

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This study will discuss cohesion and the writer will explain in the short review. There are quotations from relevance theories in the area of discourse analysis.

#### **1.1. Discourse Analysis**

Usually we can recognize a text as a sentence or a group of sentence. Halliday and Hasan (1976:2) stated that a text is not something that is like a sentence, only bigger, it is something that differs from a sentence and kind. A text is best regarded as a semantics unit not of form but of meaning.

From this definition, we can conclude if text is language used to communicate something both speaking and writing considering meaning not form.

Language is a part of culture; it is a part of human behavior (Nasr 1978:1) so, language is process of someone to communicate something, in this way language is used in many kinds of situation, both in speaking and writing.

Discourse is the language in use, actually discourse is the more complete unity of language. Discourse is determining grammatical element, it represents text of cohesion. Cohesion in a text is considered from harmonious to support element of language.

Me Carthy (1986 p.99) stated that discourse analysis is a general approach to language and as influential force in applied linguistic.

Discourse has a relationship between languages. Language is a system of words, sound and meaning to communicate with other people. So, it can be said that discourse analysis is a study of language in use and to study organization of language, sentence or clause. The using of language must be coherent because if the speakers or the writers use the sentence are not coherent. Therefore, the listeners or the readers cannot receive the intended message. Discourse is represented by a coherent and well-arranged utterances or sentences in a full text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 1). It clarifying text is used linguistic to refer any passages, spoken or written, prose or verse a dialogue or monologue and editorial can be regarded as a text as long as the editorial as written in coherent and well arrange sentences, one of discourse analysis involves the study of cohesion in the text.

## **1.2. Editorial**

A special article in a newspaper written by an editor is to give her/his opinion on issue of current importance (oxford advanced learner's dictionary)

Editorial is statement of the fact and who has opinion in brief, logical and interesting. With this editorial has some forms and function such as (a) editorial as information. This concludes the fact of the news or another fact, (b) Editorial as explanation means when the editors go more detail into news, he explains the news facts but which related to interpretation, (c) Editor as interpretation means that the editor indicates the real significance of an event he is performing for the readers the valuable service of interpretation (d) editorial as argumentation in

here. Editor give argument from cause to effect clearly indicates the reason why development is expected, (e) Editorial as urge action is usually, editorial is preceding persuasion, argumentation and information, so they have consistent time to action desire on the part of public, (f) Editorial as persuasion. In here, use by psychology, editor have to sure inference and suggestion, also editor have to balance this knowledge of human nature because this is importance of the various cases.

The writer hopes this study can motivate other researcher to study linguistic problem especially discourse analysis cohesion used in Jakarta post editorial.

### **1.3. Concept of Cohesion**

Cohesion is the important characteristic of discourse which means sticking together of parts. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) stated that the concept of cohesion is a semantic one. It reverses to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text.

Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in discourse is dependent on that of another. It is important to able to think of text dynamically. Cohesion is due to overtly signaled connection different parts of text, marked by various formal devices. As a continue process of meaning and textual cohesion as an aspect of the process.

Actually, to make a text understandable, there is a tool to give a good relationship between one sentence and another. Halliday and Hasan divided cohesive devices into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion also

distinguishes four major types of grammatical cohesive ties: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Then distinguish two major types of lexical cohesive ties: reiteration and collocation.

#### **1.4. Types of Cohesive Devices**

##### **1.4.1. Grammatical Cohesive Devices**

Grammatical cohesive devices are the cohesion involves close systems, such as simple options presence, as person, number, proximity and degree of comparison.

Halliday and Hasan (1976 : 303) stated pointed out that grammatical cohesive devices involve close system such as simple options of presence and absence system such as those of person number, proximity, and degree of comparison.

It means grammatical cohesive device still related with other piece of language. Grammatical cohesive devices include reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunctions.

##### **1.4.1.1. Reference**

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 31) define reference as the nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In other words reference is related to a piece of information. The information can found by referring to other words or to source of the interpretation. This information or source of the interpretation may it self are an element of the text. Reference contains of personal, demonstrative, and comparative

## 1. Personal reference

It is reference by means of function in the speech situation through the category of personals include pronoun such as I and me; you, we, and us; she and her; he and him; they and them; it and the use of possessive such as my and mine; your and yours; our and ours; her and hers; his and his; their and theirs.

