

2.1.2.2 Lexical Cohesion

According to Mc. Carthy (1991: 65) lexical cohesion is related vocabulary items occurs across clause and sentence boundaries in written text and across act, move turn boundaries in speech and are major characteristic of coherent discourse. There are two parts in lexical cohesion which is going to explain, that are: reiteration and collocation.

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale: the use of 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, near synonym, or superordinate (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 278). For example: Sue is in the *race* on Saturday. Everyone believes that Smith will win the *race*. Here there is a repetition of the word *race*.

Collocation is cohesion that is achieved through the association of a lexical item that regularly co-occurs (Mc. Carthy, 1991: 65). It means that collocation is achieved through the relationship between one lexical item with other which exists many times not only in the previous but also in the preceding passage. For example: smile >> cry, wet >> dry and tall >> short is refers to antonym.

2.2 Related Studies

In review of related studies, the writer found out a previous study about grammatical cohesion. First of all the thesis belongs to Primasia Kusuma Nariswari (2010) entitled “*Cohesive Devices Used in Indonesia This Morning, A Metro TV English News Program*”. She discussed the cohesive devices types in terms grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The writer discussed cohesive devices which are occurred in Indonesia This Morning, A Metro TV English News Program. The problems which the analyzed are the frequency of cohesive types which are often used and how well the cohesive devices are used in Indonesia This Morning, A Metro TV English News Program. Before analyzing the data, the writer was categorized or classified cohesive device types occurrence in data taken. In analyzing the data, the writer used Halliday and Hasan’s theory in “Cohesion in English”, the theory of Brown and Yule. The result of her research is the total occurrence of the use of cohesive devices in Indonesia This Morning is 1204 times. There are references is 595 times, substitution is 6 times, ellipsis is 2 times, conjunction is 211 times and lexical cohesion is 376 times.

The second review was from Ririn Ekawati (2010) entitled “*An Analysis of Non-Structural Cohesion In Now! BALI AND NOW! Jakarta Magazine Articles*”. She found out the quality of either its text or its sentences. In other words, she wanted to know whether In Now! BALI AND NOW! Jakarta Magazine Articles and the highest occurrence found in it. In this study, she applied the theory of cohesion by M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan. Its divide two main parts, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. She used qualitative

approach to analyze the cohesive used in Jakarta Magazine Articles. The result of her research about highest frequency is placed by grammatical cohesive device, the second is logical cohesive devices and the last place is lexical cohesive devices found in Jakarta Magazine Article.

The third review was from Masitha Achmad Syukri (2012) entitled "*Cohesion and Coherence in the Descriptive and Narrative Writing of Hearing-Impaired Students*". She found out the quality of either its text or its sentences. In other words, she wanted to know whether descriptive and narrative writing produced by 26 hearing-impaired students are cohesive and coherence or not. In this study, she applied the theory of cohesion by M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan. Its divide two main parts, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In terms of grammatical cohesion, it is divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction, while in terms of lexical cohesion; its divided into reiteration and collocation. The result of her research about the grammatical cohesive devices was very rarely used in both kinds of writing, except reference. Meanwhile, the use of lexical cohesive devices, repetition-including the repetition of names and noun-was used very frequently in both types of writing.

The fourth review was from Vany Tarsidasari Jambak (2014) entitled "*Cohesive Devices Used in the Headline News of the Jakarta Post*". She found out the quality of either its text or its sentences. In other words, she wanted to know whether the headline news of the Jakarta Post is cohesive or not. Therefore, she tried to identify and to derive the types of cohesive devices dominantly used in headline news of the Jakarta Post. In this study, she applied the theory of

cohesion by M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan. Its divide two main parts, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In terms of grammatical cohesion, it is divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction, while in terms of lexical cohesion; it's divided into reiteration and collocation. Her research is conducted by using descriptive method. The result of her research shows that there are grammatical cohesive and lexical cohesive device in headline news of the Jakarta Post. There are 162 references, 4 substitution, 34 ellipsis, 349 conjunction and 36 lexical cohesion. The most dominant type of cohesive devices is conjunction.

Based on previous study above, the writer took grammatical cohesion for his research, because he assumed that cohesion was still general, so he wanted to focus in grammatical cohesion only and in different case. The writer took Mark Twain's Novel entitled The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn to be analyzed by using grammatical cohesion device. He took the theory from Halliday and Hasan for analyzing the data. The writer did not found about the research that took the data from novel by using grammatical cohesion before.