

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to review the theories that related to the topic. These theories include the concept of cohesive devices. It will be given explanation and examples to support them.

2.1 Previous Study

The study of grammatical cohesion had been discussed by other student. The researcher found one work which discussed about grammatical cohesion. The title of the other thesis is Grammatical Cohesion in "The Miracle Worker" Movie. Her thesis used descriptive method to answer the problem above. The purposed of her method is to describe events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals that occurred. She took the data from "The Miracle Worker" movie's transcription. It was an English movie produced by Fred Coe which released on October 14th 1979 in the United State. This movie consists of 38 scenes. The result for her study, she finds 848 cohesive devices from grammatical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion which is figured out within the study include 703 personal references, 32 demonstrative references, 11 comparative references, 1 nominal substitutions, 2 verbal substitutions, 2 clausal substitutions, 2 verbal ellipses, 1 clausal ellipsis, 55 additive conjunctions, 20 adversative conjunctions, 8 causal conjunctions, and 11 temporal conjunctions.

2.2 Cohesive Devices

A passage consists of many paragraphs that need cohesion to bridge one paragraph to another. Thus, in obtaining cohesion, it requires cohesive devices. Cohesive devices are the tools of cohesion to create unity of meaning within a text. In the text, cohesive devices are in the form of words, utterances, phrases that exist

in the text to correlate one element to the other element. The concept of cohesive devices is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and that define it as a text (Halliday and Hasan 1976:4). It proves that cohesive devices are needed in a text to make it meaningful. Without cohesive devices, the text is meaningless. “a text is a unit of language in use” (Halliday & Hasan 1976:1).

Halliday and Hasan’s theory, cohesive devices are divided into two types: endophora (refers to textual meaning) and exophora (refers to situational meaning). Endophora has two kinds; that are anaphora and cataphora in which anaphora is if the relation presupposes something that has gone before, while cataphora is when a relation is presupposed by something in the following part. Halliday and Hasan mentioned that cohesive devices are divided into two types; that are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of four kinds, that are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Lexical cohesion consists of two kinds, that are reiteration and collocation.

2.2.1 Grammatical Cohesion

A cohesive connect which is shown through grammar is call as grammatical cohesion. The grammatical cohesions are forms of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 6). Grammatical cohesion is divided into four kinds, that are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Grammatical cohesion can be divided into four types, grammatical cohesion devices in a text that can only be interpreted either to some other parts of the text. Substitution is the use of forms to represent earlier mentioned entities or event. Ellipsis, a grammatical cohesion or a substance language that is mentioned. Conjunction, a grammatical cohesion that links one substance to another substance in discourse.

2.2.1.1. Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) classify reference into three types, they are: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is reference by means

of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personal consists of three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called “possessive adjectives”), and possessive pronouns. The examples of personal reference are: I, me, my, mine, you, your, yours, we, us, our, ours, he, him, his, they, their, theirs, them, one, one’s, it, its, she, her, hers. Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity (near, far, neutral, time), e.g. this, these, that, those, here, now, then, there, and the. Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity, e.g. same, equal, identical, identically, such, similar, so, similarly, likewise, other, different, else, differently, otherwise, more, fewer, less, further, additional, so+ quantifier (e.g. so many), better, comparative adjectives, and adverbs, etc.

The examples.

1. We’re eating bananas tonight. This’ll be our fourth eating bananas for week (demonstrative reference).

The pronoun “this” presuppose to the word “we’re eating bananas tonight”.

2. It’s the same man as the one we saw yesterday (comparative reference). Comparative reference is used in that sentence namely the word “same” to point forward to the referent “the one we saw yesterday”.

3. There was noted by mrs. Melissa. She just said, I am not coming for the three weeks later (personal reference). The pronoun “she” and “I” presuppose the proper name “Melissa” in the preceding Sentence.

2.2.2 Lexical Cohesion

According to Crystal (1995: 118) state to study the lexicon of English is studying all aspects of the vocabulary of the language- how words are formed, how they have developed over time, how they are used now, how they relate in meaning to each other, and how they are handled in dictionaries and other word books. There are two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Reiteration consists of repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), lexical cohesion is divided into five types:

1. Hyponymy, a lexical cohesion or a relationship between constituent that has general meaning.
2. Synonym, the words that have similarity in meaning.
3. Antonym, the words that have different meaning.
4. Repetition, lexical cohesion that repeats the constituents
5. Collocation, regular pattern of relationship between words.

2.2.2.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things in between the use of synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate. There are five kinds of reiteration; they are repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.

1. Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before.

Example: There's a new girl in my class. The girl's name is Salsa. (repetition of "girl").

2. Synonym

Synonym is lexeme which has the same meaning and it is an expression with the same meaning of the words.

Example:

There's a boy **sleep** on the bed. The boy **lays** on the bed. (Synonym). Lays is the synonym of sleeps.

3. Hyponym

Hyponym refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes. Hyponym is a subordinate, specific terms whose referent is included in the referent of superordinate term.

Example:

1. My mother was in supermarket for fruit. She bought a fresh apple. Apple is hyponym (subordinate) of the fruit (fruit is superordinate).

4. Metonym

Metonym is a relationship of part versus whole.

Example:

1. After a hard storm two days ago, the leaking roofs need to be repaired. However, the house is in good condition. The relationship between roofs and house is between part and whole.

5. Antonym

Antonym deals with oppositeness of meaning, words with opposite meaning of various kinds (Jackson, 1988: 64). Antonym is words which are in some sense opposite in meaning.

Example:

1. In that terrible situation, the old people did not want to take a risk. But the young were braver.