**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

 This chapter presents review of related literature covering discourse analysis, cohesion, grammatical cohesive devices, lexical cohesive devices and the concept of study.

1. **Discourse Analysis**

Linguistics is a branch of knowledge which studies about language, Chojimah, (2011:1) states that linguistics is the study covering lexical syntactical patterns, and discourse level. Linguistic is divided into two kinds of study; they are micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics covering phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and macro linguistic covering discourse analysis and pragmatic.

As written in research background, the writer will learn more about discourse analysis which discourse analysis is part of linguistics, this study deals with discourse analysis. So, before going to further discussion, it’s necessary to know what discourse is.

Some linguists define discourse variously, as follows:

1. Discourse is language’s communication which is seen as an exchange between speaker and hearer, as an personal activity which is the form is decided by the social purposes. (Hawthorn 1992)
2. Verbal communication, utterances, conversation or a unit text which is used by linguists to analyze the unity which more than sentence. (Collin Concise English dictionary, 1988)
3. Discourse analysis focuses on natural structure which is found in spoken language, as many find in discourse like conversation, interview, comment and utterances. (Crystal 1987)
4. A specific conversation which is formal natural and the expression is arranged on idea in spoken and written text (longman dictionary, 1984)
5. Discourse is spoken and written communication which is seen from the trust point of view, value, and the category which is enter in there. Trust here is representative of world view; an organization or representative of experience. (Roger Fowler 1977)
6. Sometimes as field from all of statement, sometimes as an individualization of a group of statement and sometimes as regutative practice which is seen from amount of sentence (Foucolt, 1972)
7. Discourse could be understood as written or spoken language which has quality of unity.(Chojimah 2011:3)
8. And etc.

*“Source : number one until six, taken from Eriyanto, Discourse Analysis 2011:2”*

So simply it can be conclude that discourse analysis is a academic discipline studying the underlying system of discourse and also it could be said that discourse is a stretch of language which has quality of unity

1. The Short History About Discourse Analysis

Abdul Rani (2006) in his book discourse analysis explain that discourse analysis develop in year sixty and seventy, when Zellig Harris has publish his article about discourse analysis, when many linguist only care about sentence analysis, here Haris interest to combine discourse with social condition. And people whom have big influence in discourse analysis are Sinclair and Courthard they investigate discourse between teacher and student in class.

1. Scope, Process and Result of Discourse Analysis,

Discourse analysis is the study of language communication, as written above discourse analysis is an academic discipline which study about how language used in real condition or situation and to analyzing the discourse. In discourse analysis actually the data is text (written and spoken text). The purpose of discourse analysis is to looking for information which is delivered from the text and have relation with condition or situation in society.

 In discourse text of course we will find addressor and addressee which they are two elements which have communication in discourse. In spoken text addressor is speaker and addressee is viewer which havedirectly conversation with the form of utterances and to get the meaning must be combined by the context because it influence by the context. If in written text the addressor is writer and the addressee is reader, they are haven’t directly meet and have conversation, the writer deliver his/her idea with write it in sentence which representative of what the writer want and in simple way it conclude that text which is arrangement of sentence is a product of the writer to deliver his/her idea or opinion to the readers.

There are some basic notion in discourse analysis like context, co text, sentence and utterances :

1. Context is determinant factor to understanding the discourse, because background discourse made is from context, context is knowledge of addressor or addressee covering where, when communication take place, done, what happen on it and the topic being discussed.
2. Co-text is knowledge for discourse which is got from the world, and surrounding the text or sentence, co text is dependence to other so that why knowledge of text is surrounding the text or sentence.
3. Sentence is frequently occur in discourse, the context of sentence is free and suggest a literal meaning, for example : “How old are you?” in this case the speaker or writer want to get some information about age.
4. Utterance have bound context and suggest literal and non literal meaning, for example : “How old are you?” in this case that utterances can indicate into many thing, depend on the context, when the question is raised by the man know his wife playing doll in the bathroom so long, it can be a teasing for his wife.