Based on Halliday and Hasan:

The significance of the person system is that it is the means of referring to relevant persons and object, making use of small set of options centering on the particular nature of their relevance to the speech situation. In term of the traditional categories of person, disjunction is that between first and second person on the one hand (I, you, and we) and third person on the other (he, she, it, they, and one). (1976: 45)

From explanation above we look at the following text category of person reference by she There was a brief note from Susan, she just said, I am not coming home this weekend. The word 'she' refers to the preceding Susan. While the word I is also as quoted clause refers back to she, to Susan in the first sentence.

## 2. Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of collocation, on the scale of proximity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). It means of location, with identifies referent locating on scale of proximity and it is a form of verbal. The proximity of demonstrative reference: Near includes: this, these, here, (now) Far includes: that, those, there, then and Natural includes: the following example the proximity of demonstrative reference by near is I like lions, and I like the

polar bears, these are my favorites. There are two kinds of proximity: the lions and the polar bears are not only mentioned but also explicitly link to personal feeling, so these refer to them.

### 3. Comparative reference

It is reference by means of identity or similarity. There are two kinds of comparative reference; they are particular comparison and general comparison. Particular comparison is a means comparison that is respect of quantity or quality.

Conversely, general comparison is a kind of reference by the use of reference which makes comparison in term of likeness and unlikeness, without respect to any particular property; they may be two things the same, similar or different. The following example in the sentence by general comparison is the candidates gave three similar answers the modal element which adds the speech function of similar to each other. The comparative function is here

#### **1.4.1.2. Substitution**

Substitution is the second of grammatical devices type it is difference. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 88) state that substitution is somewhat different from reference in that another word takes the place of the thing that is being discussed where reference is relation between meaning, substitution is a grammatical relationship. So, expression that may simply be replaced by another in the text substitution is quite different with reference.

Substitution also is relation between linguistic items, such as; words or phrases without considering of meaning. Substitution is quite different with

reference. The distinction between substitution and reference is substitution relation in the "wording" rather than in the meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 90) stated in their book that there are three different types of substitution. Those are nominal substitution (one, ones, and same), verbal substitution (do) and clausal substitution (so and not).

### 1. Nominal substitution

Nominal substitution function as head of noun and can only substitution for item, which it is, head of nominal go up the expression of nominal substitution are: one, ones, and same. In other that substitution is grammatical relation a relation in the wording rather than meaning.

Based on Halliday and Hasan:

Nominal substitution is replacement of element of element through one/ones or the same and the substitute one/ones always functions as head of a nominal group, it can substitute only for an item which is itself head of nominal group. It means that the noun to fill this slot will be found in the preceding text (occasionally elsewhere) (1976:91)

There is *one* further meaning of *one*, relation to human. We always interpretation Function of one in English is thing. One can be pronoun that has the function as head of nominal group. The item same occurs as element of comparative type (grammatical cohesive). Use cohesion same, this the nominal substitute. Accompanied by the.

The following example by ones the sentence is these biscuits are stale, get same fresh ones .Here "ones" is substitution of "these biscuit"

### 2. Verbal substitution

Verbal substitution as head of verbal group and position is always final in the

group. Verbal substitution is replacement of element through the word do (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 12) so, verbal substitution is expressed by do, does, did, doing, done.

The verbal substitute "do" is parallel to the nominal substitute one, and it is likely that it is evolution in modern English, and following analogy one rather close. Different between one and do is if one always substitutes for a noun. And do substitute for a verb or other element in the clause. In American and British would substitute had by did and been by done. We know that verbal substitution is a substitute that exist in the verbal group and usually it is use the word do, did, and done.

### 3. Clausal substitution

Clausal substitution is functions to substitute for an entire clause. The expressions used as clausal substitution are "so" and not" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 130).it means that clausal substitution so expressed positive sentence, and expressed negative sentence.

