

LEXICAL COHESION OF LOVE WORDS FOUND IN NICHOLAS SPARKS' *THE LONGEST RIDE*

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ABSTRACT: This thesis is a research on lexical cohesion of love words in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*. The aim of this research is to analyze the love words that are used in the novel. The analysis is based on the theory of lexical cohesion of Halliday and Hasan 1976 & 1985. This study uses descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on the noun, adjective and verb of love words. The study intends to analyze types of lexical cohesion which are used in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*. The total amount of this data is 70 words. The study found that from noun word there are 27 data which consist of 3 synonyms, 15 hyponyms, and 9 antonyms, adjective words has 27 data which include 1 synonym, 17 hyponyms, and 9 antonyms, and from verbs words there are 16 data which include 1 synonym, 11 hyponyms and 4 antonyms. As a result, the writer concludes that this novel has good cohesion with the main topic that is love.

Keywords: Lexical cohesion, synonym, hyponym, antonym, love.

1.1 Introduction

Discourse analysis is a general name for some approaches to the analysis of texts. The objects of discourse analysis are discourse, written forms such as texts, magazines, books, journals, newspapers, novels, etc. Discourse analysis is interested in such topics as text coherence, contexts and many others. Coherence in text is specifically and formally studied in cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) the term cohesion is divided into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion comprises reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Then, lexical cohesion comprises reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonym or near synonym, and superordinate. Also, collocation includes complementary, antonyms, order series, converses, related as part whole and proximity (Halliday and

Hasan, 1976:284). Lexical cohesion is an interesting topic of discussion because it shows how a text can become meaningful and unified for their users.

In this study the writer wants to adopt lexical cohesion approach to analysis of a text form in one novel. This is Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride* which has love on its theme. This study specifically analyzes and identifies lexical cohesion from words expressing love used in *The Longest Ride* by Nicholas Sparks. The study concentrates on noun, verb, and adjectives word classes.

There are a number of the previous studies on lexical cohesion that are relevant to the present study. Lexical cohesion has been discussed at least by some students. 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 Irmada (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.

Based on the explanation above, the differences between those previous studies and this study is the main topic. The writer uses love words as the main topic and uses different data source that is Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*.

Based on the description, the aim of the study is to analyze and identify types of lexical cohesion of love word which are in the forms of synonym, hyponym, and antonym that are found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*. Also, the study only focuses on noun, adjective and verb of love.

In the following, second section contains with the review of related literature, third section explains the research method, fourth section is the analysis of the data and discussion of the lexical cohesion of love words that found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*, and the last is the conclusion.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

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 the study of the relationship between language and the contexts. 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).

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.

Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition, general word, synonym and superordinate. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278)

a. Synonym

Synonyms are two lexical items which are identical (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.

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.”

Collocation

Collocation is a subclass of lexical cohesion. Types of collocations include complementary, antonym, ordered series, converses, related as part whole and proximity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

a. Antonym

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985:80), Antonym is the oppositeness meaning.

The Meaning of Love

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).

1.3 Research Method

Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative research, especially descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan (1982:28), descriptive research means that

the research concerns with collecting data in attempt to describe a subject as accurately as possible. Qualitative research is descriptive for the reason that the data collections are in the forms of words rather than numbers.

This research used qualitative method because the writer classifies and analyzes the data. The writer would like to do this research by analyzing the data found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride* (2013).

Source of the Data

The writer takes the data from Nicholas Sparks' novel entitled *The Longest Ride* publish in 2013, published by Grand Central Publishing. The novel consists of 451 pages in 33 chapters.

Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research is the writer herself. Since the research design belongs to qualitative research that emphasizes to observation the novel by Nicholas Sparks by lexical cohesion. The writer is instrument as observer who has a great sensitivity and personal skills that are necessary for analysis of the data. The writer used this novel as the data source. She reads the novel and classified the types lexical cohesion.

Data Collection Procedure

This sub chapter described about how the data is obtained. The writer took following steps:

1. The writer reads the whole novel
2. The writer collects the data of love words that is found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*
3. The writer codes the data to make it easier to be understood and analyzed.

Data Analysis Procedure

After getting all the data the writer is going to analyze them. There are several steps that are followed data analysis in order to find out the types of lexical cohesion which occur in the novel:

1. The writer finds the meaning of every data in Oxford dictionary 8th edition
2. The writer classifies the data to types of lexical cohesion which is synonym, hyponym and antonym.

1.4 Analysis

This chapter is concerned with the analysis of the data taken from the novel by Nicholas Sparks' entitled *The Longest Ride*, there are 70 data. Noun word has 27 data which is divided into 3synonyms, 15 hyponyms and 9 antonyms. Verb word has 16 data which is divided into 1 synonym, 11 hyponyms and 4 antonyms. Adjective word has 27 data which is divided into 1 synonym, 17 hyponyms and 9 antonyms. This study analyzes synonym, hyponym and antonym uses theory of lexical cohesion by Halliday and Hasan.

Noun

Synonym

1. Datum N1: *But hers was motherly love, a love born of affection and concern, and Daniel blossomed under Ruth's care.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition affection is (1) the feeling of liking or loving somebody or something very much and caring about them; (2) a person's feelings of love. From explanation above, the meaning (1) of affection is very close with the meaning of love that is a strong

feeling of deep affection for somebody or something, then the analysis above is especially love between mother and son.

2. Datum N2: “...*She would tell me that it was a sign that your heart was pure, that you formed deep attachment, and that once you loved something...*”

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition attachment means (1) a strong feeling of affection for somebody or something; (2) belief in and support for an idea or a set of values; (3) a tool that you can fix onto a machine. Based on definition (1) of attachment above it is clear that it is very close in meaning with definition of love that is a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something, so the datum above is discusses about love between husband and wife.

3. Datum N3: *She loved me with a passion, but I felt it in her expressions, in her touch, in the tender brush of her lips.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition passion means (1) a very strong feeling of love/hatred/anger/enthusiasm; (2) a state of being very angry; (3) a very strong feeling of sexual love; (4) very strong feeling of liking something; a hobby, an activity, etc. (5) the suffering and death of Jesus Christ. From explanation of passion, the first meaning is very close with the meaning of love that is a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something, then analysis above is about love between husband and wife.

Hyponym

1. Datum N4: *...while Luke did a bit more of the outdoor work and mechanical repairs, more out of preference than anything else.*

Based on Oxford dictionary 8th edition, preference is (1) a greater interest in or desire for somebody or something than somebody or something else; (2) a thing that is liked better or best. The definition (1) shows that the word preference and the word love are hyponyms.

2. Datum N5: “...*But we became regulars. And since then, I get these cravings for it every now and then. Like tonight.*”

Craving has meaning a strong desire for something (Oxford dictionary 8th edition). Based on explanation above, it is clear that the word craving is the hyponym of the word love.

3. Datum N6: *She could sense the desire in his expression; she could feel in his embrace how much he wanted her to stay...*

According Oxford dictionary 8th edition, desire means (1) a strong wish to have or do something; (2) a strong wish to have sex with somebody; (3) a person or thing that is wished for. Based on definition of the word desire above, there is a relation with the word love. So, it is clear that the word desire and the word love are hyponyms.

Antonym

1. Datum N19: *We had just dropped our payload when a number of enemy fighters suddenly closed in.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, enemy means (1) a person who hates somebody or who acts or speaks against somebody or something; (2) a country that you are fighting a war against, the soldiers, etc.; (3) anything that harms something or prevents it from being successful. The definition (1) of enemy is the opposite meaning of love, so it is clear that enemy is an antonym of the word love.

2. Datum N20: *I saw his eyes go wide in disbelief and his lips form my name.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, disbelief has meaning the feeling of not being able to believe something. This definition shows that the word disbelief and the word love are antonyms.

3. Datum N21: *Whether it was a personal dislike or the fact that the loss of the ranch was getting closer to reality, Luke couldn't tell.*

Dislike has meaning (1) a feeling of not liking somebody or something; (2) a thing that you do not like (Oxford dictionary 8th edition). The definition (1) and (2) of dislike is opposite of the word love, so it is clear that they are antonyms.

Verb

Synonymy

1. Datum V1: *In the lengthening shadows, I see her watching me, this woman I have always adored.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, adore has meaning (1) somebody to love somebody very much; (2) to like something very much. The definition (1) of love shows that it is very close meaning

with the word love. It is clear that the word adore and the word love are synonyms, also this analysis is love between husband and wife.

Hyponymy

1. Datum V2: *"I liked your face. You had kind face. Your ears just happened to come..."*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, like means (1) to find somebody or something pleasant, attractive or of a good enough standard; to enjoy something; (2) to prefer to do something; (3) to want; (4) used in negative sentences to mean 'to be unwilling to do something'; (5) used with *would* or *should* as a polite way to say what you want or to ask what somebody wants. From the above explanation, definition; (1), (2) and (3) show that the word like and the word love are hyponyms.

2. Datum V3: *That summer, the world had changed and I understood that any time I spent with Ruth should be regarded as precious.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, regard has meaning (1) to think about somebody or something in a particular way; (2) to look at somebody or something, especially in a particular way. Those definitions above show that the word regard refers back to the word love. So, it is clear that regard is a hyponym of love.

3. Datum V4: *"But okay, I get it. You're different than me. And I respect that – I really do. I'm*

just glad you're done with Brian."

