CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents theories which underline this study. Some theories of discourse will be described as a background in viewing and understanding the research. Those are the theories about text, discourse, cohesion, the other theories are not excluded because all of the theories supporting each other.

2.1 Discourse

Cook (1994;25) state that discourse as opposed to text, is a language in use, taking on meaning in context for its users, and perceived by them as purposeful, meaningful, and connected. This quality of perceived purpose, meaning, and connection is known as coherence. According to Mc Carthy (1991: 5) maintains that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Bhatia (2004: 3), a leading writer on genre analysis distinguishes four frameworks that represent different concerns about discourse, He identifies: (i) discourse as text, (ii) discourse as genre, (iii) discourse as professional practice, and (iv) discourse as social practice. On the other hand, the first phase can be seen as focusing on the textualization of lexico-grammatical resources and the second one on the regularities of organization, with the final one highlighting contextualization of discourse.

2.2 Text

A text is a string of words where a writer has to encode the ideational meaning into words and the reader has to decode that meaning from those words (Coulthard, 1994: 9). Text may have been said to have three meanings (Bex, 1996: 74). First, meaning as in the original utterances or sentence. For example, a simple sentence such as ''Maya goes to school'', which implied a real activity where someone name Maya is making activity going to the school. Second, meaning as in new text. For example, the sentence is repeated by using indirect sentence such as ''The school is visited by Maya'', which spoken or written by the third person who knows the activity. Third, the set meanings it has independently of either text, but which allows it to mediate between the two longer texts in which occur. For example, the sentence '' Maya goes to school'' is written in a novel which has its own theme, which makes the meaning becomes different because of the current context or novel's theme.

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:1), A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything form a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion and committee text is also unit of language in use; it is not grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence. (Brown and Yule, 1984:6) state that a text may be differently presented in different editions, with different size of paper, in one or two column and we still assume.

2.2.1 Cohesion

Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) state that the concept of cohesion is semantic one: it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposed the order, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and two elements the presupposing and the presupposed, are there by at least potentially integrated into a text.

An Example, consider the old piece of schoolboy **humour**:
[I :5] Time **flies**
You can't; they fly too quickly.
The first sentence gives no indication of not being a complete text; in fact it usually is, and the humour lies in the misinterpretation that is required if the presupposition from the second sentence is to be satisfied. Here, incidentally, the cohesion is expressed in no less than three ties : the elliptical from *you can't* (Chapter 4), the reference item *they* (Chapter 2), and the lexical repetition *fly* (Chapter 6).

According to Samsuri (1986: 19) *from Pdf BAB II kajian Teori, Page. 25)*, Cohesion is the way one element relates with another in a certain order. Cohesion relates element said with the element stated before in a discourse by using cohesive device.

According to 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.

In other words, cohesion is such a semantic relation which refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text and that define it as text. Cohesion is divided into two sections, grammatical cohesion sand lexical cohesion (Haliday & Hasan, 1976: 6).

2.2.2 Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Grammatical cohesion is the surface making of semantic links between clauses and sentence in written discourse. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction (Halliday and Hassan 1976:6).

2.2.2.1 **Reference** (Halliday & Hassan 1976: 31-87)

Reference is an item which instead of being interpreted semantically on its own, it ferers to something else for its interpretation. The reference is divided in two types, exophora and endophora, they are:

1. Exophora reference: the interpretation lies outside of the text. It is found in the context situation

   The Government are to blame for unemployment.

   She was using one of those tools

2. Endhopora reference: the interpretation lies within a text. There are two kinds of endohora reference; they are:

a) Anaphora reference, words referring to the other words preceeding the text,

Madona won the academy awards in 1985.

She plays in a movie ''Evita''

b) Cataphora reference, words referring to the other words following the text.

He swims in the swimming pool.

Ray becomes an athlete as a swimmer

There are three types of reference: Personal, Demonstrative, and Comparative (Halliday &Hassan, 1976:37). Personal is reference by means of function in the speech situation, personal pronoun, possessive determiners/adjectives and possessive pronouns. Personal indicated by the first person (I, me, we, us). Demonstrative is reference by means of location (this, these, those, here/now, there, then). Comparative is indirect reference by means of identity and similarity (better, more, less, equal, so, such, other, different, else, otherwise, same, similar, likewise).

2.2.2.2 **Substitution (**Halliday & Hassan 1976: 88-141)

Brown and Yule said substitution is the replacement of an expressions that is obvious from the context by another element in a text (Brown and Yule 1983, p.201)

(Haliday and Hassan 1976: 88-141) Substitution is the replacement on an item by another within a text. There are three types of substitution: nominal

substitution (one, ones, the same), <u>verbal substitution</u> (do, does, did, done, doing) and clausal substitution (<u>so, not</u>). Below are the examples:

a. ''My *axe* is to blunt. I must get a sharper *one*.''

b. ''These *biscuits* are stale. Get some fresh *ones*.''

c. ''John thought it was *impossible*.-Yes, it thought the *same*.''

