

THE GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN SHORT STORIES

Indah Sari

Dosen Kopertis Wilayah I Dpk Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi

ABSTRAKSI

Kohesi adalah kepaduan yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan keterkaitan makna dalam suatu teks. Kohesi terbagi atas dua bagian yaitu grammatikal dan leksikal kohesi. Grammatikal kohesi terdiri atas referensi, substitusi, elipsis dan konjungsi. Sedangkan leksikal kohesi terdiri atas sinonim, antonim, homonim dan hiponimi. Kohesi digunakan dalam berbagai bentuk teks maupun cerita. Cerita pendek adalah karangan naratif yang lebih singkat dibandingkan novel yang biasanya berkaitan dengan beberapa tokoh dan berkonsentrasi terhadap perasaan bukan pada alur cerita.

Keywords : *grammatical cohesion, short stories*

INTRODUCTION

Language can be used either in spoken or written, and it has four skills namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. One of the skills is writing that is the process of using written words to express the ideas or opinions. In good writing, cohesion is very necessary to use in order create the sentence runs smoothly and sticks together tightly. Cohesion is the set of resources for constructing relations in discourse which transcend grammatical structure. According to Scott and Thomson (2001 : 14) in Tsareva (2010 : 6) cited that cohesion depends on repetition within the text. Moreover, cohesion as a mental construct (Stoddard ,1991: 20 in Tsareva, 2010 : 6). It implied that cohesion must be interpreted and it requires mental effort on the part of the reader. In other words, cohesion requires to search for certain words or grammatical items that help to impart meaning and purpose to clauses and sentences, so that information is distributed in logical way.

Cohesion is categorized into two division namely grammatical and lexical cohesions. It can always used in texts or discourses in case to make the connectedness of the sentences or the information. One of the texts or discourses is short story that a story, essentially, a narrated account of events. The short story is a way of thinking about ourselves and reality, it is not just a short narrative that comes in handy for those who are short of time (Lerena, 2014 : 13).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cohesion refers to the grammatical and lexical elements on the surface of a text which

can form connections between parts of the text (Tanskanen , 2006 : 7). According to Halliday & Hasan (1976 : 4) in Tanskanen (2006 : 15) quoted that cohesion is used to refer to relations of meaning that exist in within a text and that define it as a text. The definition is thus a semantic one, and like all the components of the semantic system cohesion is realised through grammar and vocabulary. Cohesion can therefore be divided into grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion includes devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction, while lexical cohesion is divided into reiteration (repetition, synonymy etc.) and collocation (co-occurrence of lexical items). The emphasis that grammatical and lexical elements become cohesive only when they are interpreted through their relation to some other element in the text, i.e. no single element can be cohesive by itself (Halliday & Hasan 1976:31–33). But when two elements in a text are related, a cohesive tie is formed, contributing to the unity of the text.

Cohesion in English includes an exhaustive treatment of grammatical cohesive devices, at the expense of that of lexical cohesion, which receives a considerably more limited discussion. This is surprising in view of the fact that grammatical ties in a text can be, and usually are, easier to detect than lexical ties, which can be very subtle. The effect of grammatical cohesion is clearer than that of lexical cohesion: reference items, substitutes and conjunctions clearly presuppose another element for their interpretation, whereas lexical items

carry no indication of their possible cohesive function.

The use of cohesion itself cannot be separated from the text or discourse. The word “text” can be defined as the original words of a piece of writing or a speech, whereas “discourse” can be stated as a particular way of talking about and understanding the world (or an aspect of the world). Furthermore, according to Brown & Yule (1983 : 190) cited that text is the verbal record of a communicative event. According to de Beaugrande (1997: 10) in Tanskanen (2006 : 4) defined that the text as a communicative event wherein linguistic, cognitive, and social actions converge, and not just as the sequence of words that were uttered or written and discourse, on the other hand, is a “set of interconnected texts”. On the other hand, according to Sanders & Maat (2006 : 591) cited that discourse is more than a random set of utterances ; it shows connectedness.

