CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the aims of the study are to show the kinds of Cohesion that consist of Grammatical and Lexical in the Casher.

This chapter presented the findings, the analysis, and the result of the study. The researcher analyzes the data after the data were collected. The researcher tried to find out what Cohesion Devices are most frequently used by John Collier *in the Casher*.

The researcher employed Halliday and Hassan theory to describe the kinds of Cohesion and other theory that support each other that exist. Then, in order to describe the factors influencing in the Casher, the researcher analyzed it by considering factors that influence the use of Cohesion also based on Halliday and Hassan's.

4.1 Findings

Data 1.

Grammatical Cohesion (Reference)

First Paragraph

Alan Austen, as nervous as a kitten, went up certain dark and creaky stairs in the neighborhood of Pell Street, and peered about for a long time on the dime landing before *he* found the name he wanted written obscurely on one of the doors.

Context of situation:

In dark night Alan was visit an old man in the Peel Street, he came to buy something; he came in a small room. When his arrived in small room, an old man sees him and feels good.

Data interpretation

The story shows that "He" as a first person or **Personal Reference** which appear in sentence above, Means he referring to Alan it is also continued by **Anaphoric Reference**. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 191) state that Anaphoric reference is two sentences together constitute a text. In data above, it is clear that **he** in the next sentence refers back to (is Anaphoric) Alan.

Data 2.

Grammatical and lexical Cohesion

Second Paragraph

He pushed open this door, as he had been told to do, and found himself in a tiny room, which contained no furniture but a plain kitchen table, a rocking-chair, and an ordinary chair. On one of the dirty buff-colored walls were a couple of shelves, containing in all perhaps a dozen bottles and jars.

After arrive in tiny room, Alan became confuse because he looked around the scenery of that room with bad situation. There are old chair, table, and other old furniture. He see some of bottles and jars. He find shadow of person who sits in the rocking chair. He starts to close the shadow.

Data interpretation

Personal Reference: "*He*" is the personal reference that refers first person as *Alan Austen*. The data above also shows that, Alan use **Verbal substitution** of "Do". In Alan action, he tries to open the door to enter in tiny room. The verbal substitution of do happened when the word of pushed occur. So, do as a head and pushed as a modifier. There are two **additive conjunction** of word "and" in data above, additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another, in sentence above "and" is link condition of Alan when he outside of room and inside in tiny room. The **adversative Conjunction** of "but" occur when expresses a relation which is not additive but adversative. The **Collocation** occur when **the word of** *kitchen table, a rocking-chair, and an ordinary chair*" appear. The categorize of these things is represent about furniture or general class of things or both hyponyms are furniture.

Data 3

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

The conversation took place in the one of room in Peel Street. An old man asked Mr. Austin and give the appreciate when his customer came, as a buyer Mr. Austen asked him that it is true he sell the many potion. Austen feels anxious to find the potion. The old man reply him question and explain to him that he sells something that never do another seller.

Old Man : "Sit down, Mr. Austen, "I am glad to make your acquaintance."

Alan Austin : "Is it true,"that you have a certain mixture that has-er-quite extraordinary effects?"

Old Man : "My dear sir,, "my stock_in trade is not very large-I don't deal in laxatives and teething mixtures-*but such as* it is, it is varied. I think nothing I sell has effects which could be precisely described as ordinary."

Data Interpretation

The excerpt containing by Alan and old man above show that the **Personal Reference** of '' *I*' most occur happened between Alan and old man in this situation. The personal reference of I as speaker only with/without other person. In old man the **Comparative Reference** occur when he say *such*. The word of Such is refers to compare or identify between potion and another potion in this story. The comparative references happen when the class of adjective or adverb represents identity or similarity. So, '' such' 'is the part of adverb. There is **additive conjunction** of word ''and'' in data above, additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another, in sentence above, the old man use '*'and'*' to link the kinds of potion that he sells to Alan. According to Halliday and Hassan (1986: 250) The **adversative Conjunction** of ''but'' occur when expresses a relation which is not additive but adversative. The old man use word of 'But' because, is a complex one including components of emphasis which are absent from the elementary 'and'.

