

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five subchapters. They are background of the study, statements of the research problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

People use language in daily life. In communicating with others, people use either spoken or written language. Through language, people can get information which is up to date and know what happens in other parts of the world. Gee (1999) claims that language has a magical property: when people speak or write, people fit their language to a situation or context in communicates. But, at the same time, how we speak or write creates situation or context.

Language can also be found in texts. Usually, it is organized as sentence that is structure of a word which has meaning. Cook (2001) states that text is used to mean linguistic forms, temporarily and artificially separated from context for the purposes of analysis. A text is a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit like a clause or a sentence and it is not defined by its size (Halliday and Hasan 1976).

This study is focused on discourse analysis. According to Gee (2011) discourse analysis is the study of language-in-use. People use language to communicate, co-operate, help others, and build things like marriages,

reputations, and institutions. They also use it to lie, advantages themselves, harm people, and destroy things like marriages, reputations, and institutions.

According to Brown and Yule (1984) discourse is necessarily the analysis of language in use. The language in use means sentences, clauses or a linguistic unit, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. So, discourse analysis is the study of the relationship between the language and context in which it is used.

The basis of a discourse is a clause or sentence that states the unity of mind. Discourse is the highest grammatical element that is realized in the form of essay complete with high coherence and cohesion. Cohesion certainly relates to text. So, the concept of discourse also has relations with cohesion.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) argue that cohesion is part of the system of a language. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis and so on that are built into the language itself. Cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Cohesion consists of two types. There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In this study, the writer focuses on grammatical cohesion.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), grammatical cohesion can be divided into four kinds. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Halliday and Hasan state that reference is the relation between an element of the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. Substitution and ellipsis embodies the same fundamental relation between parts of text, they are two different kinds of structural mechanism, and hence show rather different patterns. Conjunction can link sentences to each other.

All of the types will be described specifically in the next chapter. Analyzing grammatical cohesion is very interesting because by knowing this theory, people could get more comprehension to the grammatical cohesion. Besides, if people have known about grammatical cohesion, people will know the way create to write text become unity.

This study analyzes a novel. The writer is interested in analyzing a novel by John Green entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The novel is selected as the source of data since it contains grammatical cohesion. Besides, this novel is popular so that make this novel is interesting to be analyzed. Novel *The Fault in Our Stars* has sold more than nine million copies internationally, and been translated into 47 different languages (<http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-how-did-the-fault-in-our-stars--a-toughtalking-book-r--become-a-bestseller-and-hollywood-hit-movie-9530575.html>). Another reason is that the writer would like to cover the most frequently type of grammatical cohesion applied by John Green so, from this novel, the reader can imitates how John Green as the author of this novel applies grammatical cohesion in making a good novel.

John Green is an award-winning, New York Times bestselling author who has many accolades which are the Printz Medal, a Printz Honor, and the Edgar Award. He has twice been a finalist for the LA Times Book Prize. John Green uses easy words to make the readers understand the meaning clearly in this novel (Green, 2012).

The novel includes literary work. Literary and language works are very close. The existence of all literary works can be evidence of the closeness between

literary and language works. The literary works deliver the message, the story, feelings, and emotions through language from every single part of these works. There are many literary works which are very appropriate and also interesting to be analyzed using linguistics approaches. By using those linguistics approaches, this data is found in novel that includes literary work.

The writer is interested in analyzing novel *The Fault in Our Stars* since it has John Green is an award-winning, New York Times bestselling author. Besides, the writer wants to know the structure of context this novel by using linguistics approaches. Analyzing the novel of *The Fault in Our Stars* using grammatical cohesion is the most appropriate one and also interesting. It is caused by the condition that there are so many narration and some utterances of characters containing grammatical cohesion. Finding the data and then analyzing them using grammatical cohesion is very important, because it helps people to understand this novel easily and faster after know the theory of grammatical cohesion. Analysis of the theory within a text gives some insight into how John Green as the writer structures what John Green wants to mean in this novel. It is the reasons why the writer chooses the novel to analyze in this thesis. The writer would like to describe two examples of grammatical cohesion. It aims to know grammatical cohesion's theory applied in a sentence. See the example:

