

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Cohesion is part of system language. According to Strauss and Feiz (2013:146), “cohesion is the process through which topics, events, ideas coalesce into logical, culturally-shaped aggregates of discourse”. They added that “cohesion is related to how topics are introduced, developed, and maintained-monologically, or in collaboration; on paper; on screen; telephonically; or in the company of others” (Strauss and Feiz 2013:146). It means that cohesion is a linking medium that holds some events and ideas together within a text that gives its meaning.

Halliday & Hasan have defined the meaning of cohesion as “the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another” (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 299). In addition, Halliday & Hasan (1976: 4) stated that cohesion is regarded as a semantic concept which refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text. It means that cohesion has a role on the comprehensibility of a written work. Meanwhile, Flowerdew & Mahlberg (2009: 103) have introduced the notion of the property of connectedness in referring to Cohesion. Flowerdew & Mahlberg (2009:106) stated “connectedness is the flow of information and is reflected by the choice of vocabulary words or grammatical linking words that contribute to textual relations”. It can be said that cohesion connects the ideas within sentences and text.

Cohesion is one of some factors that contribute to the quality of a writing products. In writing, cohesion is an intangible cave which holds the paragraphs or good text unity. It means that it distinguishes the composition reading text that make its readers understood the text in an easy way. Then, the text needs an element in order to form the sentences. According to Brown & Yule (1983: 191), the elements that are used to form a text are called cohesion. It can be said that cohesion is elements to form the text.

Halliday & Hasan (1976) have identified two main types of cohesion that are grammatical cohesions based on structural content, and lexical cohesion and background knowledge. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), “the structure determines the order in which grammatical elements occur and the way they are related within a sentence”. Furthermore, Halliday & Hasan (1976:27), stated “cohesion is a potential to relate one element in the text to another, wherever they are and without any implication that everything in the text has one some part in it”. It can be said that cohesion means unity, and it is a unity of the discourse or text especially revealing in short story using grammatical cohesion. Halliday & Hasan (1976:1) stated “if a speaker of English hears or reads a passage of the language which is more than one sentence in length, he can normally decide without difficulty whether it forms a unified whole or is just a collection of unrelated sentences”. It can be said that the readers will easily understood whether the text is linked between the sentences.

In this study, the writer focus on grammatical cohesion in three short stories. Learning grammar is not easy. Some of learners and readers are confused in learning grammar. Grammar is the study on how connecting word

within a sentence as used to express feelings, ideas and mood. Swan (1996: 23) stated “grammar as the rules that say, how words are combined and changed to show different meaning”. It means that grammar is very important in conveying a message. One of media to express the feeling, idea, and mood is a short story. Short story is a way of conveying feeling, thought and idea by imagination. It always presents something that happens in daily life. It can also be a medium that can be used to criticize everything that happens in this world. The writer is interested in analyzing grammatical cohesion because it is really important in conveying ideas in order to avoid the misunderstanding of context that is talked and the reason for choosing 3 short stories entitled “The Tinderbox, A Rose from Homer’s Grave, and The Princess and the Pea” by Hans Christian is because it has material of discussion that will be discussed and it gives the moral values to readers to be brave in facing the problem and to encourage themselves to think positively in negative situation.

These are some of short story which is very interesting to be discussed. Hans Christian Andersen (2 April 1805 - 4 August 1875) was a well-known author for his masterpiece that has been spread and acknowledged in the whole world. And his fairy tales have been translated into more than 125 languages, have become culturally embedded in the West's collective consciousness, readily accessible to children, but presenting lessons of virtue and resilience in the face of adversity for mature readers as well. Some of his famous fairy tales are The Little Mermaid, The Little Match Girl, The Ugly Duckling, Thumbellina, The Snow Queen and TinderBox.

Here from the text, the writer supposed to be acknowledge of the grammatical cohesion in short story, and the reader can increase their interest and knowledge about cohesion. Here are some examples of cohesion found in short story:

Example (1)

A soldier came marching along the highway: left, right! left, right! **He** had **his** knapsack on **his** back and a sword at **his** side, for **he** had been out fighting a war, and now **he** was on **his** way home. (The Tinder Box, P.1 L.1-2)

From the example above, it can be seen the personal reference in the short story *The Tinder Box* formed with personal pronouns and possessive adjective. The word *he*, *his* in example (1) refers to *the soldier*. 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 “A soldier came marching along the highway: left, right! left, right! *The soldier* had *the soldier’s* knapsack on *the soldier’s* back and a sword at soldier’s side, for *the soldier* had been out fighting a war, and now *the soldier* was on *the soldier’s* way home”.

Example (2)

Now he went into the third room! Oh no, how ghastly! The dog **there** really did have two eyes each as big as the Round Tower (The Tinder Box, P.1 L.41-42)

From the example above, it can be seen that the word that forms the grammatical cohesion in the text. The word *there* refers to *in the third room* as it should be states as *the dog in the third room did have two eyes each as big as the Round Tower*. It shows that the position of the speaker is far from the location. It can be concluded that the word **there** and the determiners form the cohesion in the text.

1.2 Identification of the Research

There are a number of problems that can be analyzed linguistically in short story such as the grammatical structure of language, implicature and semantic, however, in this study research about grammatical cohesion. The study has to discuss about cohesion. According to Halliday & Hasan, the cohesion is divided into two types namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Then the grammatical cohesion is mainly discussed in this study. In grammatical cohesion, it will be discussed about the types and the forms.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

From a number of the problems of the research, the writer limits the study only on the grammatical cohesion. This is expected that the reader could gain a deeper understanding the grammatical cohesion used in short story in this study, that is known including as reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. The next is substitution which are three types of substitution are nominal, verbal and clausal. Then, ellipsis which three types of ellipsis are nominal, verbal and clausal. The last one is conjunction that there are four kinds of conjunction. They are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

The problems are discussed in this study as follows:

1. What are types of grammatical cohesion used in the Hans Andersen's three fairy tales?
2. What are the forms grammatical cohesion used in the Hans Andersen's three fairy tales?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

In writing this research, there are two specific aims to be achieved.

1. To describe types of grammatical cohesion used in three fairy tales by Hans Christian
2. To describe forms of grammatical cohesion used in three fairy tales by Hans Christian

1.6 Significance of the Research

It is expected that this research has some advantages for the development of language theory especially cohesion in written text to add the discourse of study as one of linguistic field studies that focus on grammatical cohesion usage, in practically, its useful references for the reader, especially in discourse analysis study and in broadening the knowledge of English language in this short story. It is also hoped that this research can be beneficial for students, especially those students who specialize in Linguistics as their main subject. The writer also hopes that this research will provide some insight for other future researchers who are interested in conducting similar research.