Data 4.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

The conversation took place in the room in Peel Street, In conversation above Alan wants to know what the kinds of love potion that him sell are. Finally, the old men give the example of bottles on the shelf and show it to Alan. He explains that his thing is unique because, the potion has no taste.

Alan Austin : "Well, the fact is....".

Old Man : "Here, for example, ", reaching for a bottle from the shelf. "Here is a liquid as colorless as water, almost tasteless, quite imperceptible in coffee, wine, or any other beverage. It is also quite imperceptible to any known method of autopsy."

Data Interpretation

In Alan's utterance "Well is show that he use **Continuatives Conjunction**, the function of well in Alan's utterance is to response the previous dialogue that happened in this story. Well serves to indicate that what follow is in fact a response to what has preceded. The old man replied Alan's questions with use ''Here''. As a writer explain before that **Demonstrative Reference** happened when the word of ''Here'' exist, the function of here in this sentence as an adverb or indicates of distance. Here means is not far or long of distance. The use of Here happened before the old man take the bottle from the shelf, here indicate that the bottles are long from him hands. The **Collocation** occur when **the word of** *'Coffee-wine'* appear. These subjects are representing about pair of series. Coffee and wine are has a semantic relation to one another (both are class of drinking).

Data 5.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Description of context situation

This story happened in a tiny room in Peel Street, when Alan feels horrified while he interprets that the old man sells the danger potion. He scary with his life and also imagine that is bad situation to buy that. But, the old man replied that this potion is no danger and if he wants to clean his life, he must be bought it. The old man thinks that Alan was trouble with his life so, he must be repairs his mind, his act and so on.

Alan Austin : "Do you mean it is a poison?

The Old Man : "Call it a glove-cleaner if you like,". "Maybe it will clean gloves. I have never tried. One might call it a life-cleaner. Lives need cleaning sometimes."

Data Interpretation

The conversations containing by old man that show the **Personal Reference** of I' occur in this situation. The personal reference of I as speaker only with/without other person. In Alan's utterance "Do is show that he use

Verbal Substitution, the function of Do in Alan's utterance is refers to interrogative action. Do serves to indicate that Alan give the question to old man. While the old man replied him, he use **Reiteration** with category repetition in words ''Glove-gloves, life-lives, cleaner-clean, cleaner-cleaning. The old man use 3 repetition words to indicate that all these instances have in common that one lexical item refer back to another.

Data 6.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

This story still in tiny room and the conversation happen between Alan and old man. In conversation above Alan did not want to but the love potion however, the old man was explained that the potion has many function especially for life. Although Alan did not want to buy it, the old man gives the price of one teaspoonful to Alan.

Alan Austin : "I want nothing of that sort,".

The Old Man : "Probably it is just as well,". "Do you know the price of this? For one teaspoonful, which is sufficient, I ask five thousand dollars. Never less. Not a penny less."

Data Interpretation

In Alan's utterance he use **Personal Reference** of ''I''. The word of I is use to emphasize Alan as speaker only with/without other person. In old man utterance's '' for one teaspoonful'' it indicated the usage of **Nominal Substitution**. The word of One is the type of nominal substitution that refers to cardinal number. This function of word one in sentence above as a numeratives, in other hand it maybe singular or plural but, in sentence above one is singular. The **Collocation** occur when **the word of** *'Thousand-dollars'* appear. These subjects are representing about pair of series. Thousand and dollars are has a semantic relation to one another (both are class of money).

Data 7.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Description of context situation

This story happen still in tiny room at the dark night at Peel Street, while the old man said the price of teaspoonful, Alan was shock and try to offer a price of potion. However the old man did not approve it. The old man said that this price is suitable. He explains to Alan that the price is not considerable if compared with quality. Every people did not aware about the best quality of potion and some of people willing to buy or leaving it.

Alan Austin : "I hope all your mixtures are not as *expensive*,".

The Old Man: "Oh dear, no," said the old man. "It would be no good charging that sort of price for a love potion, for example. Young people who need a love potion very seldom have five thousand dollars. Otherwise they would not need a love potion."

