CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important in our lives. People at least use one language to convey and express their ideas, desire and feelings through communication process with others. Language is used by people to express their ideas and thoughts. There are two forms of language which are used to communicate with other people. They are spoken and written language. In spoken language, speakers express their ideas and thoughts then the listeners can directly interpret what speakers say. If the listeners cannot interpret what the speakers actually mean, they can directly ask to the speakers about their spoken utterance. However, this condition differs from that of written language. In written language the writer can also directly express their ideas and thoughts otherwise in written language definitely the readers have different interpretation but they cannot ask or clarify the written utterances directly. Therefore, in this situation the writers are required to arrange the words in grammatical order to make a complete thought so that the readers can get the message clearly without doing misunderstanding.

Language and literature are inseparable. By using language, a literary work can be created. For instance, novel, drama and poetry are built up from a written language in the form of words or text. In Cook and Seidlhofer (1995 : 304), show three principles that connect language and

literature. First, literature is made from language that sensitivity to language use is a strong basis for the development of an understanding of literary texts. Second, suitably selected literary texts can provide a motivating and stimulating source of content which is serving as a basis for discussion and interpretation in which the response of the individual learner is encouraged. Thirdly, the skill of decoding literary texts are transferable to most language learning contexts in which meanings because they are not always immediately transparent, have to be experienced, negotiated, or read between lines. Such principles stress the mutual reinforcement and support of literary and linguistics skills and underlie an essentially integrated view of language and literature.

Language is also inseparable from what is called discourse. Discourse is seen as language as a form of social practice determined by social structures (Fairclough, 1989: 18, 22). This implies that language is a part of society, a social process, and socially conditioned process which means conditioned by other non-linguistics parts of society. Bex (1996: 56) states that discourse refers beyond individual or groups of texts to the kinds of social behaviors which recognize and confer meaning on such texts. Several levels of discourse which are not directly encoded in the text, but they are also a part of the society in which the text occurs and is therefore a part of the meaning of the text. It is in this way that meaning can be said to lie partly beyond language.

A short story is the one of part of literature that has fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Edgar Allan Poe in his essay" The Philosophy of Composition" said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour or two hours. In contemporary fiction, a short story can range from 1,000 to 20,000 words. A short story usually focuses on one plot, one main character (with a few additional minor character), and one central theme. Since the writer thinks that short story is essential in this current era, she wants to know deeper about the Cohesion Devices in the Chaser by John Collier. She find that this short story has a special language, meaning and the languages used in this story easy to understand.

There have been many study and researches in literary discourse about short story but most of the research focused on the general issues of literary discourse like the relation between short story and literature, figurative woman in short story, speech act in short story, politeness strategies and etc. There are researcher do research about cohesion and coherence but only focus to analyze a paragraph, article, banner, mass media, newspaper. So that the writer wants analyze something that never do researcher before. The purpose of this research to find the Cohesion that exist in short story entitle the Casher based on the founding of cohesive ties. Haliday and Hasan (1997:10) state that the concept of cohesion is set up to account for relation in discourse, but in rather different way without the implication that there is some structural unit that

is above the sentence. Cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with was has gone before. Based on this idea it is said that in order to get the meaningful understanding of utterances found in this short story ''The Chaser'' by John Collier, the readers must be equipped with the knowledge grammatical points mainly cohesive devices such as conjunction, reference, ellipsis and other transitional words. According to Brian Paltridge (2006: 2) states that:

Discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the world, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It looks at patterns of language accross texts and considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural context in which it is used. Discourse analysis also considers the ways that the use of language presents different views of the world and different understandings. It examines how the use of language is influence by relationship between participants as well as the effects the use of language has upon social identities and relations.

According to Brown & Yule (1983:191), cohesive relationship within a text is set up where the interpretation or some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another.

The writer choice one of famous short story from John Collier, he is a writer of various genre. John was born in London on May 3, 1901. He obtained a private education, and began writing poetry at age nineteen, and was published in 1920. During the early 1930s he concentrated on writing novels and short stories. Coller's other published works include Gemini (poetry collection, 1931), Tom's A cold (novel, 1933), Defy the foul fiend (novel, 1934). There are still many creation of his work, the one is "The Chaser" which represent about the sacrificed of love. In this story

happened when Alan Austen as a main character meet with an old man who sale love potion, and this story will be analyzed by writer use cohesive ties. The result of this study is hopefully to be useful to contribute the research on literary discourse, especially about short story.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Dealing with the background of the study described previously, the writer formulates the statement of the problem as the following:

- 1. What Cohesive devices are used by John Collier's in The Chaser?
- 2. What Cohesive devices are mostly used by John Collier's in The Chaser?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the statement of the problem, the writer takes the objective of the study as the following:

- 1. To identify the Cohesive devices are used by John Collier's in The Chaser.
- To explain the Cohesive devices which are mostly used by John Collier's in The Chaser.

1.4 Significance of the study

By conducting this study, the writer hopes that this study can give a clear idea to the readers about Halliday and Hassan's theory of cohesion ties which is applied in the John Coller's in The Chaser. This research is also hoped to be useful for the writer herself and the reader in using their skill to understand more

about cohesion that exists. Besides that, the writer also hoped that this study can give the contribution of study discourse analysis especially about cohesion which is used in short stories by John Coller's in The Chaser.

1.5 Scope of Limitation

The scope of this study is concerning with the discourse analysis mainly about written discourse. In this study, the writer analyzes cohesive ties as her main discussion. The writer focuses on the idea of Haliday and Hasan's cohesive ties: they are reference, ellipsis, conjunction, substitution, reiteration and collocation. The scopes of this a short stories by John Collier's, because the writer has interest in this story and wants to focuses. Then, found the cohesion that exist.

1.6 Definition of Key term

- 1. Cohesion: Brown and Yule (1983: 191) Cohesive relationship within a text are set up where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another.
- 2. Cohesive Devices are defined as a text is enabling to function as a single meaningful unit. The cohesive devices cover reference, conjunction, substitutions, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hassan (1976: 6).
- 3. A short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition" said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours.

4. John Collier, a contemporary English author, was born in London in 1901, and lived his last years in Palisades. Collier was a writer of the 1920's era, There are some of his works such as: "Tom's A-cold (1933), "Bottle Party, Thus I Refute Beelzy, His Monkey Wife" and so on. Collier writing is full surprises. "The Casher" is a one famous short story by him that deals with a man's dream of gaining a woman's love through a potion.