ABSTRACT

Pertiwi, Elok. 2015. ***A Study on Lexical Cohesion in Brothers Grimm's Fairytale*****.**

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Key Word: Lexical cohesion, Chidren's literature, Fairytale.

Most of people in this world can receive information by reading. The entire books that have been read by human is a literary work. Literary work is divided into two kinds, adult literature and children literature. The writer chooses children literature which is fairytale to be her object. This research focuses on the study of Lexical Cohesion which is used in Brothers Grimm's fairytale. Lexical cohesion is one of the ways to analyze the story in fairytale, because lexical cohesion is study for analyze the relation between vocabulary and meaning.

In this thesis, the writer proposes what the kind of lexical cohesion and the function that used in Brothers Grimm's fairytale. The writer takes the data from Brother Grimm's fairytale which are Hansel and Greetel, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, And The Frog Prince.

In this thesis, the writer uses qualitative descriptive approach because the data collected are in the form of words. The writer use theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) for analyze the kind and function in the data. The data are taken in the form of a sentence in the plot. The discussion in this analysis includes reiteration and collocation. Reiteration itself divided into: repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate, and general word. And in collocation itself are divided into: complementaries, antonym, proximity, converse, order series, and part to whole.

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Finally, The writer finds the item of reiteration is balanced with the item of collocation. It means that there is no specific differences in lexical cohesion item that used by the author while he write his literary work. So, the writer also finds many functions in each kind of reiteration and collocation, such as to develop the imagination for the reader, to stimulate the understanding, to explain the ambiguous item become clearly, and to give the concrete meaning.

INTISARI

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Kata Kunci: Lexical cohesion, Chidren's literature, Fairytale.

Sebagian besar orang di dunia ini dapat menerima informasi dengan membaca. Seluruh buku yang telah dibaca oleh manusia adalah karya sastra. Karya sastra dibagi menjadi dua jenis, sastra dewasa dan sastra anak-anak. Penulis memilih anak-anak sastra dan mengambil dongeng sebagai objek penelitiannya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada A Study On The Lexical Cohesion In Brothers Grimm's Fairytale. Lexical Cohesion adalah salah satu cara untuk menganalisis cerita dalam dongeng, karena Lexical Cohesion adalah studi untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kosakata dan makna.

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis mengangkat macam-macam lexical cohesion dan fungsi yang digunakan dalam Brothers Grimm's Fairytale. Penulis mengambil data dari dongeng yang ditulis oleh Brothers Grimm yaitu Hansel and Greetel, Little Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel, and The Frog Prince

Dalam tesis ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena data yang dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kata-kata. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Halliday dan Hasan (1976) untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi dalam data. Data yang diambil adalah dalam bentuk kalimat dalam plot. Pembahasan dalam analisis ini meliputi riteration and collocation. Reiteration itu sendiri dibagi menjadi: Repetition, General word, Synonym, dan Superordinate. Dan pada Collocation sendiri dibagi menjadi: Complementaries, Antonym, Converse, Pair of word, Part to whole, dan Proximity.

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Akhirnya, Penulis menemukan kata dari reiteration seimbang dengan kata pada Collocation. Ini berarti bahwa tidak ada perbedaan spesifik dalam kata lexical cohesion yang digunakan oleh penulis ketika ia menulis karya sastra. Jadi, penulis juga menemukan banyak fungsi dalam setiap jenis reiteration dan collocation ı untuk mengembangkan imajinasi bagi pembaca, untuk merangsang pemal , menjelaskan kata yang ambigu menjadi jelas, dan memberi makna konkrit.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Most of people in this word can receive information from reading, whether it is from books, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, etc. Leitch (2001: 28) said that all thebooks that have beenread byhumansis aliterary work, literatureasatermIndicatedall booksand writing. When we read some literary work, we will know about the genre from it, so, we can match our age with the genre of literary work. There are two types of literature here, Adult literature and Children literature (Eagleton, 2008: 4). The first type of literature is adult literature. When the reader read some adult literature, there are some genre that the reader can find, such as: Novel, poetry, short story, and etc. According to Cambell (2010:12) Young Adult Literature has become a genre which covers various types of text including: novels, graphic novels, short stories, and poetry.

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