Data Interpretation

In Alan's utterance he use **Personal Reference** of "I". The word of I is use to emphasize Alan as speaker only with/without other person. From the data above, the writer found **Anaphora Reference** that refers to speech roles between (first and second person) and the other roles or third person "*they*", in this sentences only third person form typically refers to "*young people*" anaphorically to a preceding item in the text. T he use word of them as third person is indicating to the reader that Alan and old man speak about other people that not in situation while the discussion happened. Next, in old man utterance's he shows about the repetition. **Reiteration** is typically of repetition in sentence above, the old man repeat "Love-potion, love potion. The old man use 2 repetition words to indicate that all these instances have in common that one lexical item refer back to another.

Data 8.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

When Alan hear the explanation from old man, he was great to hear that, he interested potion that him sell. The old man as a seller tries to persuade his customer again through many tricks. The old man use something like analogy that makes Alan agrees to buy it. Alan Austin : "I am glad to hear that,".

The Old Man : "I look at it like. "Please a customer with one article, and he will come back when he needs another. Even if it is more costly. He will save up for it, if necessary."

Data Interpretation

The excerpt containing by Alan and old man above show that the **Personal Reference** of? *I*' most occur happened between Alan and old man in this situation. The personal reference of I as speaker only with/without other person. In old man utterance's '' one article'' is indicated the usage of **Nominal Substitution**. The word of One is the type of nominal substitution that refers to person. Here the old man explain that he have to give the best for his customer with one articles. So, one appear as a head without modifier. There is **additive conjunction** of word ''and'' in data above, According to Halliday and Hassan (1986: 244) additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another, in sentence above, the old man use '*'and*" to link the word customer and back .

Data 9.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

This story happened in the tiny room at Peel Street. Based on conversation above, Alan asked to old man the quality of his potion then old man explains that his potion has many function and permanent.

Alan Austin : "And these potions,". "They are not just-just-er-"

The Old Man : "Oh, no,". "Their effects are permanent, and extend far beyond the mere casual impulse. But they include it. Oh, yes they include it. Bountifully, insistently. Everlastingly.

Data Interpretation

From the data above, the writer found **Demonstrative Reference**: that occur in word 'these'', this word happened to indicate the distance of subject that was called by speaker. The word of these uses to describe a thing that closes with us. According to Halliday and Hassan (1986: 250) the **adversative Conjunction** of 'but'' occur when expresses a relation which is not additive but adversative. The old man use word of 'But' because, is a complex one including components of emphasis which are absent from the elementary 'and'. Means that the use word of but is to link one phrase with another phrase. The **Collocation** occur when **the word of** Bountifully, insistently. Everlastingly appear. These categorize of things is represent about pair of word.

Data 10.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

When the old man explain more about the function of potion in his room's, Alan was aware and want to buy it. The old man give the step how do mix the love potion with some of drinking. He said that this potion has no taste in kinds of drinking. So, he can do it itself without help by other people, Even his girlfriend will be loving him forever.

Alan Austin : "I do,.

The old man : "For indifference,", they substitute devotion. For scorn, adoration. Give one tiny measure of this to the young lady-its flavour is imperceptible in orange juice, soup, or cocktails-and however gay and giddy she is, she will change altogether. She will want nothing but solitude and you."

Data Interpretation

In Old Man's utterance he use **additive conjunction** of word ''and'' in data above, additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another, in sentence above '*'and*" is link condition of Old Man when he compare the function of his potion and Diana's attitude. **Reiteration** that appear in above is typically of synonyms, the old man uses Synonym appear in words ''Scorn-adoration''. The **Collocation** occur when the word of ''Juice-cocktail'' happened. These categorize of things is represent about general class of things (both hyponyms of ''Drink).

Data 11.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

The story happened in old man rooms, Alan start to talks about Diana to old man. Alan shows the character of his girlfriend to old man. She is beauty, like party and so on. He is not believed that love potion can make her changes but, the old man convince him. The old man said that she can change faster. She will be loved you and she be a scary while the other pretty woman meet you. She can give you all everything that you want.

Alan Austin : "I can hardly believe it,". "She is so fond of parties."

The Old Man: "She will not like them any more,". "She will be afraid of the pretty girls you may meet."

