this word comparing his capability with others, and according to theory it can be categorize as comparative reference because the word in grammatical cohesion especially in reference that being used in containing comparative reference and according to kind of comparative reference this data can be concluded as general comparative reference.

Discussion

From the findings it can be conclude that each types of reference in grammatical cohesion field they are different in term of use, three of the type of reference are used differential, which can be assume that each of the type are not same and cannot use without knowing the terms or the concept. Such as when using personal reference there are three ways to pronounce the personal reference, there are, personal pronounce, adjective, and possessive pronounce, so each of these sub type are different in terms using the personal reference the use of these also different that can be seen in the analysis, also the writer found that in the research

this personal reference is the most used in the Edgar Allan Poe short story which can be the answer of the research question number two.

In the other side the demonstrative reference explains about the determiners of something like location, situation, or something which can be the element that would be described as demonstrative reference, it different from the first type because the target of the reference is different, and the less used reference is comparative reference.