

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter in this study presents about five sub chapters, namely background of the study, statements of the research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is important thing in human life for communication and also used in all daily activities. It is used to communicate and to interact with others. People need language in communication not only to share information but also to convey their ideas, their opinions, and their feelings. Without language, people cannot make any kinds of activities so people need language to socialize with other people around them. It means that between language and human cannot be separated, because human can communicate and respect each other by language. In other side, language can develop because it is used by human.

To deliver message, people must use language. It can be conveyed spoken and written. Spoken, people use language in direct conversation, news report, speech presentation, and by phone. Meanwhile, written language can be found in text such as letters, newspapers, articles, stories, short stories, novels and drama text. Language is a media to communicate in daily life as a tool of communication, it has the structure. The writer can analyze the structure of text, in

drama text through stylistics, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis.

Discourse analysis is one of the branches of linguistics to analyze language. Brown and Yule (1983:1) state that discourse analysis is the analysis that is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for. Discourse analysis has many parts of studies; one of them is about cohesion.

Cohesion is a necessary to create text, though it is not a sufficient condition for the creation text (Halliday and Hasan 1976:298). It means that cohesion is the study about relation between one sentence with another sentence which exist in a part of text. Cohesion is divided into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) represent that in linguistics, a text refers to any division. It may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialog or monologue that form a unified whole. Trask (2007: 295) defines a text as a continuous piece of spoken or written language, especially one with a recognizable beginning and ending. It means that a text can be spoken or written. A text usually has a meaning and related to the next text.

Grammatical cohesion focuses on relation between element of language which is related with the grammar and the rule of language. It can be divided into four classes namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion explores about the way vocabulary links parts of text together (Cutting, 2002:13). It can be divided into two classes namely; reiteration (repetition, synonym, near synonym, super ordinate, and general words) and collocation.

This study analyzes grammatical cohesion in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*, especially on the reference. Reference is the information signals which refer to something though it occurs before or after. The writer uses Halliday and Hasan's theory to analyze data. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) identify three types of reference; they are personal, demonstrative and comparative reference.

This study focuses on reference in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*. The writer chooses to analyze *Major Barbara* because *Major Barbara* is very interesting and including one of Shaw's most successful discussion plays. *Major Barbara* is the only one of Shaw's work which is included in 100 greatest plays in all time (Burt, 2008:161). There are some words or phrases which include reference of grammatical cohesion in text of George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*. For example:

LADY BRITOMART (squaring herself at him rather aggressively):
Stephen: may I ask how soon you intend to realize that you
are grown-up man, and that I am only a woman?

STEPHEN (amazed): Only a--

LADY BRITOMART: Don't repeat my words, please: it is a most
aggravating habit. You must learn to face life seriously,
Stephen. I really cannot bear the whole burden of our family
affairs any longer. You must advise me: you must assume the
responsibility.

(Shaw, 2005:41)

The word "*I*" and "*you*" in sentence "Stephen: may I ask you intend to realize that you are a grown-up man, and that I am only a woman?" are personal references as a subject. "*I*" refers to Lady Britomart. Meanwhile, "*you*" in sentence above refers to Stephen. The word "*my*" in the sentence "doesn't repeat my word, please: it is a most aggravating habit" is possessive adjective. The word "*my*" refers to Lady Britomart. The "*it*" in "doesn't repeat my word, please: it is a

most aggravating habit” included as personal pronoun especially as possessive adjective which refers to “repeat my word”. The word “our” in sentence “our family” is also called as possessive adjective, “our” refers to the word I and you.

Another example is as follow:

LADY BRITOMART (resignedly): You mean that I must ask him.
 Very well, Stephen: it shall be as you wish. You will be glad to know that your grandfather concurs. But he thinks I ought to ask Andrew to come here and see the girls. After all he must have some natural affection for them.

STEPHEN: Ask him here!!

LADY BRITOMART: Do not repeat my words, Stephen. Where else can I ask him?

(Shaw, 2005:51)

The word “*here*” refers to the location. The word *here* is reference, because *here* is demonstrative adverb of place. The word *here* show one of the location that the speaker still in that place. *Here* in this context near to the speaker.

The analysis of references in George Bernard Shaw is interesting because the kinds of reference mostly occur in George Bernard Shaw’s *Major Barbara*. Not only personals, but also demonstratives and comparatives are the kinds of reference that mostly occur when skimming process in *Major Barbara*. Furthermore in daily activity the reference theory common use, such as in conversation and reading a book. In reading such as read drama script, short story, novel, and magazine, the theory of reference usually frequently exists. In addition, the writer tries to give information about the way to identify reference in drama script. In theory of reference to describe someone or somebody, it can use the different reference thought it refers to same object and sometimes people get trouble in identifying references especially in drama text.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems are formulated in to the following question:

1. What are the personal references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*?
2. What are the demonstrative references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*?
3. What are the comparative references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problems above, this analysis is intended to achieve some objectives:

1. To describe the personal references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*.
2. To describe the demonstrative references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*.
3. To describe the comparative references used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this study can provide both theoretical and practical benefits about reference that is used in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara*.

The writer hopes this result of study enriches student's knowledge about discourse analysis, especially in reference of grammatical cohesion theory and gives some information to the reader about reference and types of reference in George Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara* theoretically.

Practically, this study is useful for those who are interested in journalistic. It is valuable for the beginner in writing, especially for movie script writer when she or he applying reference in their writing, they need to pay attention in comprehending refer to whom the reference its.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of this study is based on statement of problems. The scope of this study is grammatical cohesion especially reference. In discourse analysis, reference consists of three types namely; personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. This study is limited on all of utterances which are produced by Barbara as a main character in *Major Barbara* drama script containing types of reference. The utterances of Barbara fulfill the drama text, so the writer can find the types of reference completely.