Respect has meaning (1) to have a very good opinion of somebody or something; to admire somebody or something; (2) to be careful about something; to make sure you do not do something that somebody would consider to be wrong; (3) to agree not to break a law, principle, etc (Oxford dictionary 8th edition). It is stated in the definition (1) that the word respect is a hyponym of the word love.

Antonymy

1. Datum V13: *"But I also get that he's been a crappy boyfriend who cheated on my roommate. Not just once or twice, but three times."*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, cheat means (1) to trick somebody or make them believe something which is not true; (2) to act in a dishonest way in order to gain an advantage, especially in a game, a competition, an exam, etc; (3) to have a secret sexual relationship with somebody else. It is stated in definition (1) and (3) that the word cheated has an inverse with the word love.

2. Datum V14: *He refused to work on the Sabbath. He followed with interest the news regarding the founding of Israel ...*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, refuse has meaning (1) to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do; (2) to say that you do

not want something that has been offered to you; (3) to say that you will not allow something; to say that you will not give or allow somebody or something that they want or need. From those explanation above, the definition (1) and (2) have inverse meaning with the word love. Thus it is clear that the word refused and the word love are antonyms.

3. Datum V15: *Then just relax. Ignore him. Hang with me and Ashley for a while.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, ignore means (1) to pay no attention to something; (2) to pretend that you have not seen somebody or that somebody is not there. The definition (1) above shows that the word ignore has an opposite meaning of the word love.

Adjective Synonymy

1. Datum A1: *But I liked him from the beginning and grew more fond of him as the year progressed.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, fond has meaning (1) feeling affection for somebody, especially somebody you have known for a long time; (2) something finding something pleasant or enjoyable; (3) something liking to do something which other people find annoying or unpleasant and doing it often; (4) kind and loving; (5) a hope about something that is not likely to happen. The definition (1) of fond shows that it is very close meaning with the word love that is a strong feeling of deep affection for

somebody or something, especially a member of your family or a friend. This analysis is for the datum that shows love between husband and wife.

Hyponymy

1. Datum A2: *As she did, she noticed a row of eager faces—including Marcia's at the parlour windows.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, eager has meaning very interested and excited by something that is going to happen or about something that you want to do. From explanation above, it is clear that the word eager and the word love are hyponyms.

2. Datum A3: *"...I thought it important that Brian be faithful. He was obviously operating under a different value system."*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, faithful means (1) staying with or supporting a particular person, organization or belief; (2) people who believe in a religion; (3) not having sexual relationship with anyone else; (4) true and accurate; not changing anything; (5) able to be trusted; that you can rely on. It is clear that the word faithful and the word love are hyponyms, especially in definition (1), (3) and (5).

3. Datum A4: *"Let's just say that they would like to strengthen their relationship with a loyal customer who has suddenly come into means."*

Loyal has meaning remaining faithful to somebody or something and supporting them or it (Oxford dictionary 8th edition). From that explanation, it is clear that the word loyal is a hyponym of the word love.

Antonymy

1. Datum A21: *At the time, I didn't realize how selfish my actions were or how Ruth might have perceived them.*

According to Oxford dictionary 8th edition, selfish has meaning caring only about yourself rather than about other people. The definition above shows that the word selfish has an inverse meaning of the word love.

2. Datum A22: *"I was jealous."*

Jealous has meaning (1) feeling angry or unhappy because somebody you like or love is showing interest in somebody else; (2) feeling angry or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has; (3) wanting to keep or protect something that you have because it makes you feel proud (Oxford dictionary 8th edition). From explanation above, those meaning have inverse meaning of the word love. Thus, it is clear that the word jealous and the word love are antonyms.

1.5 Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis of lexical cohesion of love words found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Longest Ride*. The writer showed in the study that love words in the novel can be found easily. To analyze this novel, the

writer uses lexical cohesion that is analysis in the study which is synonym, hyponym and antonym. The finding of the study can be concluded as follows.

First, there are 9 data of noun which consists of 3 synonyms, 3 hyponyms and 3 antonyms. The synonyms are:

affection; attachment; passion. The hyponyms are: *preference; craving; desire.* Also, the antonyms are: *enemy; disbelief; dislike.*

Second, there are 6 data of adjective which consists of 1 synonym, 4 hyponym and 2 antonyms. The synonym is: *fond.* The hyponyms are: *eager; faithful; loyal.* Also, the antonyms are: *selfish* and *jealous.*

Finally, there are 7 data of verb which consists of 1 synonym, 3 hyponyms, and 3 antonyms. The synonym is: *adore.* The hyponyms are: *like; regard; respect.* Also, the antonyms are: *cheat; refuse; ignore.* The writer found that this novel is well organized. Also, this novel shows good cohesion with the main topic that is love.

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