

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the study

Text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written of whatever length, that does form a unified whole (Halliday and Hasan 1976 pg. 1). The text itself has many functions in a literary work because the text is small parts that can be combined to become a paragraph before that paragraph become a literary work, e.g. The girl is watching a cinema. A text consists of sentences and paragraphs that have to be linked each other to develop grammatical and lexical cohesion. The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and that defined it as a text (Halliday and Hasan 1976 pg 4). Cohesion is divided in the two kinds, namely are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesions are forms of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 6). Grammatical cohesion is divided into four kinds, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday, 1985: 310). Types of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonymy and collocation. Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 288) divide types of lexical cohesion into reiteration (repetition, synonymy or near-synonym, superordinate and general word) and collocation.

Based on Halliday and Hasan about cohesion, the researcher wants to investigate about grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the *Little Woman* by Louisa May Alcott. The title of this thesis is “Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in the *Little Woman* Novel by Louisa May Alcott”. The novel tells about march family that March's children grow up. The March couple has four girls with different characteristics; The most mature and most deprived is Meg. March is now bankrupt, Jo is boyish and cool, Beth is calm and shy, and Amy is the spoiled

youngest. Mr. March was included as one of those in charge of the Civil War in America at the time, so the four children-who were 12-16 years old-lived with Mrs. March (Marmee) and Hannah, their maid since childhood. Mrs. March not only raised them, but also educated her four daughters in her own way. In the condition of a concerned family, they are educated to remain passionate in carrying out their duties with full responsibility. Though Meg as a private tutor gets naughty students, Jo has to dwell in the boring Aunt March house, both of them getting their mother's exemplary example to amaze them. Beth who is so inept that she cannot get along in school still gets home education, while helping with homework. Only Amy is still in school.

I.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background, the researcher wants formulates the problem

1. What are the types of the personal reference in grammatical cohesion used in the Little Woman by Louisa May Alcott?
2. What are the types of the lexical cohesion used in the Little Woman by Louisa May Alcott?

I.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems, the purposes of this research are

1. To describe the types of grammatical cohesion used in the Little Woman novel by Louisa May Alcott.
2. To describe the types of lexical cohesion used in the Little Woman novel by Louisa May Alcott.

I.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitation of the study is on grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Cohesion analyzed in the Little Women novel by Louisa May Alcott

chapter 1 and 2 is in the term of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is divided into four kinds, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The researcher chooses Personal Reference for the Grammatical analysis. Lexical cohesion is divided into reiteration (repetition, synonym, hyponym, antonym) and collocation. The researcher chooses Reiteration for the Lexical analysis in this study.

I.5 Significance of study

The researcher wish that this thesis may give the positive effect for the reader. First, the researcher by this research will more understood about definition of cohesion and types of cohesion. Secondly, this research will help the reader in understanding about cohesion in the Little Women by Louisa May Alcott.

I.6 Organization of Study

The organization of research paper is given in order to make the reader know and understand the content of the paper easily. The organization of this research paper is given as follow:

Chapter I is the introduction which deals with the background of study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, benefit of study and organization of study. Chapter II is the review of related cohesion which deals with previous study, cohesive devices, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Chapter III is the research method which deals with research approach, source of the data, research instrument, data collection and data analysis. Chapter IV is analysis. It presents the result of the study which described in the problem statement. Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion of the study.