CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories, definitions, principles and some examples which are related to the research of this study, so those are presented in order to avoid some ambiguous explanation in the study afterwards.

2.1 Theoretical Framework.

2.1.1 Novel

The definition of novel is a fiction prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying character and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes. Novel or usually called by prose work is a literary from that tells some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality of human experience or conduct (Richard Taylor, 1981: 46).

2.1.2 Cohesion

Cohesion device is very important thing within text. The definition of text is any pieces of language that is operational, functioning as a unity in some context of situation. It may be spoken or written in any style or genre, and in involving any number of active participants (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 293).

In understanding about cohesion, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 293) said that cohesion refers to the linguistic means whereby texture is achieved. In other word, cohesion in a text is used as a mean to relate one sentence to the semantically so that it is understood. Cohesion helps the reader to understand the meaning of the

context. In this study, the writer applies the theory of cohesion by Halliday and Hasan who divided cohesion into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

2.1.2.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) said that grammatical cohesion refers that some forms are realized through the grammar. There are four principal kinds of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

2.1.2.1.1. Reference

Reference is a specific nature of the information that signaled retrieval. In the case of reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning. The identity of the particular thing of class that is being referred to and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31). Reference divided into three types: personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

1) Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation through the category of person. Nunan (1993: 23) said that personal reference items are expressed through pronouns and determiners. Pronoun contains personal pronouns (I, you, we, they, he, she, it) and possessive pronouns (me, you, us, him, her, them, it, one). Determiner contains determiner function as head (mine, yours, ours, his, hers, its, theirs) and modifier (my, your, our, his, her, its, their, one's). For example:

Look at the sun. It's going down quickly.

The word *it* refers back to *the sun* in the preceding sentence.

2) Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). It is expressed through determiners and adverbs. This reference is achieved by means of location, on a scale of proximity. A scale of proximity means nearness in place, time, occurrence or relation. For example:

We went to the opera *last night*. That was our first outing for months.

That refers to last night in preceding sentence.

3) Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity (Nunan, 1993: 24). For example:

We have received exactly the *same* report as was submitted two months ago.

Here there is an identity of the word *same*.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 76) distinguish between two subtypes of comparative reference: general and particular. General comparative reference expresses likeness between things, in the form of identity, similarity, and unlikeness or difference. Particular comparative reference expresses comparability between things. This is comparison in respect of quantity or quality. For example:

We are demanding *higher* living standards.

The word *higher* refers to particular comparative reference in respect of quality.

2.1.2.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item with another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 88). Substitution is the replacement of obvious in the content with a 'filler' word such as one, so, or do to avoid repetition. Substitution divided into three types: nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clause substitution.

1) Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is the most typical substitution that use words one and ones. For example:

There are some new *tennis balls* in the bag. These *ones* have lost their bounce.

The word *ones* substitute to *tennis balls*.

2) Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is the most common substitution is the verb do which is sometimes used in conjunction with so as in do so. For example:

(A) Annie says you drink too much. (B) So do you!

The word *do* presupposed to certain verb *drink too much*.

3) Clause Substitution

Clause substitution is substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. Clause substitution use words so and not. For example:

(A) Is it going to rain? (B) I think so.

The word so presupposes the whole clause it going to rain.

2.1.2.1.3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a series of dots that usually indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence, or whole section from a text without altering its original meaning. According to Mc. Cartthy (1991: 43) ellipsis can also indicate an unfinished thought, a leading statement, a slight pause, a mysterious, echoing voice, or a nervous or awkward silence. Ellipsis divided into three types: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clause ellipsis.

1) Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means the omission of a noun head. For example:

Joni likes the green *tiles*, I prefer the blue (x)

2) Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis involves the omission of the verb head while the auxiliary element remains explicit. For example:

(A) Will anyone be *waiting*? (B) Tom will (x), I think.

3) Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis represents the omission of a part or whole clause. For example:

I don't know how to work with this stools; I will have to learn how (x)

2.1.2.1.4. Conjunction

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following part of the sentence (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 226). Conjunction divided into four types: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction.

1) Additive Conjunction

Structurally coordinator or links on sentence to another sentence, one clause to another clause by adding to presupposed item and are signaled through and, also, too, furthermore, moreover, etc. It function is to add information. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 246) the additive conjunction or has the basic meaning of alternation, and it often occurs in questions, requests, permissions, predictions, opinions. For example:

I wanted to go and look at a place right about the middle of the island.

The word *and* presupposed to additive conjunction.

2) Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction is a contrary to expectation. The expectation may come from the content of what is being said. It is may come from the simple words such as yet, but, though, however, in other hand, etc. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 237) the basic meaning of the adversative *but* is to project the *and*-relation backwards. For example:

I looked over my shoulder every now and then, but I didn't see anybody.

The word but presupposed to adversative conjunction.

3) Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is signaled by using words such as because, so, thus, hence, therefore, then, for this reason, etc. Causal conjunction has function to show a specific one of result, reason, purpose. For example:

My brother can't go to the school. Because he is ill.

The word *because* presupposed to causal conjunction.

4) Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is link is established by means of the simplest form. Some temporal conjunction are signaled by using words such as then, next, after that, next day, until then, etc. For example:

He stayed there for three years. *Then* he went on to Brazil.

The word *then* presupposed to temporal conjunction or to create a sequence in time showing that one event happens after another.

2.1.2.2 Lexical Cohesion

According to Mc. Cartthy (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.