CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication. No one cannot be separated from language because language holds an important role in our life and for it is always used in every aspects of human life. Human being as social creature cannot live alone in this world. They live in society in which the group of them are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Therefore, they need a tool to communicate each other, that is language.

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 be divided into four kinds: (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. The followings are examples of some grammatical cohesion:

(1) **Once upon a time**, a drop of light falls from the sun.

(2) A magical golden flower grows from **the drop**.

(3) The King and the Queen are thrilled. Mother Gothel is **not**.

(4) The people wait to welcome the King **and** the Queen’s new baby.

Based on example (1), **once upon a time** refers to demonstrative reference of time. It refers to the past time when **a drop of light falls from the sun**. In example (2) **the drop** substitutes **a drop of light** which is stated before but not in a complete form. In example (3) the word **not** is used to ellip the word negative **thrilled** in the previous sentence. The second sentence is completely **Mother Gothel is not thrilled** (Ellipsis). While, in example (4) the word **and** is used to conjunct two phrases, they are the King’ new baby and the Queen’s new baby. The word **and** is used to refer to additive
conjunction. The four examples above, therefore, can be classified into demonstrative reference of time, nominal substitution, ellipsis, and additive conjunction respectively.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 56), lexical cohesion is divided into five kinds: (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. The followings are examples of some lexical cohesion.

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

(6) And everyone in the kingdom loves the kind king and queen.

(7) It lands near a beautiful kingdom. … and everyone in the kingdom loves the kind king and queen.

(8) A magical golden flower grows from the drop. This flower has the power to heal anyone who is sick or hurt. Everyone in the kingdom knows the legend of the magic flower.

The words sick and hurt in example (5) has more or less the same meaning so that they are synonymous. The words king and queen in example (6) has opposite meaning so that they can be classified into antonym. The example (7) has a collocation which is indicated by the use of the words kingdom, king, and queen. In example (8), it can be seen that the word flower is repeated several times. It can also be seen in the following part of the discourse. Besides, it can be assumed that the word flower is of
important thing in this discourse. That is why, this cohesion is classified into repetition.

Based on some examples 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.
This discourse (or it can be called linguistic product) can be analyzed from different point of views. It can be analyzed based on its morphological point of view to find out word formation. Besides, it can also be analyzed syntactically to get findings on phrase, clause, and sentence structures. Moreover, it can also be seen from semantic analysis to get meaning. Since it is in the form of discourse, the writer tries to come closer to discourse analysis.

The writer’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 analyze Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion of Disney English Comics Rapunzel to find out linguistic devices forming grammatical and lexical cohesion.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research has broader scope and it is impossible for the writer to handle all problems. Therefore, the writer limits the scope of the research. The writer limits the
object of research and focuses on grammatical and lexical cohesion of Disney English
Comics Rapunzel. This limitation is made in order to make this study easier, effective
and efficient.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on the background of this study, the
researcher suggests two problem statements, they are:

1. How is the grammatical cohesion of Disney English Comics Rapunzel?
2. How is the lexical cohesion of Disney English Comics Rapunzel?

D. Objective of the Study

Dealing with the problem statements above, the objective of the research are as
follows:

1. To describe the grammatical cohesion of Disney English Comics Rapunzel.
2. To describe the lexical cohesion of Disney English Comics Rapunzel.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this research has several benefits:

1. Theoretical benefit

   The writer hopes that this research has theoretical benefits:

a. To give description about grammatical cohesion in the Disney English Comics
   Rapunzel.
b. To give description about lexical cohesion in the Disney English Comics Rapunzel.

2 Practical Benefit

This research paper has a practical benefit which is to give deeper understanding about the grammatical and lexical cohesion of the Disney English Comics Rapunzel.

F. Research Paper Organization

This researcher uses several steps of this research to make it easier to be understood. Those steps are:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory presenting previous study, the meaning of cohesion, grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion.

Chapter III is research method which deals with type of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It consists of grammatical cohesion in the Disney English Comics Rapunzel, lexical cohesion in the Disney English Comics Rapunzel, and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.