(Nominal)

a. ''The word did not *come* the same as they used to *do*.''

(Verbal)

a. ''Is there going to be an earthquake?-it say so.''

b. ''Has everyone *gone home*?-I hope *not*.''

(Clausal)

In example of nominal substitution, *one* is substituting the noun *axe*, *ones* is substituting the noun *biscuits* and the noun phrase *the same* is substituting it was *impossible*. In example of verbal substitution*, do* is substituting *come*. In example of clausal substitution, so is substituting *there going to be an earthquake* and *not* is substituting *gone home* but in the negative expression or in other words it has the same meaning as *(everyone)* are not going home.

2.2.2.3 **Ellipsis (**Halliday & Hassan 1976: 142-225)

Ellipsis is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker or writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need to be raised. Ellipsis deal with 'something left unsaid but understood 'where 'understood is used in the special sense of 'going without saying. Ellipsis is also

mentioned as' substitution by zero''. There are three types of ellipsis: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group. Nominal ellipsis consist of specific deictic (the, possessive and demonstrative), non-specific deictic (each, every, all, both, any, either, no, neither and some), pre-deictic (all, both), post-deictic (other, same, different, identical, usual, regular, certain, odd, famous, well-known, typical, obvious), numeratives (first, next, last, second, third, fourth) and epithets (adjectives). Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. Verbal ellipsis consists of lexical ellipsis (by inspecting its form) and operator ellipsis (ellipsis from the left). Clausal ellipsis means ellipsis within the clause. Clausal ellipsis consists of ellipsis in modal and prepositional elements, ellipsis in questions-answer and other rejoinder sequences, and ellipsis in 'reporting-reported' sequences. Below are the examples:

a. ''He has read a few novels. He says that the best is that of Hemingway'' (Nominal)

b. ''Have you been swimming?-yes, I have.'' (Verbal lexical ellipsis)

c. ''In the park the Duke was going to plant a row.'' (Clausal-prepositional element)

2.2.2.4 **Conjunction (**Halliday & Hassan 1976: 226-273)

Conjunctions are the word on the borderline of grammatical and lexical cohesion. They are mainly grammatical but also have a lexical component in them. Conjunctions are not primarily devices for reaching into preceding or following

the text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other component in discourse. Conjunction which commonly used are such as: and, but, or, and because. There are four kinds of conjunctive expressions: additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions.

Additive conjunction relation is a sentence equals a clause complex that is any set of clauses that are hypotactically and/or paratactically related with the simple clause as the limiting case. For example, *and, or* and *nor*. Adversative conjunctions has a basic meaning of ''contrary to expectation''. The expectation may be come from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process. For example*, but*. Causal conjunction is the conjunction which shows the relation cause and effect. For example, *because, so*, and *therefore*. Temporal conjunction is the relation in external terms that may be simply one of sequence in time; the one is subsequent to the other. For example, *first, next, then*, and *finally*, Next is the complete types and subtypes of conjunctions (Halliday & Hassan 1976: 242-243).

Category   External/internal   internal (unless otherwise specified)

Additive	**Additive, simple :** Additive : and, and also Negative : nor, and.. not	**Complex, emphatic :** Additive : furthermore, in addition, besides	**Apposition:** Expository : that is, I mean, in other words	**Comparison :** Similar : likewise, similary, in the same way
Adversative	**Adversative 'proper':** Simple : yet, though, only Containing : but, and	**Contrastive :** Avowal : in fact, actually, as a matter of fact	**Correction:** Of meaning : instead, rather, on the contrary	**Dismissal :** Closed : in any case, in either-case, which-ever

	Emphatic : however, nevertheless, despite this	**Contrastive external :** Simple : but, and Emphatic : however, on the other hand, at the same time	Of wording : at least, rather, I mean	way it is Open-ended: in any case. Anyhow, at any rate. However it is
Causal	**Causal, general :** Simple : so, then, therefore Emphatic :consequently, because of this **Causal specific :** Reason : for this reason Result : as a result… Purpose : for this purpose…	**Reversed causal :** Simple : for, because **Causal, specific :** Reason : in follows, on this basis Result : arising out of this Purpose : to this end	**Conditional (also external)** Simple : then Emphatic : in that case, in such an event, that being so Generalized : under the circumstances Reversed : otherwise, Polarity : under other circumstances	**Respective:** Direct: in this respect,in this regard Reversed : otherwise, in Polarity : other respect, aside from this
Temporal	**Temporal, simple (external only):** Sequential : then , next, after that Simultaneous : just then , at the same time	**Complex (external only)** Immedite : at once, there upon Interrupted : soon, after a time	**Internal temporal** Sequential : then , next, secondly Conclusive : finally, in conclusion	**'Here and now'** Past : up to now Present: at this point, here Future : from now

2.2.3 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the relation of vocabulary items occur across clause and sentence boundaries in written texts. Halliday and Hassan (1976:318) states that lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation.

