



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







