CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Linguistics

As stated before in the Research Background, Linguistics is scientific study of language, another definition of Linguistics is also stated by Richard and Schmidt (2002:343), They define linguistics as the study of language as a system of human communication. They also state that linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation such as sound system (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationship between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics), meaning system (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics).

2.1.2 Discourse

According to Rymes (2016), The simplest definition of discourse is language- in- use. The word "discourse" is usually defined as "language beyond the sentence" and so the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in texts and conversation (Yule, 2010) .Discourse (derived from the Latin, discursus, which literally means "running back and forth") is a type of communication that takes place both orally and in writing. In

philosophy, Michel Foucault is the one who developed the concept of discourse in his works. Discourse Analysis, according to Paltridge (2012), is an approach to the analysis of language that looks at patterns of language across texts as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the texts occur. Discourse can also refer to an extension of language (especially spoken) that is larger than sentences, or a coherent unit such as argument or a narrative.

2.1.3 Cohesion

According to Renkema (2009), Cohesion refers to those phenomena physically present in a discourse which establish its internal ties. Cohesion is part of discourse analysis, cohesion also can be defined as the linguistic element that makes a discourse semantically coherent. As stated by Cook, cohesion is the manifestation of certain aspects of coherence. (Cook, 1995:33).

Cohesion is defined as "the set of possibilities that exist in the language for making text hang together: the potential that the speaker or writer has at his disposal," according to Halliday & Hasan (1976:19). According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), coherence emerges when one interpretation of one piece of the discourse depends on another. In the sense that it can only be successfully translated by using it, one assumes the other. Cohesion is defined by Halliday & Hasan (1976:10) as "the variety of alternatives that exist for tying something with what has gone before." Cohesion is classified into two namely

grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion is related with the grammar, and lexical cohesion is related with the vocabulary, because "cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary" (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:5).

The grammatical and lexical linking that connects a text or phrase together and gives it meaning is known as cohesion. The concept of cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another.

2.1.4 Cohesive Devices

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), Grammatical Cohesion is constructed by the grammatical structure of each component tied together. Halliday and Hasan classify grammatical cohesion into 4 major classes : Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction. Which will be elaborated in the following explanation:

2.1.4.1 Grammatical Cohesion

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cohesion into 4 major classes : Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, Conjunction. Which will be elaborated in the following explanation:

2.1.4.1.1 Reference

Reference is a relationship between words and pronouns that refer to that word. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are several type of reference which will be elaborated in the following section:

2.1.4.1.1.1 Exophoric Reference

According to Halliday (2004), Exophoric reference means that the identity presumed by the reference item is recoverable from the environment of the text. Exophoric reference looks outside the text to the situation in which the text occurs for the identity of the item being referred to. The following example illustrates this. Both speakers clearly know what book is being referred to in this conversation. "What kind of book did you say *this* is? Where would you put *it* on your bookshelves?", 'this' and 'it' referred to the book outside of the text which both speakers know.

2.1.4.1.1.2 Endophoric Reference

Endophoric reference looks inside within the text to the situation in which the text occurs for the identity of the item

being referred to. Endophoric reference are categorized either as Anaphoric Reference and Cataphoric Reference which will be elaborated in the following section:

2.1.4.1.1.2.1 Anaphoric Reference

Anaphoric reference is where a word or phrase refers back to another word or phrase used earlier in a text, please take a look at the following example. "Have you tried the new suit I gave you? Is *it* comfortable?" 'it' refers to the new suit both speakers are talking about.

2.1.4.1.1.2.2 Cataphoric Reference

Cataphoric Reference describes an item which refers forward to another word or phrase which is used later in the text. In the following example the speaker used the word referred later in the text. " Oh *it* looks delicious! Can I get one of *those*? Yup, that pink donut right there" 'it' and 'those' referred to pink donut which used later after the referring word being said.

2.1.4.1.1.3 Personal Reference

Two types of reference are given by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 51) namely, Personal and Demonstrative. Personal

reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. E.g.

