

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

A sentence will be acceptable if it is grammatical and coherent. While, a sentence is coherent if its parts relate to one another. So, making good sentences needs the use of cohesive devices. In other words, the elements of a sentence should be in cohesion.

Cohesion, however, may be expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary. Cohesion refers to grammatical and lexical ties. In connection with cohesion, Baker says that:

“Cohesion is the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text. These relations or ties organize and to some extent create a text, for instance by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions by reference to other words and expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs. Cohesion is a surface relation; it connects together the actual words or expressions that we can see or hear” (1985:48).

The opinion reveals that cohesion is the network in surface relation that connects together the actual words or expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs. It may be lexical, grammatical, and other relations. Moreover, Halliday and Hassan assert that:

“The continuity that is provided by cohesion consists, in the most general terms, in expressing at each stage in the discourse the opinion of contact with what has gone before. It is the continuity provided by cohesion that enables the reader or listener to supply all the missing pieces, all the components of the pictures which are not present in the text but are necessary to its interpretation” (1980:1).

In fact, the ties or links between the parts of a text may be realized through the use of various cohesive devices.

The following may clarify the discussion intended:

(1). Bendrix : "But why *the boy*, sir?"

Parkis : "I'll say *he's* feeling ill".

(2). Parkis : "I hope you feel satisfied sir."

Bendrix : "Quite satisfied."

(3). Henry : "Are you going to do it?"

Bendrix : "I suppose *so*."

(4). I came by bus *and* the traffic was bad. (Greene, 1987: 30-166)

In the example numbered (1), the word *he* refers to *the boy*. In other words, both *he* and *the boy* are of the same referent. They are the third person singular with male sex. The relation between the two is classified as reference, that is, personal reference. Next, in the example numbered (2) there are some items omitted from the text, namely *I* and *feel*. *Quite satisfied* here is the direct response of Mr. Bendrix. Actually it represents the complete sentence *I feel quite satisfied*. Therefore, the relation between the first sentence and *quite satisfied* is said to be ellipsis. Further, the word *so* in the example numbered (3) substitutes for *I am going to do it*. Since it substitutes for something else in the text, the relation between *so* and the preceding sentence is substitution, as supported by Brown and Yule (1983: 201) saying that substitution is the replacement of an expression that is obvious from the context by another element in a text. Finally, the sentence *I came by bus and the traffic was bad* in the example numbered (4)

is composed of the independent clause *I came by bus* and the independent clause *the traffic was bad*. The two independent clauses here are joined by coordinating conjunction *and*. Hence, the relation between the two independent clauses belongs to conjunction. The function of the conjunction *and* is merely to link the two clauses.

The phenomenon above stimulates the researcher to conduct a research on the use of grammatical cohesive devices in English sentences in terms of their types and their realizations.

## **1.2 The Reasons of Choosing the Topic**

The analysis of the use of grammatical cohesive devices in Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair* is chosen as the topic of this research because this topic is very interesting to discuss. Besides, the learners of English often face some difficulties in comprehending the use of grammatical cohesive devices due to the fact that grammatical cohesive devices bear complicated problems, such as their types and their realizations in English sentences. Hence, this study is considered relevant to discuss in order to find some solutions on the problems.

## **1.3 The Statement of the Problem**

Concerning the topic of the study, the researcher formulates two problems to discuss, namely:

1. What are the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair*?



2. How are those cohesive devices realized in the novel?

#### **1.4 The Objective of the Study**

In line with the problems as stated above, this research aims to answer the two questions:

1. To search the types of grammatical cohesive devices used in Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair*.
2. To describe the ways of realizing those grammatical cohesive devices used in the novel.

#### **1.5 The Scope of the Study**

It is important to limit the scope of the problems in this study in order to get detailed information about the topic of the discussion, that is, cohesive devices. Cohesive devices may be grammatical and lexical in nature. This research focuses on grammatical cohesive devices only. Grammatical cohesive devices here include reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. They are discussed in terms of their types and their ways of realization.

#### **1.6 The Significance of the Study**

Generally, it is hoped that this research may give benefit for the readers, especially the English students of Widya Mandala University. Practically, this research may encourage them to study the use of grammatical cohesive devices in order that they can enrich their ability on discourse analysis; hence, they may

enhance their English competence. Theoretically, the result of this research can stimulate other researchers to do further researches on the same topic seen from different viewpoints. Specifically, it is beneficial for those who are not familiar to such grammatical cohesive devices, so that they will have a good understanding about them.

### **1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms**

In order to make the topic of the discussion more fully understandable, the meanings of some key terms are presented as the following:

1. Syntax is a basic branch of linguistic study concerned with the interrelationships of words (Stevens and Kegel, 1966: 189).
2. Cohesion is a surface relation; it connects together the actual words or expressions that we can see or hear. It is part of system of a language (Baker, 1985:48).
3. Cohesive devices are tools, means, or words used in sentences as the link between one part and other parts of sentences in the texts (McCarthy, in Haryono, 2005: 6).
4. Text is the formal properties of a piece of language. A text is regarded as an exemplification of the operation of the linguistic code at an intra-sentential level (Nourmuhammadi, 1988: 2).
5. Context is the text surrounding particular construction. The context of a clause or sentence is the text in which it is placed. The context of a word/ phrase may be the clause in which it occurs, or the following and preceding

clauses. The term is also used about the situation in which an utterance occurs, or in which a text is written ('context of situation') (Connor, 199: 1).

6. *The End of the Affair* is the most popular novel and one of the masterpieces of Graham Greene. It was published in 1987 by Penguin Books Ltd.