CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is important to convey people’s message to the others. The meaning of the communication becomes important case in term of transferring the intentions. Usually people use some ways to convey their message. In conveying their message, people usually use pronoun, conjunction and sometimes they use substitution to elucidate their message. It will be difficult to understand the message if the hearer does not know the function of both pronoun, conjunction, and substitution. Meanwhile, both pronoun, conjunction, and substitution are studied in cohesion, especially grammatical cohesion; the various types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 274). So, it becomes important to study cohesion to ease to understand the people’ messages or intentions.

However, some researches of cohesion were conducted by several researchers. Some of them are Andhi Novita Sari and Neini Nur Chasanah. Andhi Novita Sari conducted the research entitled An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Dido’s Songs and Neini Nur Chasanah conducts the research entitled An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Linkin Park’s Songs. Both Andhi Novita Sari and Neini Nur Chasanah were done research about lexical and grammatical cohesion which were found in the English song. Both of them used lexical and grammatical cohesion as the object of the study and English song lyrics as the data source. It means that the study of cohesion is not the new case anymore. But none has held the research about grammatical cohesion in the Campus English Magazine. The researcher conducts this research to furnish the research of cohesion by using Campus English Magazine as the data source of the research.
In using of language in daily life, people have two kinds of product of language. The first is oral language and the second is written language. Whereas, people use oral language in order to convey their intentions directly to the others, while written language is used for conveying indirect intention.

Using direct voice or oral language has less possibility to deal with misunderstanding to the listeners. Oral communication can be significantly more effective in expressing meaning to an audience. This distinction between precision and effectiveness is due to the signals available to the speaker such as gestures, intonation, volume, pitch, pauses, and movement. If there are some ambiguous intentions, the speaker can clarify those parts directly without any significant difficulties.

In the written language, to transfer the intention that is in the written text, the writer can write and rewrite at great length of time, check and re-check the text to minimize the mistake. Similarly, the reader can read quickly or slowly or even stop to think about what he or she has just read. More importantly, the reader always has the option of re-reading, it has an effect to a reader's understanding of a text. The reader has option to re-reads the text if there are sentences which are hard to understand; that cannot be done in the oral language.

The difference between oral and the written text can also be seen in the how to view and to understand the meaning of sentence. It can be seen in the sentence below:

*Children, you will have to gather in the mean time because I will check you one by one.*

That sentence can be seen in the view of the oral language and written text. In the daily conversation, usually to get attention of the listeners, the speaker calls the listeners. That is the view of the oral language. For example the sentence above is uttered by the teacher of kindergarten after closing the class. When the word “Children” is being spoken, it is viewed as the instrument to get the children’s attentions. However, when it is seen as written language. The word
“you” will not be understandable to who it refers to if the word “Children” is deleted. In the view of written text, the word “Children” is to clarify to who the word “you” refers to.

In delivering the message, people usually conduct some statements, questions, or interjections. However, in every statement, question, and interjection there are the purpose why people conduct them. For example:

A : Say, there’s a good movie playing tonight.
B : Actually, A have to study.
A : Too bad.
B : Yes, I’m sorry.
A : Well, I guess I don’t need to ask you if you want me to pick you up (Renkema, 1993: 1).

A’s first utterance “there is a good movie playing at night” is the form of statement. The A’s first utterance has purpose or function as an invitation to B. B may respond by simply saying, “That’s nice” or “I didn’t know that.” But B responds with the statement in turn expressing a need to study that evening. B’s response counts as refusal of the invitation. In this fragment the form ‘statement’ has the function of an ‘invitation’ (first utterance of A) and a refusal (first utterance of B) (Renkema : 1993: 1-2). However, the study of form and function are investigated in discourse studies, as in Renkema (1993: 1) Discourse studies, it is the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and the function in verbal communication (Renkema, 1993: 1).

Within the discourse, there is consisted of some sentences. Within those sentences sometimes are consisted the elements such as pronoun and conjunction. Those elements are existed to help to understand the message of the sentences. The researcher considers those elements as important case to be investigated. Thus, those elements are analyzed with theory of grammatical cohesion, based on Halliday and Hasan (1976: 274) the various types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, and ellipsis, and conjunction.
According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 29), cohesion covers reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. However, the various types of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 274). So, grammatical cohesion will examine reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Reference is the specific nature of information that is signaled for retrieval (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31). There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). Personal reference is the reference by means of function in the speech situation, through category person (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of the personal can be the words “he”, “she”, “they”, and etc. Meanwhile, demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on scale of proximity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of demonstrative reference are the words “this”, “that”, “those”, and etc. Then, comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 37). The examples of comparative reference are the phrase “such similar”, “so similarity”, “other different else”, and etc.

The second type of grammatical cohesion is substitution. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 89) substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings in terms of the linguistic system. Substitution can be divided into three types. These will be discussed in term: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 91). Nominal substitution substitutes “one” or “ones” which always functions as head of a nominal group, and can substitute only for an item (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 91). Then, the verbal substitution in English is “do” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112). Meanwhile, clausal substitution is the type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clauses (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 130).
The third type of cohesion is ellipsis. The existence of ellipsis is similar with substitution. Ellipsis is simply explained as ‘substitution by zero’ (Halliday and Hasan. 1976: 142). It happens when a word or part of sentence are omitted. Afterward, ellipsis can be divided into three types, there are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within nominal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 147). Then, verbal ellipsis is the ellipsis within the verbal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 167). Meanwhile, clausal ellipsis covered the verbal ellipsis all instances of ellipsis in the verbal group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 197).

