CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

As human being, people need a way to deliver message or idea to other people by communication. Language is one of the important things in communication, it can be functioned as a means of communication. By using language, people can make a relationship with other people in their life. It is supported by Peter Trudgill's argument that "Language is not simply a means of communicating information about the weather or any other subject. It is also very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people" (1984: 13).

The quotation above implies that language has a function as a means of making relationship among people. In fact, language can be learned by human being because they have ability to produce and to do it. Besides, language can not only be functioned as a means of communication, but also as imaginative language. Sumarlam states that language has function as system maker, idea or imaginative story. Imaginative function usually tells about stories and tales, reads a joke or writes short stories, novel, etc (2003: 3). From the quotation above, it proves that people are free to express their senses through the creating of literary works, such as short story, novel, and others by using the language.

In addition, language is not only can be learned from literature matter but also from linguistics matter. In this case, language has relationship with linguistics

because linguistics is a science of language. Linguistics is divided into phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantic and syntax, and the problem of this thesis deals with syntax.

In relation to syntax, this study discusses about Discourse Analysis. In this case, Discourse Analysis is the study of how people use language well. Brown and Yule state that the analysis of a discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use (1983: 1). So, it is very important to learn how language is used correctly. Then, Michael Mc Carthy in Sumarlam adds that:

> Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Discourse analysis in use is written texts of all kinds and spoken data: from conversation to highly institutionalize forms of talk. In short, discourse analysis covers the study of spoken and written interaction (2003: 13).

The quotations above emphasize that discourse analysis is the relationship between language and context in use, either in written or in spoken data and texts.

Written texts are different from spoken interaction. To compile a written text, a writer has to think more on what to say and how to say it in written form. A writer should compose a well-formed text so that the readers will understand about the writer's writing easily. A text is considered to be a well-formed when the clauses and sentences within the text link one to another. In other words, a text must have textures. "Texture is shown by relations of meaning which exist within a text. The study of relation of meaning which exists within a text, is called cohesion" (Halliday& Hasan, 1976: 4). Then, cohesion is very important to learn in order to know deeper about the relation of meaning which exist within a text.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) also state that cohesion is divided into two parts, they are, *grammatical cohesion* and *lexical cohesion*. Grammatical cohesion consists of *reference, substitution, ellipsis,* and *conjunction*; while, the lexical cohesion contains *reiteration* and *collocation*.

Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical feature are attached together across sentence boundaries. In this case, people can analyze sentence in a discourse through the grammar. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 8) state that there is a sense in which the sentence is significant unit for cohesion precisely because it is the highest unit of grammatical structure. Grammatical cohesion is very important to study because it tends to determine the way in which cohesion is expressed.

Then, *An Analysis on the Use of Grammatical Cohesion in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist* is chosen as the title of the discussion in this study because the topic appears as a great problem for learners of English to comprehend. Besides, the study on the topic is considered relevant in order to get the alternative solution on these problems.

This study focuses on the cohesiveness of written discourse, especially on the use of grammatical cohesion in a discourse. The writer chooses grammatical cohesion as the topic of this study because this topic has some materials that are very important to learn, such as the types and the function of Grammatical Cohesion. Besides, the writer wants to know deeper about grammatical cohesion and the kinds of it.

In this case, the writer is interested in doing research on the Charles Dickens' novel entitled *Oliver Twist* for two reasons. First, *Oliver Twist* is read by

great number of people, so it makes *Oliver Twist* become one of the famous novels which is written by Charles Dickens. Second, the cohesion sentences which consist of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion is stated in this novel. So, all of sentences that is related to grammatical cohesion will be discussed here and are taken from Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. Hopefully, this study will come as a reference to reduce such problem faced by the learner of English.

1.2 The Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to find out possible answer to the following questions:

1. What are the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*?

2. What are the functions of grammatical cohesion used in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems, this study tries to answer the two questions which is stated above, namely:

1. To mention and explain the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.

2. To identify the functions of the grammatical cohesion used in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.

1.4 The Scope of the Problem

It is necessary to limit the scope of the problem in this study in order to get a detailed understanding about the discussion of the topic. There are many subjects that can be discussed in syntax especially cohesive relation such as grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. But in this study, the writer focuses the problem only on the grammatical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical feature are attached together across sentence boundaries, that consists of *reference, substitution, ellipsis,* and *conjunction.*

1.5 The Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give a significant contribution to the study of linguistics, especially the use of grammatical cohesion in a discourse. This study is hoped that it can help the readers in understanding discourse analysis as an interdisciplinary study. It makes the readers possible to study literary works from linguistics view or as a bridge between linguistics and literature.

Hopefully, this study will come as a reference to reduce such problem faced by the writer of this study .Then, this study is expected to give good contribution to the writer herself in understanding and solving the problem about grammatical cohesion. Then, it will be useful for students of English Department of Widya Mandala University Madiun, particularly, to develop further research of the same subject matter and to help the other researchers to solve their problem in the same research.

1.6 The Meaning of Key Terms

To make the discussion of this study more comprehensively understandable, some key terms together with their meanings are presented below:

1. **Discourse Analysis** is an analysis of the usage language as can be seen in the form of social practice. Discourse analysis analyzes how texts work within social cultural practice. Such analysis requires attention to the textual form, structure, and organization at all levels: phonological, grammatical, lexical (vocabulary) and higher levels of textual organization in term of exchange systems (the distribution of speaking turns), structures of argumentation, and generic (activity type) structure (Norman Fairclough, 1995: 7)

2. **Cohesion** refers to the range of the possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 10).

3. **Grammatical Cohesion** is the way that grammatical feature are attached together across sentence boundaries (Carter, 1997:188).

4. **Oliver Twist** is a novel written by Charles Dickens. It is published in 1962 by Longman Group Ltd.