

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Discourse Analysis is the study of how people use language well. In other words, discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and a context in which it is used. In this case, a good discourse is a discourse that has a cohesiveness text. So, it can be understood well by the readers. The study, entitled *An Analysis on the Use of Grammatical Cohesion in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist* has purposes to solve the problems of the study. They are the kinds and the functions of grammatical cohesion used in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.

This study applied two techniques to analyze the data, they are referential equivalent and the theory of Tagmemics. Reference equivalent is applied in this study to determine the kind of grammatical cohesion. While, theory of Tagmemics is used to determine the function of grammatical cohesion.

The analysis of discourse in this study results 70 items of grammatical cohesion which is applied in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. Grammatical cohesion is classified into four kinds; they are *reference*, *substitution*, *ellipsis*, and *conjunction*. Whereas, the reference cohesion consists of 16 items, substitution consists of 8 items, ellipsis consists of 4 items, and conjunction consists of 14 items. Besides, the analysis in this study also results the function of grammatical cohesion, they are as *subject*, *predicate*, *complement*, and *modifier*. The grammatical cohesion functioning as *subject* is reference; as *predicate* is

substitution; as *complement* are reference, substitution, and ellipsis; and as *modifier* are reference and substitution.

The result of discourse analysis in this study indicates that Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* has all types of grammatical cohesion and each type has each function. So, the existence of grammatical cohesion themselves can build the Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* to be more interesting and cohesive discourse.

Therefore, *Oliver Twist* that is written by Charles Dickens, uses reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Those grammatical cohesions also function as subject, predicate, object, complement, and modifier.

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