

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

The term *Language* is not peculiar thing because language belongs to the main tool that is used by many people to communicate each other. They use language in communication especially to deliver their meaning and feeling. Hall (1968: 158) declares that language is “the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols”. It can be seen that language is the important element in people’s interaction. Certainly, there are two ways to deliver it: spoken language and written language. Gerot and Wignell (1994:161) state that “spoken and written language are both complex but in different ways”.

Spoken language tends to be full of repetitions, incomplete sentences, corrections and interruptions. It is more expressive than written language. It is mostly supported by body language, gesture and intonation to convey the comprehension briefly. However, it is limited by the time and place. The people use spoken language as a verbal language in their daily life for direct communication. It consists of two elements, they are sound and vibration that can produce some meanings. They are called as speech sound.

Written language tends to be more complex and intricate than spoken with longer sentences and many subordinate clauses. It is different from spoken language because written language is not limited by the time and place. Therefore, it is also called as unlimited communication. Written language needs the existence of pattern or structure correctly to make easier understanding. So either the writer or the user of written language should take focus on the writing aspects such as structure of grammar, capitulation and punctuation, tenses, behavior, socio cultural, etc. From all those aspects, the writer should pay attention of it especially in some formal writings.

In written language itself, there is one kind which is very useful to deliver knowledge, that is, using of text or in study of linguistic is known as discourse. Text belongs to any passage, spoken or written that forms a unified whole and best regarded as a semantic unit. A text has "linguistic features" which can be identified as contributing to its total unity and giving it texture" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 2). Besides that, all of texts have texture which can distinguish whether this is a text or not. If there is a part in English contains more than one sentence could be perceived as a text. If a text contains an item which is referred again after a previously item and it is related to another element, it could be considered a tie. The sentences or utterances without having semantic ties would be seen to lack of relationship to each other or could not be assumed as a text. In applying a semantic tie between one sentence and another sentence, it can produce cohesion. It creates interdependence within text itself.

Cohesion belongs to the linguistic features which can help to make a sequence of sentence in a text. In the cohesion concept, it refers to the semantic one. Therefore, in semantic relation, cohesion could be expressed through the structural organization of language. It is also realized through the system of lexicogrammar. Richard (1985:45) states that cohesion has role as "the grammatical and or lexical relationship between the different elements of a text. This may be the relationship between different parts of a sentence". So, cohesion can be expressed through two parts, by the grammar and the vocabulary. They are referred to grammatical cohesion and to lexical cohesion. In this occasion, the researcher uses cohesion in order to help the readers in understanding the meaning of sentence form in this study.

On the other hand, discourse is not as far as different from a text. In a discourse level, between one sentence and another sentence are always related each other. It means that many sentences in a discourse need the help in order to achieve good unity. Therefore, in this case can be helped by using the patterns of cohesive devices. It shows the logical relationships between the various parts of an essay as well as between sentences and paragraphs. It will help to carry

over a thought from one sentence to another, from one idea to another idea or from one paragraph to another with words or phrases, so that there are no abrupt jumps or breaks between ideas. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), “cohesive devices are divided into two aspects, they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion has two aspects, they are reiteration and collocation.

Actually, the aspects of cohesive devices itself are often found in written language. In addition, written language also has the important role in human daily activities. In media communication, written language has a role as non-verbal communication that uses words or sentences. Usually written language is used for indirect communication such as article, journal, letter, magazine, news item, newspaper, or everything in written activity. From all those kinds, the researcher prefers to take the article as the data especially in the journal article which is taken from internet by Brian Paltridge entitled *What is a Good Research Project?*. The researcher uses it as the data because there is the aspect of cohesive devices especially lexical cohesion aspect. It can be proved by the following example :

A good research project also needs to be feasible and manageable within the time frame **available** for it, with the resources that are **available** for the project and by the person (or people) who will be carrying out the study.(11)

As the word experiences repetition, the word **available** that is on sentence (11) is repeated the same word in order to clarify more clear which is happened in one sentence.

In this study, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the types of lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, meronymy, hyponymy and collocation (Paltridge, 2000:134). It is because lexical cohesion refers to a study of cohesive element in the text. Especially, the data in this study is journal article that contains many sentences of a text. Journal article should have the pattern of cohesive devices so that the meaning of context could be understood by the

readers. The text of journal article also should be lexical cohesive that the text could be contained repeated words and variation words of a sentence. So, it can make more understandable for the readers.

Besides that, the researcher prefers to choose this article as the data because it is written by a famous author, namely Professor Brian Paltridge. He has created many publication works in discourse level. The specific one of his publication refers to Discourse Analysis that is used for learning discourse in English Department of Dian Nuswantoro University. He also gives the theory about Lexical Cohesion in his publication entitled *Making Sense of Discourse Analysis*. Therefore, the researcher wants to identify the intensity of lexical cohesion itself in his work especially in the journal article which is used as the data in this study.

Actually, there is a research or study uses lexical cohesion analysis previously entitled "Lexical Cohesion in Agnez Monica's Songs in Agnezmo Album" by Rahmawati (2014) from Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University. The present research and previous research are similar in analyzing lexical cohesion but the data are different. The previous research used the data from lyrics of Agnez Monica's Songs while this research uses article as the data. By analyzing lexical cohesion, the researcher would like to know what the types lexical cohesion can be found and how the quality of lexical cohesion used by the author as long as with the relation of meaning of text itself.

1.2. Statement of Problem

The problems of this study are:

1. What types of lexical cohesion are found in the article *What is a Good Research Project?* by Brian Paltridge?
2. How do lexical cohesions relate to the meaning within text in the article *What is a Good Research Project?* by Brian Paltridge?

1.3. Objective of The Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of Lexical Cohesion used in the article *What is a Good Research Project?* by Brian Paltridge.
2. To explain the relation of lexical cohesions to the meaning within text which are found in the article *What is a Good Research Project?* by Brian Paltridge.

1.4. Scope of The Study

This study is limited on lexical cohesion area. In this occasion, the researcher only focuses to analyze the types of lexical cohesion that are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and collocation. Then, the researcher would like to find the types of lexical cohesion which is used in the data along with their relation to the meaning within text. The types of lexical cohesion are taken from the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) as quoted in Paltridge (2000:134).

1.5. Significance of The Study

For the result in this study, it is hoped that it would give precious contribution as follows:

1. The students of Dian Nuswantoro University
The study is hoped in order to students of Dian Nuswantoro University especially in English Department could improve their knowledge to know more about discourse analysis as well as the element of it such as cohesive devices, grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion and etc.
2. The researcher
The study is expected to give more information and knowledge for the researcher about the theory of cohesion and lexical cohesion.
3. The study is suitable for anyone who interests to learn more about lexical cohesion clearly that refers to one element in cohesive devices area.

1.6. Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into several chapters, they are:

Chapter 1 is Introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter 2 is Review of Related Literature. It discusses about several theories which is related to this thesis, those are Text, Discourse Analysis, Cohesion, Cohesive Devices, and Journal Article.

Chapter 3 is Research method which includes research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter 4 is Findings and Discussions. Both present the analysis of data which contains the result of the research and the explanation done by the researcher. It usually refers to finding and discussion.

Chapter 5 is Conclusion and Suggestion that discuss about the conclusion of the study and suggestion for the research process and the further study related with the analysis of lexical cohesion.