There are two broad divisions of cohesion identified by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in Tsareva (2010 : 10) namely grammatical and lexical. Reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction are the various types of grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion is realized through repetition of lexical items, synonyms, superordinates and general words. Moreover, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014 : 603) stated that there are four ways by which cohesion is created in English: by (i) conjunction, (ii) reference, (iii) ellipsis, and (iv) lexical organization.

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. The highest structural unit in the grammar is the sentence (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 28) in Tsareva (2010 : 12). The structure determines the order in which grammatical elements occur and the way they are related within a sentence. Cohesive relationships with other sentences create a certain linguistic environment, and the meaning of each sentence depends on it. Various linguistic means help to identify whether a text can function as a single meaningful unit or not. The types of grammatical cohesion are :

1. Reference

Reference is the act mentioning something in speech or in writing ; the act of referring to something or someone or two linguistic elements are related in what they refer to. Furthermore, reference is one in which the

relationship of reference is taken to hold between expressions in a text and entities in the world, and that of co-reference between expression in different parts of text. There are three types of reference namely :

a. Personal Reference.

Personal reference is a reference that has function in the speech situation, through the category of person which includes personal pronoun (I, you, she, me, her), possessive adjective (my, your, her) and possessive pronoun (mine, yours, hers)

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative Reference is reference to indicate the location, on a scale of proximity which includes determiner (this, that, those, these, and the), adverbial (here, there, now and then).

c. Comparison Reference

Comparison Reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity which includes general comparison namely identity, similarity and difference (same, equal, identical, else, otherwise), and particular comparison numerative (more, fewer, further) and epithet (better, so –as more, less)

2. Substitution

Substitution is the act of substituting or replacing one person or thing with another or a linguistic element is not repeated but is replaced by a replacement item.

e.g. Dean loves strawberry *ice - creams*.
He has *one* every day.

3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words that are obviously understood but that must be supplied to make a construction grammatically complete or one of identical linguistic elements is omitted.

e.g. All the children had *ice -creams* today. Eva chose strawberry. Arthur had orange and William too.

4. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words or a semantic relation is explicitly marked. There are four different types of conjunction, they are : additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

- a. Additive
Additive conjunction is additional information without changing the information in the previous clause or sentence which includes and, and also, or, beside, nor, by the way, that is, etc.
- b. Adversative
Adversative conjunction is the connector of two contrast sentences and its basic meaning is contrary to expectation which includes but, however, yet through, nevertheless, despite this, and so on.
- c. Causal
Causal conjunction is expressed by so, that, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), and because of that.
- d. Temporal
Temporal conjunction indicates the presence of additional component in meaning, as well as that of succession in time which includes then, next, after that, finally at last, first..then, etc.

Lexical cohesion is 'phoric' cohesion that is established through the structure of the vocabulary. Lexical cohesion occurs when two words in a text are related in terms of their meaning. The two major categories of lexical cohesion: reiteration and collocation. Under the notion of reiteration they are repetition, synonym, superordinate and general word. Reiteration "involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between"

In relation to the topic of using grammatical cohesion in text particularly in short story, it can be said that it is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot. According to May (1995) in Colibaba (2010 : 223) stated that short story is short because it deals with a special, brief sort of experience (epiphany) and that this experience is most suited to the short story. Moreover, according to Lerena (2014 : 34) cited that the short story convey a concentration, a reduction of spatial and temporal scope.

However, according to Pratt (1994 : 82) in Colibaba (2010 : 224) proposed the differences

between short story and novel, they are : the novel tells life, deals with many things, becomes the whole hog and text. Whereas the short story tells a fragment of a life; deals with a single thing , it is a sample and not a whole text. Furthermore, the short story translate into fiction a sense of life stick in a detail unhinged from what came before or after (Lerena, 2014 : 13). It is a painful genre because it targets incongruity of life ; it shows reader life's fissure.

METHODOLOGY

The study conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data taken from two short stories, namely 1) The Story of Richard Doubledick by Charles Dicken, and 2) Black Cat by Edgar Allan Poe. In this study, documentation used in the technique of data collection by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) applied as the technique of data analysis. The steps are data condensation, data display, and data verification.

