CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Study

A number of previous studies have been concluded. Lexical cohesion has been discussed at least by some students of Faculty of Letters. The writer found at least five studies that discuss about lexical cohesion. The first study is by Firdaus Ma'wa (2011) entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Two Short Stories of W. Somerset Maugham 'Mr. Know-All and The Outstation'.* This study discusses about types of lexical cohesion occurred in two short stories and the lexical ties built in that two short stories *Mr. Know-All and The Outstation.* This study found in data A there are 183 sentences, which is divided into 31 repetitions, 3 synonyms, 1 superordinate and 2 general words. In data B there are 812 sentences which is divided into 144 repetitions, 6 synonyms, 17 superordinate, 20 general words and 34 collocations. The second is study by Ayu Citra Irnanda (2014) entitle *A Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Expression of Leadership used in John C. Maxwell's the 360° Leader: Developing your Influence from Anywhere in the Organization.* The study discusses about kinds of lexical cohesion devices that indicates in the data source using the expression of leadership. This study found repetition (both full and partial, 259), synonym (30), antonym (135), hyponym (243), general word (6), and collocation (422). The third is Siti Nur Khafifah (2016) with the title *Lexical Cohesion of the Idea of Emancipation in Margaret Atwood's THE HANDMAID'S TALE.* This study discusses about kinds of lexical cohesion are shown between the idea of emancipation and the expression of emancipation in Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale.* There are 37 data of antonyms, 9 data of synonyms and 3 data of hyponyms. The fourth study by Johan Wahyudi Lukas (2016) entitle *Lexical Cohesion in Antoine de Saint-Exupery's The Little Prince.* This study discussed about types of lexical cohesion which are used in Antoine de Saint-Exupery's novel. He found 30 data of repetitions, 33 data of synonyms, 8 data of superordinate and 3 data of collocations. The fifth study by Dewi Retnosari (2016) entitle *Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Favourable and Unfavourable Children Behaviour on Sue Roffey's 'Helping with Behaviour'.* This study

discussed about general ideas of favourable and unfavourable behaviour, expressions of favourable and unfavourable behaviour, and types of lexical cohesion are shown in the relation between the expressions and the general ideas of favourable and unfavourable behaviour of children discussed in Sue Roffey's *Helping with Behaviour*. This study found that unfavourable behaviour consists of 20 synonyms, 79 hyponyms, 9 repetitions and one metonym. Also, favourable behaviour consists of 7 synonyms, 60 hyponyms, 2 repetitions and 4 metonyms.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a general name for some approaches to analysis texts. The objects of discourse analysis are discourse, written forms such as texts, magazines, books, journals, newspapers, novels, etc. According to Michael McCarthy (1991:5) "discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used." One interesting topic of discourse study is how coherence is built in text. In written text, aspect of coherence is cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

2.3 Lexical Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) the term cohesion is divided into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Then, lexical cohesion are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonym, superordinate and general word. Also, collocation is some words which are most commonly found paired with other words by the sense of meaning to build up the lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:284). Furthermore, according to Salkie R, (1995:3) lexical cohesion is divided into repetition, synonym, superordinate and generals, the last is opposites and related words.

2.3.1 Reiteration

"Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between the use of a synonym or superordinate." (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278). Based on the definition above, reiteration is divided into three types: (1) repetition, (2) synonym, (3) superordinate and (4) general word.

a. Synonym

Synonyms are two lexical items which are identical, this does not intend that there is a total overlap of meaning, simply as far as one kind of meaning goes, they 'mean the same' (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:80). Afterward, according to Raphael Salkie (1995:9), a synonym is a word that has same meaning as another word or word which is very close meaning with another word. For examples:

(1) Accordingly. . . I took leave and turned to the *ascent* of the peak. The *climb* is perfectly easy . . .

In example (1), *climb* refers back to *accent.* In this case it shows a synonym relation. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278).

b. Hyponym

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985:80), "hyponym is relation that holds between a general class and its sub-classes. The item referring to the general class is called superordinate." Example:

(2) Henry's bought himself a new *Jaguar*. He practically lives in the *car.*

In example (2), *Car* refers back to *Jaguar*; and *car* is a Superordinate of *Jaguar* that is, a name for a more general class (as vehicle is a superordinate of *car*, *spoon* of *teaspoon, cut* of *pare,* and so on). (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278)

2.3.2 Collocation

Collocation as a subclass of lexical cohesion, covers any instance which involves a pair of lexical items that are associated with each other in the language in some way (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Types of collocations include complementary, antonym, ordered series, converses, related as part whole and proximity.

a. Antonym

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985:80), "Antonym can be described as the oppositeness of experiential meaning; the members of our co-extensional tie". For example:

(3) like. . .hate, wet. . .dry, crowded. . .deserted

It is stated in example (3) that like is antonym of hate, wet is antonym

from dry and crowded is antonym of deserted. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:285)

(4) At least 125 people died of AIDS in Bulawayo between April and June this year, according to City Health authorities. . . Out of the 125, 71 were males while 54 were females. (Salkie R, 1995: 23)

In example (4) the words *males* and *females* are opposites, it is clear that

two words above are antonyms.

In order to avoid ambiguity, this study analyses synonym, hyponym and antonym which is part of lexical cohesion. Thus, the writer would like to adopt the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976 & 1985) to analyses this study.

2.4 The Meaning of Love

According to Cambridge online dictionary, love means (1) to like another adult very much and be romantically and sexually attracted to them, or to have strong feeling of liking a friend or person in your family; (2) used, often in request, to say that you would very much like something; (3) to have a strong affection for someone, which can be combined with a strong romantic attraction.

According Merriam-Webster online dictionary, love is (1) strong affection for another arising out of kinship or personal ties; (2) attraction based on sexual desire; (3) affection based on admiration, benevolence, or common interests; (4) warm attachment, enthusiasm, or devotion; (5) beloved person; (6) unselfish loyal and benevolent; (7) an amorous episode; (8) the sexual embrace and (9) a score of zero.

Moreover, according to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, love is (1) a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something, especially a member of your family or a friend; (2) a strong feeling of affection for somebody that you are sexually attracted; (3) the strong feeling of enjoyment that something gives you; (4) a person, a thing or an activity you like very much; (5) a word used as a friendly way of addressing somebody; (6) a score of zero (points or games).

Thus, the writer would like to adopt meaning of love from Oxford dictionary 8th edition, and use definition of (1), (2) and (4). Then, from definition above love is a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something that you are sexually attracted, which is especially a member of your family or a friend, also it can be a person or a thing or an activity you like very much.