Data Interpretation

In Alan's utterance he use **Personal Reference** of 'She''. The word of she is use to emphasize the third person. From the data above, the writer found **Exophora Reference** that refers to speech roles between (first and second person) and the other roles or third person '*she*", in this refers to '*pretty girls*'' the exophoric happened when the interpretation lies outside of the text. The use word of her as third person is indicating to the reader that Alan and old man speak about other people that not in situation while the discussion happened. Next, in Alan utterance's he uses **Comparative Reference** of so that indicate her girlfriend like much party than other. The function of comparative reference is to adverb to get the meaning of speaker.

Finally, in Alan and old man utterance's he shows about the **Reiteration** typically repetition of She. The usages of repetition words to indicate that all these

instances have in common that one lexical item refer back to another. The repetition of she means to make the topic more significant or clear because, this story happened when Alan want to buy a love potion to get her love. So, they use repetition of 'she' to make the reader focuses on his problems.

Data 12.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

This story containing by the old man explain about the condition while Alan arrive at home. Diana will be the best for him and she will be sad when know that Alan leaving her. Alan was excited when he hear that.

Alan Austin : "Wonderful!" cried Alan.

The Old Man : "She will want to know all you do," said the old man. "All that has happened to you during the day. Every word of it. She will want to know what you are thinking about, why you smile suddenly, why your are looking sad."

Data Interpretation

In the Old Man utterance he use **Personal Reference** of "She". The word of she is use to emphasize the third person in this data. In old man's utterance he use **Personal Reference** of "She". He also use **Exophora Reference** that refers to speech roles between (first and second person) and the other roles or third person she. In she refers to "Diana" the exophoric happened when the interpretation lies outside of the text. The use word of her as third person is indicating to the reader that Alan and old man speak about other people that not in situation while the discussion happened. The old man's also use antonyms in his excerpt. Antonyms is the typically of **Collocation**, the use of collocation occur in word smile-sad in data above.

Data 13.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

This story represent about the old man who give an advice to Alan so that he must be carefully if there are many problems happened in his life. There are many woman want to be his wife or his girlfriends but, Alan must be known that anything his act or situation, Dianna still love him and will forgive him. Then, Alan emphasize that he will never do it.

The Old Man : "You will not have to use your imagination," said the old man. "And, by the way, since there are always sirens, if by any chance you should, later on, slip a little, you need not worry. She will forgive you, in the end. She will be terribly hurt, of course, but she will forgive you-in the end."

Alan Austen : "That will not happen,".

Data Interpretation

Based on data above, In the Old Man utterance he use **Personal Reference** of "She". The word of she is use to emphasize the third person in this data. The **Anaphora reference** happened in this data above, to indicating person.

According to Halliday and Hassan (1981: 48) Anaphora Reference occur when the speech roles (first and second person) and the other roles or third person. But, only third person or ''She'', in this sentences typically refers anaphorically to a preceding item in the text. In sentence above she if refers to Dianna. In Old Man's utterance he also uses **additive conjunction** of word ''and'' in data above, additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another, in sentence above '*'and*" is link condition of Old Man when he asked and advice Alan about Dianna. According to Halliday and Hassan (1986: 250) the **adversative Conjunction** of ''but'' occur when expresses a relation which is not additive but adversative. The old man use word of 'But' because, is a complex one including components of emphasis which are absent from the elementary 'and'. Means that the use word of but is to link one phrase with another phrase. In data above 'but' uses to explain about cause and result. The last is Of course that typically of **Continuatives Conjunction**, the old man use this word to likely or reject something.

Data 14.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

The story still happened in Old Man rooms at Peel Street, the conversation continuing by the old man who said to Alan that he does not worry if Dianna leaves him. If he get the love potion, his imagination will be came. Alan reply the old man and ask how the price it, but the old man said that if some of people must

be save up for it.

- The Old Man : "Of course not," said the old man. "But, if it did, you need not worry. She would never divorce you. Oh, no! And, of course, she will never give you the least, the very least, grounds for-uneasiness."
- Alan Austin : "And how much," said Alan, "is this wonderful mixture?"
- The Old Man ; "It is not as dear," said the old man, "as the glove-cleaner, or lifecleaner, as I sometimes call it. No. That is five thousand dollars, never a penny less. One has to be older than you are, to indulge in that sort of thing. One has to save up for it."