The last type of grammatical cohesion is conjunction. The time sequence has now become a cohesive agent, and it is this, the semantic relation in its cohesive function, that are referring to as conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 228). One explanation to the concept of conjunction comes from Renkema (1992, 38) conjunction is a relationship which indicates how subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 238) conjunction can be divided into additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 244). The example of additive conjunction are the words “and”, “or”, “besides”, etc. Then, the base meaning of adversative is contrary to expectation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 250). The examples of adversative conjunction are the words “but”, “yet”, “however”, etc. Then, causal conjunction conducts between the subsequent of sentence or clause by the relation of causality. The examples of causal conjunction are “so”, “thus”, “because”, “hence”, etc. The last is temporal conjunction, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976, 261) temporal relation occur in the sequence of time. The examples of temporal conjunction are “then”, “next”, “afterwards”, etc.

The reason why the researcher decides to choose magazine as the data source of the study is that magazine is the one of the written text which has constant form that make easily to be observed. The writer decides to choose Campus
English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 as the data source of the research; which is made by college students.

In the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, there are many grammatical cohesions that can be found. However, they are not described after all. Since, grammatical cohesion has role to comprehend the content of the texts, it will be important to understand of each grammatical cohesion that can be found in that magazine. To understand of each grammatical cohesion, the researcher will describe each grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. So, it will be helpful to understand the content of each text in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Then, to understand more about the description there are two examples of the description of grammatical cohesion especially reference in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013, as follow:

It told about police named Alex Murphy who is played by Joel Kinnaman. He is a kind father.

The word He is indicated as personal reference, since it refers to category of person. Then, the word He is anaphorically refers to Alex Murphy because it refers back to Alex Murphy in the previous sentence.

The genre of this movie are super hero, action, and scientific fiction.

The word This is indicated as demonstrative reference, since it refers to the means of location, on scale of proximity. Then, the word This cataphorically refers to movie, because it refers forward to the word movie in the following.

The problem to be investigated in this research is the analysis of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. So the researcher analyzes Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 using the theory of grammatical cohesion. The researcher wants to unveil what types of grammatical cohesion, to describe that varieties of types of cohesion, and to
unveil the frequency of types of cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.

The reason why this research becomes important is that grammatical cohesion is the one of important part of cohesion. Its description will greatly help to understand the content of the texts. So, it will be important to describe the grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Before describing the grammatical cohesion, the researcher has to know what types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. Besides that, through this research, the frequency of each type of cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. The practical benefit of this research is giving broad insight to the usage of grammatical cohesion in the English magazine. So, through this research, the reader of Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013 can be helped to understand the content of it easily. While for academical, this research gives the simulation the eagerness of other researchers to put into mind the use of grammatical cohesion in an English magazine.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this study the researcher limits the case only on the analysis of grammatical cohesion in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. The reason why only grammatical cohesion, the writer wants to focus on studying grammatical cohesive devices that are became the mostly found in that magazine. The data are text including grammatical cohesion especially in the fourteen articles entitled Why should It be a Traditional Game, The Influence of Modern Games, Missing? Loved the Enchantment of Traditional games, Scientific Orinention by Jokowi, Games is the Easiest Thing to Make, Toward DR. Karni Ilyas, SH, Mini Concert: the Meaning of a Journey, Sadranan, Behind the Praticality of Hand Sanitizer, Parents and Children, Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad SAW, Hiccup, Some of Them are the Robocop Movie and Transformers: Age of Extinction, and The Utilization of Bulrus, that can be found
in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. This is designed to get the result of the types of cohesion and the major type of cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. This research is conducted by using the theory of Cohesion of Halliday and Hasan which is conducted in 1976 (Cohesion in English, Halliday and Hasan, 1976) to describe the cohesion found in Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013. To calculate the frequency of the types of cohesion, the writer uses theory of mathematics on calculating the percentage.

C. Problem Statement

Based on this research, the researcher gives several cases to be investigated. The cases are follows:

1. What are the variations of the types of grammatical cohesion that can be identified in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013?
2. What are the frequency of the types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol.54/ XII/ 2013?

D. Objective of the Study

The writer’s research is conducted to find out the answer of the problem statement, however the research’s objectives are :

1. To describe the variations of the types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.
2. To reveal the frequency of the type of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.
E. Benefit of the Study

In carrying this research, the writer intends to present some benefits to the readers.

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, this research gives benefits such follows:

a. The result of the research will reveal the types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/XII/2013.

b. The outcome of this research will reveal the frequency of the types of grammatical cohesion in that magazine.

2. Practical Benefit

Practically, this research is expected to give beneficials impact to the reader as follows:

a. This research will be the one of the reference of another researchers to come especially in the study of grammatical cohesion.

b. For the students, this research can be the one of the learning source in the study of linguistics especially the term of grammatical cohesion.

c. For Campus English Magazine reader, this research can be the instrument to ease to understand the content of Campus English Magazine, especially volume 54 that was released on 2013.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five chapters. Those are:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study
B. Limitation of the Study
C. Problem Statement
D. Objectives of the Study
E. Benefit of the Study
F. Research Paper Organization

CHAPTER II : UNDERLYING THEORY

A. Previous Study
B. The Notion of Discourse Analysis
C. The Notion of Cohesion
D. Types of Cohesion
E. Mathematics Formula of Calculating Percentage
F. Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research
B. Object of the Research
C. Data and Data Source
D. Technique of Collecting Data
E. Technique of Analyzing Data

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Analysis
   1. To describe the variations of the types of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.
   2. To reveal the frequency of the type of grammatical cohesion that can be found in the Campus English Magazine vol. 54/ XII/ 2013.
B. Discussion

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion
B. Suggestion

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX