

**ANALYSIS OF COHESION IN DISNEY ENGLISH COMIC'S
*RAPUNZEL***



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

Proposed by:

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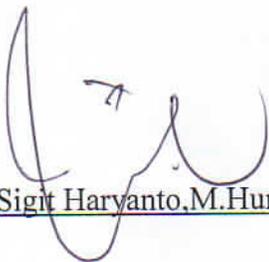
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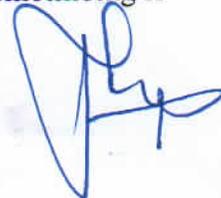
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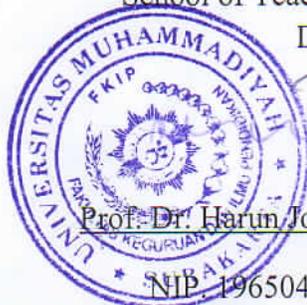
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ANALYSIS OF COHESION IN DISNEY ENGLISH COMIC'S *RAPUNZEL*

ABSTRAK

Peneliti menulis penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal dari Disney English Komik Rapunzel.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian adalah Disney English Komik Rapunzel. Data adalah mereka kalimat yang mengandung kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal ditemukan di Disney English Komik Rapunzel. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti memilih teknik dokumentasi yang terdiri dari membaca Disney English Komik Rapunzel dan buku analisis wacana, mengidentifikasi kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal dari Disney English Komik Rapunzel dengan membuat beberapa catatan tentang wacana, dan menulis kata-kata, frasa, dan kalimat pada lembaran data yang akan digunakan dalam analisis data. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menjelaskan kata-kata, frasa, dan kalimat berdasarkan kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal mereka. Akhirnya, peneliti classifies mereka berdasarkan deskripsi dan teori-teori mengenai dengan kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal ditulis dalam bab II.

Setelah menganalisis data, peneliti menemukan kedua kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal. kohesi gramatikal terdiri dari 14 referensi pribadi, 9 referensi demonstratif, 1 referensi komparatif, 1 substitusi, 1 elipsis, konjungsi 4 aditif, 1 komparatif hubungan hubungannya, 1 appositive hubungan hubungannya, 6 konjungsi berlawanan, 5 konjungsi kausal, dan 1 hubungannya temporal. kohesi leksikal terdiri dari 5 pengulangan, 2 dekat sinonim, 3 sinonim parsial, 1 sinonim mutlak, 2 hubungan oposisi, 1 oposisi mutlak, dan 2 kolokasi. Mengenai referensi, peneliti hanya menemukan referensi anaforis tapi juga satu cataphoric.

Kata kunci: kohesi gramatikal, kohesi leksikal

ABSTRACT

The research aims at describing the grammatical and lexical cohesion of *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. The object of the research is *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. The data are those sentences containing grammatical and lexical cohesion found in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. In collecting the data, the researcher chooses documentation techniques consisting of reading *Disney English Comics Rapunzel* and discourse analysis books, identifying the grammatical and lexical cohesion by making some notes on the discourse, and writing the words, phrases, and sentences on the data sheets to be used in the data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher describes words, phrases, and sentences based on their grammatical and lexical cohesion. Finally, the researcher classifies them based on the description and theories of discourse analysis. After analyzing the data, the researcher finds both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of 14 personal references, 9 demonstrative references, 1 comparative reference, 1 substitution, 1 ellipsis, 4 additive conjunctions, 1 comparative relation conjunction, 1 appositive relation conjunction, 6 adversative conjunctions, 5 causal conjunctions, and 1 temporal conjunction. Lexical cohesion consists of 5

repetitions, 2 near synonyms, 3 partial synonyms, 1 absolute synonym, 2 relation oppositions, 1 absolute opposition, and 2 collocations.

Key words: Grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern era, understanding English to communicate with other people develops rapidly. To get information, they must understand it. People can access information from discourse. They can convey their ideas with discourse. That is why, discourse is very important for human life.

Discourse is a general term for examples of language use, i.e. language which has been produced as a result of an act of communication (Richards and Schmidt, 2010:174). The language is used in the discourse to convey factual and proportional information that makes its purpose in achieving any of the two purpose of communication. People may do it by means of spoken or written discourse and serve the same general function; i.e. to provide information, to get things done (action) and to entertain (expressive). A discourse contains cohesion consisting of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Analyzing grammatical and lexical cohesion of a discourse will facilitate someone understand the structure of that discourse.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) cohesion can be divided into two types, grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion refers to a combination of items between sentences that form grammatical aspects. While lexical cohesion refers to a combination of terms. Grammatical cohesion can include (1) reference, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis, and (4) conjunction. First, reference is a grammatical cohesion device in a text that can only be interpreted either to some other parts of the text. Second, substitution is the use of forms to represent earlier mentioned entities or event. Third, ellipsis is grammatical cohesion or a substance of language that is mentioned. Fourth, conjunction is a grammatical cohesion that links one substance to another substance in a discourse.

While lexical cohesion can be in the forms of (1) hyponym, (2) synonym, (3) antonym, (4) repetition, and (5) collocation. First, hyponym is a lexical cohesion, or a relationship between constituent that has general meaning. Second, synonym refers to the

words that have similarity in meaning. Third, antonym is lexical cohesion that refers to relationship between constituents that have different meaning. Fourth, repetition is lexical cohesion that repeats the constituents. Fifth, collocation is the regular pattern of relationship between words.

Based on some statements above, the writer has an interest in doing a research. The writer chooses this topic because the writer is interested in analyzing discourse, especially Disney English Comics *Rapunzel*. Discourse analysis can give contribution to the writer and reader to understand the meaning of text. This discourse is in the form of comics so that the characters in the story of discourse is elaborated and presented in an interesting way. Before coming into the story, readers are given and introduced with context, important vocabularies, and expressions used in the story. They are presented in Indonesian language so that the readers can understand the meaning more easily. Besides, the discourse is narrated by using illustration in the forms of pictures which can make the story interesting.

Seeing the story, Rapunzel is the main protagonist of Disney 2010 animated feature film *Tangles*. Rapunzel is a princess born with long, golden-blond hair that possesses magical abilities. At infancy she was stolen from her family and locked away in a tower for eighteen years where her hair's healing abilities are exploited by the vain Mother Gothel. One day, Rapunzel finally decides to leave the tower to see the floating lantern, reluctantly accompanied by a handsome thief named Flynn Rider (<http://disneyheroines.wikia.com/wiki/Rapunzel>). In relation to its story, this English serial comic presents an innovative and cheerful English learning. The given context and important expressions presented in this discourse facilitate understanding the content. The story which is illustrated with funny pictures can interest readers to be more motivated to explore it more deeply.

The researcher's analysis is the field of discourse analysis. Discourse consists of several types; they are narrative, exposition, conversation, poem, etc. Based on the form of discourse, folktale is a short prose narrative which belongs to a traditional body of stories, told and retold in a variety of ways among a society. The discourse *Disney English Comics Rapunzel* is constructed using grammatical and lexical devices. In the grammatical cohesion, the discourse is built with references, substitution, ellipsis, and the

use of conjunction stating different constructions. In the lexical cohesion, the discourse is constructed with lexical devices consisting of repetition, synonyms, antonyms, and collocation. Those grammatical and lexical devices together form a structure in a discourse. They are found in this discourse. Therefore, the writer is eager to describe grammatical and lexical cohesion of *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research because it doesn't need a statistics to explore the facts. The object of this research is analysis of grammatical and lexical cohesion of Disney English Comics *Rapunzel*. The data of this research are sentences including in grammatical and lexical cohesion of Disney English Comics *Rapunzel*. The steps of data collection are: (1) reading the *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*; (2) identifying the grammatical and lexical cohesion by making some notes on the discourse; and (3) writing the words, phrases, and sentences on data sheets to be used in the data analysis. In analysing the data, the researcher describes the data based on the classification and theory of grammatical and lexical cohesion.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher discusses and describes the finding about the grammatical and lexical cohesion found in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. The research findings can be seen below.

The researcher finds some grammatical cohesion in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. The finding consists of referential cohesion, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The following paragraphs discuss them one by one.

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. They serve to identity of individuals and objects that are named at some other point in the text. Personal reference consists of *he, him, she, her, it, they, and them*.

The King and the Queen are thrilled. Mother Gothel is not. **She** is old and shriveled again. (R.5.1-3)

The above data belongs to personal reference, where there is a word **she** as the personal reference of Mother Gothel. The word *she* stands as the third person singular

because the word *she* stands as a reference of human (women or girl) in English. While *she* is part of singular personal reference because it is called for single subject. The word *she* is called as third person because it stands as the other person mentioned besides the speaker and the addressee.

Demonstrative reference is expressed through determiners and adverbs. These items can represent a single word or phrase, or much longer chunks of text ranging across several paragraphs or even several pages. Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, or a scale of proximity. It consists of *this, that, these, those*. Below are the data within *English Comics Rapunzel* which belong to demonstrative reference.

Once upon a time, a drop of light falls from the sun. (R.2.1-2)

The above data *once upon a time* belongs to demonstrative reference of time. Reference of time means that it represents past time when a drop of light falls from the sun. *Once upon a time* is usually used at the first prologue to tell about the start of one fairy tale or folklore, just like this *English Comics Rapunzel*.

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity. Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. Comparative reference consists of *more, less, fewer*.

While they search, the Queen gets **sicker and sicker**. (R.4.2-4)

The above data shows the phrase *sicker and sicker* which belongs to comparative conjunction. It is comparative because the phrase *sicker and sicker* shows the comparison between the previous “sick” and nowadays “sick”. It shows that the sickness of the queen is getting worse day by day. It is conjunction because the conjunction *and* makes the word *sicker* compare the next *sicker*.

Substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a ‘dummy’ word. Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases. Since substitution is a grammatical relation, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. Below is the substitution in the *English Comic Rapunzel*.

It is used to make a special potion **to heal the queen**. It **works** instantly. (R.5.1-2)

The above quotation shows that there is verb substitution where the phrase *to heal the queen* is replaced or substituted with *works*. *Work* represents the activity in healing the queen based on its similar meaning of the word *work* it self. It is not only using the word *work*, there are other words that can also be used as the replacement of the word *to heal* like *does* or *did*.

Ellipsis is the omission of elements normal required by the grammar which the speaker/writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised It means that when some structural element is omitted from the sentence, it can be recovered by referring element on the text. Ellipsis is another cohesive device. It happens when a more specific mention words are omitted. It is used in the phrase that needs to be repeated.

The King and the Queen are thrilled. Mother Gothel is **not**. (R.5.1-2)

The above data belongs to Ellipsis where the word *thrilled* on the first sentence is omitted into *not* on the second sentence. It is omission on the second sentence where it will give the stress from the first word that is omitted.

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (parts of the sentence). Conjunction differs from reference, substitution and ellipsis in that it is not a device for reminding the reader of previously mentioned entities, actions and states of affairs. There are several conjunctions found in the *English Comics Rapunzels* as shown in the following data.

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper although it is no doubt derivable from it. The summary of the conjunctive has relation with additive type. Below are the data that belong to conjunction additive.

The people wait to welcome the King **and** the Queen's new baby. (R.3.4-5)

The above data belongs to additive conjunction where the word *and* connects two phrases they are *the King's new baby* and *the Queen's new baby*. So, both sentences that is conjuncted with the word *and* have relation and it is not comparison relation.

Comparative conjunction relation is a conjunction where it is connecting the first sentence and the second sentence. The conjunction relation in *English Comic Rapunzel* can be seen below.

Then the Queen gets very sick, so the whole kingdom searches for the flower. (R.3.6-7)

The above data belongs to comparative relation conjunction where the word *then* is used as the connector of the first sentence and the second sentence. While in the *English Comics Rapunzel* the word *then* is used to conjunct chronological events stated in previous and next paragraph. So, there is the same theme because there is continuation between the previous paragraph and the next paragraph.

Below is the data concerning appositive relation found in *English Comics Rapunzel*. They asked to hold the satchel **while** Flynn tries to reach the top. (R.11.14-17)

The sentence above shows that there is a conjunction *while* that conjuncts two clauses. They are *they asked to hold the satchel* and *Flynn tries to reach the top*. The conjunction *while* is categorized as comparative appositive relation on its durative because there is a relation between clause 1 and 2 where it compares between two activities. The activities on the first clause is *hold the satchel* and on the second clause is *tries to reach the top*.

The basic meaning of the adversative relation is contrary to expectation. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation, so that here too, as in additive, we find cohesion on both the external and the internal planes.

But only one person knows where the flower is. (R.3.8-9)

In the above data, there is the word *but* where it belongs to adversative conjunction contrast. The word *but* belongs to adversative because the conjunction *but* is used to conjunct two contrasted things, they are *the whole kingdom searches for the flower* which is the previous sentence contrasted with *only one person knows it*. The word *but* makes the expectation from the addressee think or perhaps ask.

The simple form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly*, and a number of expressions like *as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that*. All these regularly combine with initial and it is outside causality scope here to go into the various positions that can be occupied by these items in the sentence, but the same general types exist as with the adversatives. Here is the data that belongs to causal conjunction on *English Comics Rapunzel*.

Then the Queen gets very sick, **so** the whole kingdom searches for the flower. (R.3.6-7)

The above data belongs to causal conjunction or cause and effect conjunction. The word *so* on the above data stands as conjunction that connects two clauses *Then the Queen gets very sick* and *the whole kingdom searches for the flower*. Both clauses are cause and effect because the first clause stands as a cause (where the entire problems come from), while the second clause is the effect (where the other feels the effect of the problems). So, both are connected with conjunction *so*.

The relation between the theses of two successive sentences – that is, their relation in external terms, as content – may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other. This temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then*. The following is a summary of the conjunctive relation of the temporal type.

Finally, one of the royal guards finds the flower. (R.4.4-5)

The above sentence has a conjunction where it belongs to conclusive relations conjunction. It is conclusive because the conjunction *finally* is used as the final result of certain statement or story, or argument. The speaker sometimes uses it to show that he wants to end something as a final result. *Finally* also connects two sentences, the first and the second sentence where in the story after knowing that the queen is getting worse in her sick then finally the royal guards find the flower to cure the queen.

The researcher finds some lexical cohesions in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. The findings consist of repetition, synonym, antonym, and collocation. The following paragraphs discuss them one by one.

Repetition refers to repetition of linguistic elements (phoneme, syllables, words, or parts of a sentence) which are regarded as important to be emphasized. Below is the repetition on Rapunzel English Comic.

A magical golden **flower** grows from the drop. This **flower** has the power to heal anyone who is sick or hurt. (R.2.3-4)

The above data is the repetition where the word *flower* is repeated twice. The aim is to give the deixis for the object within the sentence. The deixis is on the second sentence. Here the writer does not use personal reference to get more power in the object that the *flower* is the major issues in the sentence.

Synonym is a word or phrase with the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language. Synonym also refers to a word which has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another.

Near synonyms refer to expressions that are more or less similar, but not identical in meaning.

This flower has the power to heal anyone who is **sick** or **hurt**. (R.2.4-5)

In the above sentence there are two words that belong to near synonym, the words are *sick* and *hurt*. Those words have similar meaning but when it stands alone it has different meaning. *Hurt* is to cause bodily injury; to injure, while *sick* is afflicted with ill health or disease. So, both are different, but on the above sentence the meaning is almost the same or near.

Partial synonym meet the criterion of identity of meaning but which, for various reason, fail to meet the condition of what is generally referred to as absolute synonym. Below are data analysis of partial synonym found in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*.

Mother Gothel **does an awful thing**. She **steals** the baby princess from the castle and **runs away** with her. (R.5.13-17)

The above data shows that there are parts of the sentence which belong to partial synonym. The phrases *does an awful thing*, *runs away*, and *steals* have negative meanings. They belong to partial synonym because the phrase *runs away* and the word *steals* are part of *an awful things*. So, all those phrases and word are similar.

Absolute synonym means two (or more) expressions are absolutely synonym. The absolute synonym appears on the *Disney English Comic Rapunzel* can be seen below.

Thugs and **robbers** could harm her. Wild animals could attack her. (R.10.4-6)

Those two words on the above data *thugs* and *robbers* belong to absolute synonym. Both are synonymous because based on the activities, *thugs* and *robbers* are the same that is doing something cruel. *Thugs* is a cruel or vicious ruffian, robber, or murderer and *robber* is stealing things in large scale by cruel.

Antonym refers to a word which is opposite in meaning to another word. An antonym is a word expressing an idea directly opposite to that of another word in the same language. Complementary antonym is antonym that one word is compete that other word. Antonyms typically have a contrary relationship, that is to say, denying one does

not automatically assert the other, as there are degrees of the denoted property that do not fall under either term. Below are data and their analysis concerning with antonym found in *Disney English Comics Rapunzel*.

Relation opposition refers to meaning opposition completing each other. The presence of a certain word is caused by the existence of another word.

And everyone in the kingdom loves the kind **king** and **queen**. (R.32-4)

The above data has two words that belong to antonym relation opposition. The words are *king* and *queen*. *King* and *Queen* are categorized as relation opposition because those words are coming from the same strata and both have a close relationship as husband and wife in one kingdom. Those are antonym because it stands as the opposite where *King* is male and *Queen* is female and both stand in the same crown.

Absolute opposition refers to meaning opposition quite clearly absolute.

Mother Gothel uses fear to keep Rapunzel **inside** the tower. She always tells Rapunzel stories of the terrible things that could happen if she goes **outside**. (R.10.1-4)

The above data is categorized as antonym absolute opposition. The word *inside* and *outside* have opposite meaning where *inside* is in and *outside* is out. Both are absolute because the words are used for the same meaning and they do not represent other meaning. So, it is categorized as absolute.

Collocation can cause major problem for discourse analysis because it includes all those items in a text that are semantically related. In some cases this makes it difficult to decide for certain whether a cohesive relationship exists or not (Nunan, 1993: 29).

It lands near a beautiful **kingdom**. ... and everyone in the kingdom loves the kind **king** and **queen**. (R.2.2-3)

The above data shows that there are collocation words. The collocation words consist of *kingdom*, *king*, and *queen*. The main word is *kingdom*, while *king* and *queen* are the collocation of the word *kingdom*. In the Kingdom there will be a lot of kingdom's apparatus and parts. Such as, gate, crown, throne, sword, prince and princess, and also *King* and *Queen*.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher found that there are referential cohesion, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction for grammatical cohesion and repetition, synonym, antonym, and collocation for lexical cohesion. Below is result of the analysis based on its part in table. On detail the data related to grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion found that there are 14 data of personal reference, 9 data of demonstrative, 1 data of comparative. In substitution and ellipsis there is only 1 data. In conjunction there are 18 data it consist of 4 data additive, 1 data comparative relation, 1 data appositive relation, 6 data adversative, 5 data causal and 1 data temporal. While lexical cohesion in detail there are found that there are 5 data of repetition, 2 data near synonym, 3 data partial synonym, 1 data absolute synonym of synonym, 2 data relation opposition, 1 data absolute opposition of antonym, and 2 data of collocation.

Understanding the cohesive devices of a certain discourse, a reader can comprehend the passage more easily. The grammatical and lexical devices in the cohesion can provide information or strategy which is very valuable when someone is reading a passage.

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