Data Interpretation

In the Old Man utterance he use **Personal Reference** of "She". The word of she is use to emphasize the third person in this data. The **adversative Conjunction** of "but" occur to explain about cause and result. "Of course" typically of **Continuatives Conjunction** that happened in this data, the old man use this word to likely or reject something. Next, in old man utterance's he shows about the **Reiteration** typically repetition of She-she, least-least, cleaner-cleaner. The usages of 3 words of repetition are to indicate that all these instances have in common that one lexical item refer back to another. The **Collocation** occur when **the word of** *'Thousand-dollars'* appear. These subjects are representing about pair of series. Thousand and dollars are has a semantic relation to one another (both are class of money).

Data 15.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

The situation of this story still in tiny rooms, Alan wants to know where the love potion is now. He wants to get this and go home. Then the old men taking out from his kitchen table and give to him.

Alan Austin : "But the love potion?".

The Old Man: "Oh, that," opening the drawer in the kitchen table, and taking out a tiny, rather dirty-looking phial. "That is just a dollar."

Data Interpretation

According to McCarthy (1990: 46) Adversative Conjunction used just not to link used not just to link individual utterances within turns, but often at the beginning of turns, linking one speaker's turn with another speaker's, or linking back to an earlier turn of the current speaker, or else marking a shift in topic or sub-topic. The adversative conjunction find in Alan's utterance of first word of but. These conversations continue by Alan's utterance, he uses But which is typically of **Continuatives Conjunction**, he use word of but to make him sure that the old man still have a love potion. Then, the old man taking out his potion and give to Alan.

Data 16.

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion

Context of Situation

The last of story represent that Alan gives so many thanks to the Old Man, because he was tell him many function of his things that was he sell to Alan. Alan feels so great and happy when he out from the old man room's. Before that, the old man said to Alan that he was really happy to help him and he hopes that Alan will come back to his shop or his room. Alan promise that he will came back again.

- Alan Austin : "I can't tell you how grateful I am," said Alan, watching him fill it.
- **The Old Man** : "I like to oblige," said the old man. "Then customers come back, later in life, when they are better off, and want more expensive things. Here you are. You will find it very effective."

Data Interpretation

In Alan's and the Old Man utterance they use **Personal Reference** of ''I''. The word of I is use to emphasize Alan and the Old Man as speaker only with/without other person. In Old Man's utterance he use **additive conjunction** of word 'and'' in data above, additive conjunction of (and) happened to link one sentence or word to another. The last section **Demonstrative Reference**: *'Here''* appear in data above, here means is adverb or indicates of distance. Here in sentence above represent about the fast function of love potion by old man.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings, the most occurrences of Cohesion devices is Grammatical Cohesion, and the least occurrence is Lexical Cohesion. Reference as the most common occurrence of Grammatical Cohesive Devices has hold important role in making the short and incomplete sentences become attractive and clear to be understood. For instance, the occurrence of Personal Reference can also make the short story in the Casher understandable the text though the item referred is not in the text.

Cohesion is a topic that has been researched by many researchers before. The benefit and the difference of this study does not only focus in Lexical Cohesion but also in Grammatical Cohesion.

The writer found seventy six (69) grammatical cohesive devices, which are classified into four main cohesive devices (table 1): Reference with percentage (49%), (table 2) Substitutions (4%), (table 3) Ellipsis (0%), and (table 4) Conjunction (16%). The writer also found (38) lexical cohesion devices, which are classified into two main cohesive devices (table 5) Reiteration with (13%), then the last in (table 6) Collocation (25%). Each of these six main cohesive devices is divided into several table or sub-devices, which is explained and also

shows in this chapter. All kinds of percentage and frequency of sub devices of Grammatical and Lexical will be describe also in (table 1.1 and 1.2).

| No. | Cohesive Devices | Cohesive | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Items | | |
| | | items | | |
| | | | | |
| 01 | Exhopora | | 2 | 2% |
| | | | | |
| 02 | Endbanans/Ananhana | | 2 | 20/ |
| 02 | Endhopora/Anaphora | | 3 | 3% |
| | | | | |
| 03 | Endhopora/Cathapora | | - | - |
| | | | | |
| 04 | Personal | I ha sha | 40 | 40 % |
| 04 | reisonai | I, he , she, | 40 | 40 /0 |
| | | her, they | | |
| | | , , | | |
| | | | | ••• |
| 05 | Demonstrative | Here | 2 | 2% |
| | | | | |
| 06 | Comparative | So, Such | 2 | 2% |
| | 1 | , | | |
| | | | | 400/ |
| | | Total | 49 | 49% |
| | | | | |

Table 1: Grammatical Cohesive Devices of Reference

In the short story entitle 'The Casher', the writer found 2 Exhopora Reference, 3 Anaphora Reference, 40 personal references, 2 demonstrative reference and 2 comparative reference used. There are 5 items of personal reference used in 6 forms of cohesive ties. Those items are I, he, she, her, and they. The personal reference I is focused on the first person that describe to Alan himself. The personal reference also used to an old man while discussion.

The personal reference *He* focuses on the third person or male continue for *She* and *Her* refers to the reader of the woman in this story. Next is personal reference *They* refers to love potion (things).

| No. | Cohesive devices | Cohesive Items | frequency | percentage |
|-----|------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Nominal | One | 2 | 2% |
| 02 | Verbal | Do | 2 | 2% |
| 03 | Clausal | | - | -% |
| | | Total | 4 | 4% |

Table 2: Grammatical Cohesive Devices of Substitution

The writer found 2 nominal substitution, 2 Verbal substitution and 0 Clausal substitution used in the casher.

The nominal substitution "One" refers to the reader about thing, person and cardinal number. The verbal substitutions "*Do*" refers to interrogative verbal such as" "*Do you mean it is a poison*? " the word Do is interrogative verbal because, the form of do is the finite verbal operator.

Table 3: Grammatical Cohesive Devices of Ellipsis

| No. | Cohesive devices | Cohesive Items | frequency | percentage |
|-----|------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Nominal | - | - | 0% |
| 02 | Verbal | - | - | 0% |
| 03 | Clausal | | - | 0% |
| | | Total | - | 0% |

In the Casher, the writer found 0 nominal ellipsis, 0 verbal ellipsis and 0 Clausal Ellipsis.

| No. | Cohesive devices | Cohesive Items | frequency | Percentage |
|-----|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Additive | And | 7 | 7% |
| 02 | Adversative | Only, But | 5 | 5% |
| 03 | Continuatives | Well, Of Course, | 4 | 4% |
| 04 | Temporal | - | - | - |
| | | Total | 16 | 16% |

Table 4: Grammatical Cohesive Devices of Conjunction

In the Casher, the writer found 7 additive conjunctions, 5 adversative conjunctions and 4 continuatives conjunction used. The additive conjunction *and* are found in the first, second, five, and nineteen paragraphs. Then, for adversative

conjunction *only* is found in 28 paragraphs continued by *but* in 5, 19, 21 and 37 paragraphs.

| No. | Cohesive devices | Cohesive Items | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Repetition | Chair-chair, Sat- | 6 | 6% |
| | | sit, Love potion- | | |
| | | love potion, | | |
| | | Cleaner-cleaner, | | |
| | | F <mark>orgive</mark> -forgive, | | |
| | | Least-least | | |
| 02 | Synonyms | Sort-appearance, | 2 | 2% |
| | | Fervently-abroad | | |
| 03 | Near Synonyms | | 3 | 3% |
| 04 | Superordinate | | 2 | 2% |
| | | Total | 13 | 13% |

Table 5: Lexical Cohesive Devices of Reiteration

The writer found 6 word of Repetition, 2 Synonyms, 3 Near Synonyms, and 2 Superordinate.

Repetition

- A racking <u>chair</u> and an ordinary <u>chair</u>.
- An old man <u>sat</u> in the rocking-chair, reading a newspaper. Alan, without a word, handed him the card he had been given. "<u>sit</u> down, Mr. Austen,"
- How carefully <u>she will look after you! She will never allow you to</u> be tired.
- She will <u>forgive</u> you, in the end. She will be terribly hurt, of course, but she will <u>forgive</u> you.
- <u>She</u> would never divorce you. Oh, no! And, of course, <u>she</u> herself will never give you the <u>least</u>, the very <u>least</u>.
- 1. Synonym
 - I want nothing of that <u>sort</u>. Probably it is <u>appearance</u> just as well
 - I am <u>glad</u> to hear that, he is <u>sad</u> because didn't loss his pistols.
 - That will not happen, said Alan <u>fervently</u>. He is lazy to <u>abroad</u> it.
- 2. Near-synonym
 - Young people who need a love potion very seldom have five thousand dollars. Otherwise they would need a love potion.
 - You need not worry. She would be patient with you.
 - As the glove-cleaner, or life-cleaner.
- 3. Super ordinate.
 - She will forgive you, in the end. She will be terribly hurt, of course, but she will forgive you in the end.
 - Good-by- see you next time.

| No. | Cohesive devices | Cohesive Items | frequency | Percentage |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Antonyms | Indifference- | 12 | 12% |
| | | devotion, scorn – | | |
| | | adoration, | | |
| | | Glad- <mark>sa</mark> d, | | |
| | | D <mark>ark-ag</mark> leam, | | |
| | | Expensive-cheap, | | |
| | | Tired-healthy, | | |
| | | Glad-sad, | | |
| | | Interesting-ugly, | | |
| | | Afraid-brave, | | |
| | | Here-there, | | |
| | | Oblige-helping, | | |
| 02 | Pair of series or pair | Bountifully, | 3 | 3% |
| | of words | insistently. | | |
| | | Everlastingly. | | |

Table 6: Lexical Cohesive Devices of Collocation

| | | Five-Thousand, Dollar-cents. | | |
|----|---------------|--|----|-----|
| 03 | Co-hyponyms | Table, a rocking- chair, and an ordinary chair. | 2 | 1% |
| 04 | Part to Part | Confidential- hidden | 1 | 1% |
| 05 | Complementary | Interesting- miracle, Pretty girls-handsome boys, Man-woman. | 3 | 3% |
| 06 | Converse | Wonderful-right, Watching-look, Older-young, | 3 | 3% |
| 07 | Proximity | Dear-beloved | 1 | 1% |
| | | Total | 25 | 25% |

In the casher, the writer found 12 antonyms, , 3 pair of series or pair of words, 3 co-hyponyms, 1 part to part , 3 complementary , 4 converses and 1 proximity used. The antonyms collocation found in 23 paragraphs '' For *indifference*," said the old man, they substitute *devotion*. For *scorn*, *adoration*. ...(p.23). Continued by pair of words ''Oh, yes they include it. *Bountifully*, *insistently*. *Everlastingly*.... (p. 19)". Then, for co-hyponyms'' a plain kitchen *table*, a rocking-*chair*, and an ordinary *chair*..(*p*.2).

| | | | Percentage |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| | Classification | | |
| 1 | Reference | 49 | 49% |
| 2 | Substitution | 4 | 4% |
| 3 | Ellipsis | - | - |
| 4 | Conjunction | 16 | 16% |
| | Total | 69 | 69% |
| 3 | 2 | 2 Substitution 3 Ellipsis 4 Conjunction | 2 Substitution 4 3 Ellipsis - 4 Conjunction 16 |

Table 1.1 Grammatical Cohesive Devices

From the table above, it shows that the most occurrence of grammatical cohesion device is Reference with 49%. The second rank placed by Conjunction with 16 %, followed by Substitution with 4%. The last and the less of occurrence is Ellipsis with 0 %.

| Tab | le1.2: | Lexical | Col | hesive | Devices |
|-----|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|
| | | | | | |

| No. | Lexical | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Classification | | |

| 1 | Reiteration | 13 | 13% |
|---|-------------|----|-----|
| 2 | Collocation | 25 | 25% |
| | Total | 38 | 38% |

From the table above, it shows that the most occurrence of lexical cohesion device is Collocation with 25%. The second rank placed or the less is Reiteration with 13%.