Example in the sentence by so is everyone seems to think he's guilty. If so, no doubt he'll after to resign. So substitute for he is guilty

#### **1.4.1.3. Ellipsis**

Ellipsis is the omission of an item. According to Halliday and Hasan, (1976: 142) ellipsis is the omission of part of a phrase or more clause element. So, ellipsis also interpreted as the form of substitution is replaced by zero.

There are three types of ellipsis; nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis.



### 1. Nominal ellipsis

According to Halliday and Hasan, (1976: 147) state nominal ellipsis is the omission of the nouns in the second sentence or the nouns are clearly stated in the first sentence or clause. So, nominal ellipsis means omission within the nominal group. In addition, the function is a head or omitted from common noun proper noun or pronoun that expressing thing.

The following example in the sentence is these apples are delicious, let's buy some. It means some following the word apples

### 2. Verbal ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is ellipsis within the verbal group. It can occur in the verbal or nominal sentence and clause. Verbal ellipsis presupposes one or more word from previous verbal group. Verbal ellipsis often entails the omission of other elements in the clause Besides verbal ones (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 172). Specially, operator ellipsis involves ellipsis of the whole modal element in the clause and lexical ellipsis involves ellipsis in the whole of the residue, the prepositional element in the clause. Thus have you been sleeping? Yes, I have the second sentence is what have you been doing? Sleeping. The sentences is the two verbal group in the answer, have in (yes, I have) and sleeping (in second sentence), both can stand for "have been sleeping" sleeping in second sentence can only be interpreted as I have been sleeping.

So, verbal ellipsis is ellipsis or the omission part of sentences in the verbal group by using some words such as: can, will, shall, may, have etc.

### 3. Clausal ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is omission within the clause. With clausal ellipsis in English, individual clause element omission with common subject pronoun omission. The clause in English is considering expression of various speech function, statement, question, response. The structure consists of modal element and prepositional element. It has two parts structure consisting of modal element and prepositional element. Thus who was going to plant a row of poplars in the park? The duke was. Here, it can be seen the clause (prepositional element) "going to plant a row of poplars in the park" is omitted.

#### 1.4.1.4. Conjunction

A familiar type of cohesive relation in a text is indicated by formal markers. Which related what is about to be said to what has been said before. The formal marker can be said as conjunction Based on Haliday and Hasan Conjunction element are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings, they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the proceeding (or following) text, but they express certain which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse (1976: 236).it means is function as non movable structure words that join such as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses.

Generally, transitional tags/expression use the simplest sound , usually use the little conjunctions and, but, not, for, yet, or, so, etc. and also use the more complex signal, such as; however, moreover, nevertheless, on the other hand, etc. conjunction are divided into four categories, they are; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction.

## 1. Additive conjunction

Additive conjunction adds alternative information the sentence in presuppose.

Additive conjunction is a sentence equals to a clause that is any set of clauses that are Paratactically related, additive conjunctions consist of And; and also : and ... too : nor: and..... not: not either: neither: or, or else : furthermore : moreover : additionally : beside that: add to his : in additional : alternatively : incidentally : by the way : like wise : similarly : that is : for instance .etc

The words and, or and nor are use cohesively, as conjunction; and the entire or classified as additive. The correlative pair both.....and, either....or and neither....nor do not in general with cohesive function; they are restricted to structural coordination within the sentence; because coordinate pair function as a single unit. The simplest form of additive conjunction is and or. This two additive conjunction are incurs [orated into linguistic structure, being realized in the form of a particular structural relation that is coordination. Coordination is a structure of paratactic type.

## 2. Adversative conjunction

Adversative conjunction gives information sentence previously or forward.

The adversative relation also has its internal aspect. The meaning is contrary to expectation; but the source of the expectation is to be found in what the presupposed sentence is about but in the current speaker-hearer configuration, the point reached in the communication process

So, we know function of adversative conjunction is a contrary to the expectation either in internal or external relation. Adversative conjunction is a

relation in the contrary meaning and it uses Of yet: though : only : but:  
 however : nevertheless : despite this : all the same : on the other hand : as a  
 matter of fact: instead : rather : out the contrary : at least: anyhow.