2.2.3.1 Reiteration (Halliday & Hassan 1976 : 277-284)

Reiteration is the repetition of a lexical item at one end of the scale, the use of a general word refer back to a lexical item at the other end of the scale, and a number of things in between such as the use of synonym, near-synonym, superordinate, or general word. Synonym or near synonym occurs when two lexical items are used to mean the same thing. Superordinate is the item which meaning includes the part of the items that dominates in the lexical taxonomy. General word corresponds to the major noun classes such as human noun, place noun, fact noun and the like. Below are the examples of reiteration:

a. ''There was a large *mushroom* growing near her, about the

   Same height as herself; and, when she had looked under it,

   It occurred to her that she might as well look and she what

   Was on top of it. She stretched herself up on tiptoe, and

   Peeped over the edge of the *mushroom*…''

   (Repetition)

b. ''Accordingly... I took leave, and turned to *ascent* of the

   Peak. The *climb* is perfectly easy…''

   (Synonym)

c. ''Then quickly rose Sir Bedivere, and ran,

   And leaping down the ridges lightly, plung'd

   Among the bulrush beds and clutch'd the *sword*

   And lightly wheel'd and threw it. The great *brand*

   Made light'nings in the splendor of the moon…''

   (Near synonym)

d. ''Henry bought himself a new *Jaguar*. He practically lives in the

Car.''(Superordinate)

In repetition, 'mushroom' refers back to 'mushroom'. In synonym, 'climb' refers back to 'ascent' because they are synonym to each other. In near synonym, 'brand' refers back to 'sword' because it is a near synonym. In superordinate, 'car' refers back to 'Jaguar' because 'car' is the superordinate of 'jaguar'.

2.2.3.2 Collocation (Halliday & Hassan 1976: 284-292)

Collocation is the similarity of lexical environment of words. Collocation includes a word that is in some way associated with another word in the preceding text because it is a direct repetition of it, or is in some sense synonymous with it, or tends to occur in the lexical environment, coheres with that word and contribute to the texture. Collocation includes some environments of words. The environments are:

a. Complementaries, such as *boy-girls, stand up-sit down*;

b. Antonyms, the item opposed in meaning with other such as *like-hate, Wet-dry, crowded-deserted*;

c. Converses, such as *order-obey*;

d. Pair of series or pair of words drawn from the same ordered series such as *Tuesday-Thursday, dollar-cent, north-south, colonel-brigadier, Basement-roof, road-rail and red-green*;

e. Part to whole , such as *car-brake, box-lid* ;

f. Part to part, such as *mouth-chin, verse-chorus* (of refrain);

g. Proximity is the nearness relationship of one lexical item with others ;

h. Co-hyponyms, members of the same general class such as *chair-table* (both hyponyms of 'furniture') and *walk-drive* (both hyponyms of 'go').

2.2.4 Previous Study

Siti Nur Hasanah (2000) ''Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya''did another related study, with the title ''A study on the cohesive devices used in the newspaper Jakarta Post'' taken from the Jakarta Post''. She has a purpose to find out whether the ''National News'' in Jakarta Post was cohesive or not. She uses theory by H.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan as the main theory to analyze the data. She uses some steps: divided and analyze data into fulfillment of cohesive devices and violation of cohesive devices, identify the data, analyze the fulfillment of the data, comparing the fulfillment and violation of the cohesive as **the result,** fulfillment (93.08%) and violation (6.92%). She conclude that ''National News'' in Jakarta Post was cohesive.

The previous study on cohesive devices, is written by Prasetia (2002)''Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya'' entitled'' Cohesive Devices used in nine advertorial articles takes from website in the internet''. He looked for nine advertorial articles in internet, then analyzed them using Cohesion Devices theory by H.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan as the main theory. **The result of his thesis** is the most frequent Grammatical Cohesive Device found is additive

conjunction (63.51%). While for lexical Cohesive Devices, the most occurrences are collocation particularly part to part (50%).

The last previous research is '' Toyo Haryono (2005)''Universitas Kristen Petra'' with title '' Grammatical cohesion devices used in Website Banners'' taken from Yahoo. He uses theory by H.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan and Brown and Yule (1983) as the supporting theory. He uses some steps: collect 50 banners randomly as the data, uses table to categorize the data, and then analyze the data. **The result** of his thesis is the most frequent Grammatical Cohesive Device found is Ellipsis (nominal ellipsis).