I'm going to go to **my** room and read for a while, okay? **I**'m fine. **I** really am fine; **I** just want to go read for a while
(Example is taken from *The Fault in Our Stars* 2012:99)

From the example, the writer finds out the grammatical cohesion in the sentence. The bold words above are the examples which are used by the writer to

provide the grammatical cohesion. The word “I” and “my” shows grammatical cohesion and includes reference that is type of grammatical cohesion. The word “I” and “my” refers to main character who is Hazel Grace Lancaster. It shows part of reference that is personal. Then, another example:

--will have been for naught. Maybe that time is coming soon **and** maybe it is millions of years away, **but** even if we survive the collapse of our son, we will not survive forever. There was time before organisms experienced consciousness, **and** there will be time after. **And** if the inevitability of human oblivion worries you, I encourage you to ignore it. God knows that’s what everyone else does.

(Example is taken from *The Fault in Our Stars* 2012:13)

From the data above, the word “and” and “but” can be seen that it is the grammatical cohesion. The bold words above are the examples of conjunction which are used by the writer and contain grammatical cohesion. The word “and” and “but” belong to the type of grammatical cohesion that is conjunction. The word “and” shows part of conjunction that is additive. And then, the word “but” shows part of conjunction that is adversative. The bold words above describe the cohesive tie between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to demonstrate a meaningful relationship between that. Therefore, this data include belong to conjunction.

From two examples above show the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* has so many utterances containing the grammatical cohesion so that make this novel is pretty appropriate and interesting to be analyzed. Grammatical cohesion can be a tool for the reader of the information which was read by the reader. The presence of grammatical cohesion in John Green’s novel *The Fault in Our Stars* can help

the reader understand related to what will happen in the next narration and utterances.

Before conducting this study, the writer finds some researches that are related to the grammatical cohesion. They are *An Analysis of Cohesion in "National News" Taken from the Jakarta Post* by Liediawati (2000), *Grammatical Cohesive Devices used in Website Banners* by Haryono (2005), and *An Analysis of Cohesion in Environmental Issues of National News Column in the Jakarta Post* by Muis (2010). However, none of those studies which provide the John Green's novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* as the source of the data that analyze with grammatical theory. Besides, some researches that the writer found in previous studies mostly discussed about cohesion in general. This study is certainly different from previous studies because this study focuses on grammatical cohesion specifically. Therefore, this study entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in John Green's Novel The Fault in Our Stars* is needed to be conducted.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, the statement of the research problem is formulated as follow:

1. What is the type of grammatical cohesion applied in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?
2. What is the most frequently type of grammatical cohesion applied in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?

3. Why is the most frequent type of grammatical cohesion occur in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the research problem formulated above, this study has several objectives. They are:

1. To explain the types of grammatical cohesion applied in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.
2. To clarify the most frequently type of grammatical cohesion applied in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.
3. To describe the most frequent type of grammatical cohesion occur in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the reader's knowledge about the use grammatical cohesion in a novel, especially in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. It is also expected that this study will give a contributing to the existing knowledge in linguistics field of study.

Practically, the writer also hopes that this study will help the other students and teacher who look for references about grammatical cohesion. From this study, the writer tries to provide the reader the impact form grammatical cohesion in the novel. This study also can become an alternative for the reader in creating a

successful writing by using grammatical cohesion. While grammatical cohesion can be base of write that is unity, so people can write text with good composition. Besides, analyze using grammatical cohesion is also expected to give a foundation for the reader who want to conduct such a study.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is discourse analysis. This study focuses on the cohesion in the novel. Specifically, the writer would like to focus on the grammatical cohesion namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction based on Halliday and Hasan's classification (1976). In this study, the writer identifies type of grammatical cohesion in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. The limitation of this study is all of the utterances which are produced by the main character only namely Hazel Grace Lancaster in John Green's Novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* from the first chapter until the last chapter. So this study is important to limit the analysis and the object of the analysis in order to get a clear and satisfactory result.