

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

By language, human being can deliver, express, and show their messages, ideas and wishes to others. As Ramelan (1991: 8) says that language can help man to express his ideas and wishes to other such as when he needs some helps, so that close relationship among member of the group can be carried out. At this time to communicate the ideas has many ways. As a process, communication has synonyms such as expressing feelings, conversing, speaking, corresponding, writing, listening, and exchanging. It is funny how we know so much about communication, but we rarely give it a second thought.

Wilson and Sperber (1995: 173) state that language and communication are often seen like two sides of a single coin that cannot be separated each other. Communication is referred as a process in which information is exchanged between individual through a common system of symbol and sign or behaviour. People communicate to satisfy needs in both their work and not-work lives. People want to be heard, to be appreciated and to be wanted; they also want to accomplish task and to achieve goals. Obviously, then the major purpose of communication is to help people feel good about themselves and about their friends, group and organization.

Communication can be seen as processes of the transmission of information governed by three levels of semiotic rules: Syntactic, Pragmatic, and Semantics.

Therefore, communication is a kind of social interaction where at least two interacting agents share a common set of sign and a common set of semiotic rules (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communicate>). Communication development is the developments of processes enabling person to understand what other says (or signs or writes) and speaks, translate sounds and symbol into meaning and learn the syntax of language. Language in a text has systematization; it shows an order, composition, and unity of all its material.

Short story is one kind of text; it is a form of short fictional narrative prose. Short story tends to be more concise and to the point than the longer work of fiction, such as novellas or novels and to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story will focus on only one incident, has single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short period of time ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short\\_story](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_story)). The short story "The Canterville Ghost" contains all criteria above.

A short story is an enjoyable reading material. To understand it, knowing the unified form of a text is important. This is used so that the reader will be able to comprehend the meaning of a text easily. *The Canterville Ghost* provides the readers a story which is funny, and contains a unified form and meaning relation among the sentences and utterances. Language comprehension is an interactive process consisting of background knowledge, cognitive task, and conceptual abilities. These three factors contribute most to an individual's comprehension.

Cohesion (lexical or referential), being a text feature, is decisive with regard to an individual's comprehension of a passage, particularly to non-natives.

Cohesiveness in a text will help the reader to understand the whole topic of a short story. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning (Halliday and Hasan, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion\\_linguistics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion_linguistics)). The function of cohesion is to relate one part of a text to another part of the same text. Consequently, it lends continuity to the text. By providing this kind of text continuity, cohesion enables the reader or listener to supply all components of the picture to its interpretation (Parvaz and Nodoushan, <http://www3.telus.net/linguisticsissues/textcohesion>)

Finding the cohesiveness of a text is an interesting thing, because it will force the researcher to find the cohesive devices which are involved in a text and then connect them to find whether a text has cohesiveness or not, if it does, then the researcher could find the process of cohesive device relate to the meaning of text in the short story. Interested in this subject, the researcher has a motivation to make an analysis about cohesion that occurs in a text, so this research has a title "Cohesion in Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*".

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problems of this research can be stated as follows:

1. What kinds of grammatical cohesive devices are involved in the Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*?
2. How do the grammatical cohesive devices relate to the meaning of text in the Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*?

### 1.3 Scope of the Study

This analysis focuses on the discussion of grammatical cohesion that occurs in the Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*.

### 1.4 Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems, the objective of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of grammatical cohesive devices involved in the Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*.
2. To explain the relations of grammatical cohesive devices to the meaning of text in the Oscar Wilde's short story *The Canterville Ghost*.

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the result of this research can be:

1. A contribution for the researcher, to get knowledge about cohesion, cohesive devices, and their relation in a text.
2. A contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University, particularly as reference for English department students.
3. Contribution for the next researchers who are interested in this subject and have strong commitment to do further research.
4. A contribution to everybody who reads this thesis. It is expected that by reading this thesis, he/she will be conscious in comprehending the meaning of each sentence which is connected with the story.

## **1.6 Thesis Organization**

This thesis consists of five chapters as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature discusses the preview of related literature, such as text, text type, standard criteria of text, sentence and utterance, discourse analysis, semantics, cohesion and cohesive devices.

Chapter III: Research Method consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis reveals the result of the research and the explanation as well.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion consists of the conclusion of the research and suggestion for the process of the research.