### 3. Causal conjunction

Causal conjunction give information event cause another. In other causal conjunction that has the function as the reason, result and purpose in the sentences, usually it is appear in the end of the text and it is expressed by some words So, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, because of this : for this reason: on account of this : on this basis : as a result: in consequence : arising out of this : for this purpose : for : because : then; in that case : other wise : in other respect: with regard to.

Thus the next morning she was glad and proud that she had not yielded to a scare, for the most strangely and obviously better. For function as causal conjunction

### 4. Temporal conjunction

Temporal conjunction is simply one of sequence in time; the one is subsequent to another. So, that is used to indicate the sequence events in sentence. It means this sentence comes after that sentence, or this clause comes after that clause.

Therefore, temporal conjunction is a conjunction indicates the sequence of event in the sentences. It can be expressed by some words such as; The type of temporal, after that, subsequently, just (then), at the same time, earlier, next time, on another occasion, later, soon, formerly, by this time, mean while,

until then, anyway, in short, briefly, finally, at last, in the end, eventually, etc.

### **1.4.2. Lexical Cohesive Devices**

According to Halliday and Hasan(1976 : 318) that, lexical cohesion is cohesion that is established through structure, vocabulary and like substitution. In the level of grammatical relation, it can say that lexical cohesion is aspect of vocabulary link part together. There are two aspect of lexical cohesion: reiteration and collocation.

#### **1.4.2.1. Reiteration**

As lexical cohesion that refers back to continuity of words and repetition in the sentences.

Based on Halliday and Hasan:

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item at one end of the 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 synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate (1976, 278)

From definition above reiteration can be conclude (a) repetition, (b) synonym or near-synonym, (c) super ordinate, and in most cases it is accompanied by reference item, typically the. Reiteration includes not only repetition of the same lexical item but also the occurrence of a related item, which may be anything from a synonym or near synonym of the original to a general word dominating the entire class. Lexical reiteration is usually easy to identify. Synonym or near-synonym is word or phrase or clause has same or near same meaning to another in same text.

Super ordinate is summary function in the choice of words, with various elements in the text together under one, and more general.

#### **1.4.2.2. Collocation**

Collocation is cohesion on a text and attempting to classify various meaning it is relationship between a pair of word. Collocation involve not only synonym or near-synonym and super ordinate, but also complementariness, antonym, converses, words drawn from the same ordered series, relation between part and whole, and hyponym (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 : 285).it means there is always the possibility of cohesion between any pair of lexical item which is in some ways associated with each other in language. So we will find a very marked cohesive effect deriving from the occurrence in proximity with each other of pairs such as the following; whose meaning relation is not easy to classify in systematic semantic term; Laugh... joke, Blade... Sharp, garden...dig, ill....Doctor, try....succeed, bee...honey, door... window, King...crown, boat...row, sunshine... cloud.

From explanation about collocation, we can take a conclusion that collocation is attempting to classify the various meaning relation that are involved in the similar environments.

### **1.5. Review of Previous Study**

There are least two previously study of cohesion. Firstly, Cohesion in Tennessee Williams text of a play of streetcar. Named desire the study conducted by Dariyati a student of English department of university Negeri Surabaya the

result of study showed that cohesion play an important role in perform cohesion. In very turn taking two kinds of cohesive devices there are 5682 time, of the use of cohesive devices. The use of grammatical cohesive devices is 3659 times, lexical cohesive devices are 2023 times briefly It can be said that the use of cohesive devices in the play is more dominants grammatical cohesive devices.

Secondly, an analysis of cohesion in Helen topping miller's novel after the glory the study conducted by Nur Maulidiya, a student of English Department Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education Muhammadiyah University Of Gresik. The purpose of the study is cohesion focus. Actually, to know how the cohesion occurs, to determine ties and to determine the dominant of cohesion used in the novel. As the result of her thesis, she found of reference always appear in the article and the sentence of the novel.

From those studies, the purpose of the study is to identify the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion. The result of the study shows that the Jakarta-post editorials are cohesive. It cohesiveness can be seen through the use cohesion devices. And the result of the study indicated that cohesion plays important rule in performing in the Jakarta post editorial.

This schema will help to simplify categorization of cohesive devices.