THE RESULTS

After analyzing the data, it could figure out that the high occurrence from both the short stories was the demonstrative reference : " the" that indicated and referred to the definite nouns or the repetition words . The total of the grammatical cohesion showed in the table 1

In terms of using the personal reference in the story of *Richard Doubledick* by *Charles Dicken*, the writer mostly used " he " and "his" indicated that the story about someone else as the actor in the third singular person. On the other hand, in the story of *The Black Cat* by *Edgar Allan Poe*, the writer mostly applied the reference " I" and "my" indicated that the writer himself as the actor of the story. Moreover, in the part of the substitution almost none of the cohesions except the word "one" applied in the second short story, and some ones used in ellipsis. Finally, in conjunction the cohesion " and " mostly found in both short stories indicated the compound of the sentences

Table 1. The Types of Grammatical Cohesion

No	Grammatical Cohesion	The Story of Richard Doubledick Frequency	Black Cat Frequency
	Reference		
	a. Personal		
	Mine	2	-
	I	57	138
	He	142	7
	His	103	4
	It	60	65
	She	29	4
	Her	29	3
	You	39	2
	My	24	110
	Their	10	6
	Themselves	3	-
	Me	20	33
	Him	46	7
	Them	9	5
	They	13	5
	Himself	2	1
	Your	6	1
	Herself	2	-
	We	5	2
	Us	1	1
	Its	4	18
	Our	2	4
	Thy	2	-
	Thou	2	-
	Itself	1	3
	Hers	1	-
	Your	2	-
	Thee	2	-
	Myself	-	11
	b. Demonstrative	275	251
	The	21	37
	This	49	9
	That	17	4
	There	7	5
	Then	6	2
	Those	5	8
	These		
	c. Comparison	-	6
	More..than	-	3
	Less..than	-	1
	Same	-	1
	Similar	2	1
	Better	2	1
	So..as	1	-
	Else	-	2
	Otherwise	1	-
	Rather than		
2	Substitution		
	One	-	1
	Ellipsis		
	So	5	2
	Do	1	1
	Not	4	1
	Nothing	3	-
	No	1	-
	Never	2	-

4	Conjunction		
	a. Additive	171	106
	And	-	5
	Or	1	1
	Either	2	2
	Neither		
	..nor	28	22
	b. Adversative	19	7
	But	1	1
	Through	2	-
	c. Causal	1	1
	Consequently	-	2
	Since	1	-
	So that	3	1
	because	3	1
	d. Temporal	5	2
	l	3	-
	After		
	that		
	After		
	First		
	Before		
	At last		
	Total	1260	914

THE CONCLUSIONS

Cohesion shows the connectedness between the words or sentences within the texts, and it refers the relations of meaning that exist in within a text and that define it as a text. There are two categories of cohesions in English namely : 1) Grammatical devices and 2) Lexical devices. The grammatical devices consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. On the other side, the lexical devices consists of repetition of lexical items, synonyms, superordinates and general words. Finally, the cohesion in English is very essential in term of relating and connecting the sentences therefore the texts will be meaningful and can be easy to understand by the readers.

THE REFERENCES

- Brown, G., & Yule, G. 1983. Discourse Analysis. New York, USA. Cambridge University Press
- Colibaba . S. 2010. The Nature of the Short Story : Attempts at Definition. A Journal. SYNERGY Vol. 6, no.2 /2010
- Halliday, M.A.K., and Matthiessen, C.M.I.M .2014. *Halliday's Introduction to*

Functional Grammar 4th Edition.
London : Routledge : Taylor & Francis
Group

Lerena, M.J.H. 2014. *Short Stort World : The
Nineteenth – Century American Masters.*
Universidad De La Rioja : Serviocio De
Publicaciones

Miles, M.B., Huberman, A.M., and Saldana, J.
2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis : A
Method Sourcebook 3rd Edition.*
Arizona, USA. SAGE

Sanders. T., & Maat, P. 2006. *Cohesion and
Coherence : Linguistic Approaches.*
Netherlands : Elsevier Ltd

Tanskanen, S. K. . 2006. *Collaborating toward
Coherence.* Philadelphia, USA : John
Benjamins Publishing Co

Tsareva. 2010. Grammatical Cohesion in
Argumentative Essays by Norwegian
and Russian Learners. *A Thesis.* Oslo,
USA : the University of Oslo