3. The use of Discourse Analysis

As known, discourse analysis is the part of linguistic which is study about language and the context which is influence the discourse. Not only understand about language but also about language process, language use and language behavior, study about discourse also necessary to know exactly meaning of language and the real use of language.

Discourse analysis also use to analyze and identify the capability of language users and their behavior and also study discourse analysis can create communicative competence language users, so in simple way we can conclude that discourse analysis can understand language and language users.

Discourse analysis can identify the communicative competence of language user, for example communicative competence of children we can know the most of knowledge of children are get from their parents or the people whom always communicate with them , not only that but also we can know how deeply communicative competence of children.

in other side discourse analysis can used in political role, law and etc, for example we can know campaign some of candidate there so many discourse which need discourse analysis to get exactly meaning what idea, mean and purpose of the campaign.

1. **Cohesion**

Study about cohesion is part of Discourse Analysis, in text or discourses, element to formed or arranging discourse is very important, Cohesion is interconnection some of part (sentence) in text, caused by internal factor language. cohesive interconnection signed by cohesive devices, According to Hassan and Halliday (1976) Cohesive devices divided into two types, they are Grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices.

Grammatical cohesive devices covering Reference, Ellipsis, Conjunction and Substitution. Lexical cohesive devices covering Repetition, Synonymy, Hyponymy, metonymy and Antonymy. Grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices will be become big lines in this thesis because they are field of study in this.

1. **Grammatical cohesive devices**

Grammatical cohesive devices is cohesion between or among sentences because of grammatical factors, there are some of part of grammatical cohesive devices there are Reference, Ellipsis, Conjunction and Substitution .

1. Reference

Reference is expression which the meaning referring other word, in some of case reference are referring to third person pronouns (he/his/him), (she/her/her), (it/it/its), (they/them/their), for example :

“Nina is very lazy girl, I was advice *her* everyday” (a)

“ I study in his place every Monday”(b)

“ I gave *him* much money”(c)

In A sentence The word them is refers to nina, in sentence b and c the word his, him are refers to earlier or later sentence, these some of example which is refer to formal properties existing inside text.

 In addition reference not only for formal properties which is existing inside the text, but also for property out of text or world knowledge, for example :

“In this morning, I go to *Pudakit*, I will buy some of shoes and bag” (a)

“Tomorrow I will go to *Mc Donald* to buy some burger and French fries”(b)

“ Yesterday I went to *Apollo*, and I bought some tourses, it was so crowded”(c)

We can read three sentence above, we find Pudakit, Mc Donald and Apollo. In sentence A there are a word said Pudakit, shoes and bag as we know Pudakit is the most popular shoes and bag store in Tulungagung, then in sentence b there are word Mc Donald, Burger and French fries as we know that Mc Donald is the famous fast food restaurant in the world, and the last is sentence c same with other Apollo is famous department store in Tulungagung.

Halliday and Hassan (1979) defied reference into two type, they are anaphoric and cataphoric, anaphoric is the one instructing the hearer and the readers to look backward and cataphoric look to forward.

1. Substitution

Substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with a words which have same meaning, in some case there are some word which can replace word like Do, one, ones, for example :

Zakia : where will you go?

Bilqis : I will go to school I will **collect the task**.

Zakia : oh god, I lost it

Bilqis : what you mean? Did you **do** this?

Zakia : not yet, I will take it from my home, and **do** that.

Bilqis : oke.

Example above show to us that the phrase “collect the task” is replaced by “do”, its mean that collect the task is substitute by do.

1. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is omission of parts of sentences under the assumption which the context make the meaning clear, in some of case sometime we think that do not need some replacer to replace the word or phrases because without that phrase or word we can understood the meaning or mean oh phrase or word, and then the word or phrase which already understood is omitted, for example

Dina : Do you still study in primagama?

Khoir : yes.

In the example above show to us that khoir only say yes, he omitted the word : yes, I still study in Primagama, the underlying word omitted because that already understood.

1. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word which connecting word or phrases or clauses. But in our daily life we found conjunction also connecting two or more idea in a sentence. In this study the writer classify conjunction into two types, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. They will presents as follow:

1. Coordinating conjunction

Coordinating conjunction is words which is connecting words, phrases or sentence which have related to other and have same level. Based of the function the writer divide it into some of part :

1. For adding more information, ( and, furthermore)
2. For Simplifying and elaborating previous text (for example, in other word, thus)
3. For Contrasting and comparing between the old and new information (by contrast, on the other hand, however, meanwhile)
4. Subordinating conjunction

Subordinating conjunction is interconnection which is used to connecting subordinate clause with main clause (after, before, when, while, as, because, etc).

1. **Lexical Cohesive Devices**

Generally to make a discourse in cohesion not only build up from grammatical cohesive devices or grammatical factors, but also it can use lexical cohesive devices or lexical choices. Lexical cohesive devices is cohesion between or among sentence because of lexical choices, lexical cohesive devices covering repetition, Synonymy, Hyponymy, metonymy and Antonymy.

1. Repetition

Repetition is repetition word or phrases to create cohesive interconnection, for example :

*“To foster the harmony, bring together fellow* ***muslims****. Between the immigrants and the ansar was brotherhood so on an Islamic society there is more tribal properties. Among* ***muslim*** *care and helping each other. There is no differences between immigrants and natives. The people of Medina had been bound by the* ***muslim*** *brotherhood. Fellow* ***muslim*** *brothers to each other.”*

In example above word “Muslim” is repeated, while discourse.

1. Synonymy

Synonymy is two or more word /expression which have similar meaning. For example :

Dominated = loomed

Look = see

Search = looking for

And etc.

1. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is word or phrase which have general-specific meaning relation. In some case sometime we found words or phrase which replaced by another which have general - specific meaning For example :

Nancy : do you saw tulungagung expo last night?

Betty : oh, I don’t, I heard that in expo show fish exhibition?

Nancy : yes, I saw a wonderful shark, dolphin, arwana, dragon fish and etc.

Betty : really? How pitiful I’m caused miss it.

In example above we can know that shrak, dolphin, arwana, dragon fish are kind of fish, these show to use how hyponymy is used.

1. Metonymy

Metonymy is connection between part and whole meaning relation. It show to us that some of words can be replaced by another words which have a part or whole meaning relation. For example :

Bed = bedroom

Class = white/blackboard

Bathroom = shower and sauna

House = kitchen

1. Antonymy

Antonymy is word, phrase, expression which have opposite meaning. In some of case in discourse we found two or more words which have opposite meaning, such as big-small, fat-slim, short-tall, and etc. for example :

Bilqis : hi, how are you?

Iqbal : hi, I’m fine and you?

Bilqis : I’m fine too, oh iqbal you look ***slimmer*** than last month

Iqbal : really? I think I’m ***fatter*** than last month

From the example above, the word slim(er) is opposite word with fat(er), these example proof that discourse can built up from antonymy or two or more word which have opposite meaning.

1. **The Concept of Study**

As we know on the explanation above we can conclude that discourse analysis is an academic discipline studying the underlying system of discourse or we can say discourse is a stretch of language which has quality of unity. In discourse analysis we will know there are spoken and written text which is this part of study in discourse, in this we will find also some notion in discourse like sentence, utterances, context, co text and etc.

Discourse also have many used in our life like to analyze and identify the capability of language users and their behavior, discourse analysis can create communicative competence language users, and etc. these proof to use that discourse not only used to English student but also to everyone else, because everyone communicate with other every time, every do anything in their life with language.

Cohesion is one of part of discourse analysis, cohesion is the important element in discourse, this element can built up a good discourse, the used of cohesion can seen by cohesive devices. In cohesion there are two cohesive devices they are grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices, grammatical cohesive devices covering Reference, Ellipsis, Conjunction and Substitution, and lexical cohesive devices covering repetition, Synonymy, Hyponymy, metonymy and Antonymy.

So we can conclude that to built up a good discourse, discourse need some of elements like explain above. And the background the discourse made is by cohesion with its cohesive devices.