Table 2. 1 Examples of Personal References

Specification	Example
Speaker (Only)	I, me, mine, my
Speaker & other person	we, us, ours, they, their, them
Addresse	you, your, yours
Other person (Male)	he, him, his
Other person (Female)	she, her, hers
Object	it, it's
Generalize person	one, one's

2.1.4.1.1.4 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity. The system is as follows :

Table 2. 2 Examples of Demonstrative References

Specification	Example
Proximity near	this, these, here, now
Proximity far	that, those, there, then

2.1.4.1.1.5 Comparative Reference

Comparative reference occurs when we look at two things and see how they are similar or different. Clearly, we cannot compare two (or more) items without making reference to them so comparatives are classified as reference cohesion. E.g.

Table 2. 3 Examples of Comparative References
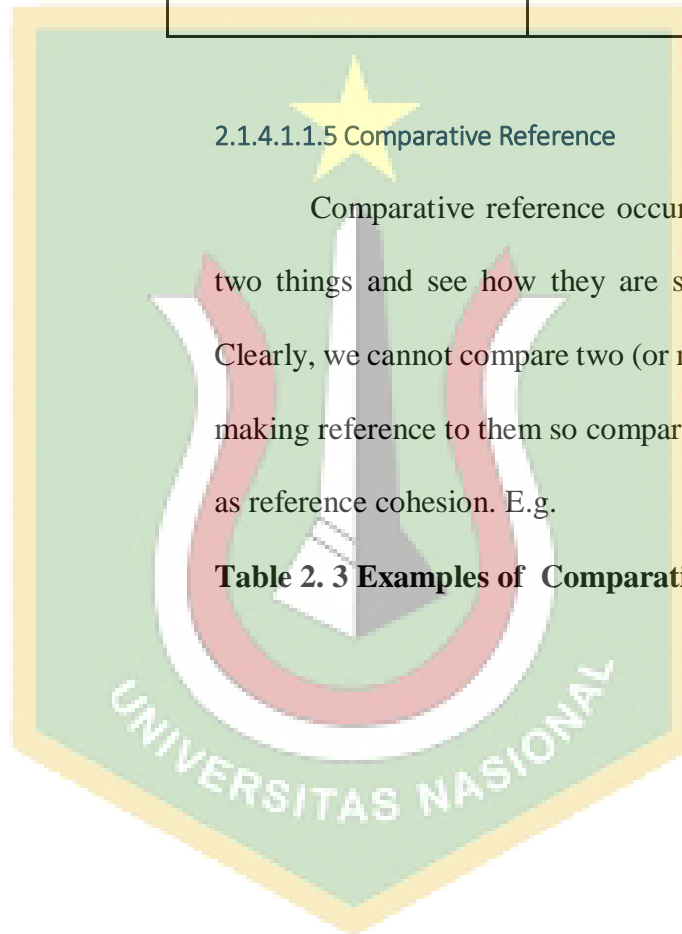
Specification	Example
Identity	same identical, equal identically
Similarity	similar additional, similarly likewise so
Difference	other different else, differently otherwise
Quality	better, worse
Quantity	more, less

Substitution as another type of cohesive relation, or cohesive tie, is the process in which one item within a text or discourse is replaced by another (Halliday & Hasan 1994:88). Substitution is a process using a form to substitute another language item, phrase or group. It can involve substituting an item for a noun. In the following example, 'one' substitutes the noun 'book' : *"Try reading this book. That one's not very good."*

2.1.4.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is substituting a noun or a nominal group with another noun. Elements of this type are *one, ones,* and *same*. In the following example, one substitutes car.

This car is old. I will buy a new one.

2.1.4.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution involves substituting a verb or a verbal group with another verb. The verb element used to replace items in this type is do. Another word that is used in this type of substitution is *do, do so, can do, can, does, did, done*. For example:

I challenge you to win the game before I **do**!

2.1.4.1.2.3 Clausal Substitution

There is one further type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The words used as substitutes are *so* and *not.* For Example :

"you're tired of all that walking aren't you? **So** am I!"

Ellipsis is omitting some elements from the text which can be recovered by referring to the preceding element in the text. In the following example, 'we' is erased in order to make it less repetitive. *"We went for a walk and (we) took some lovely photographs"*

2.1.4.1.3.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the omission of a head noun in a noun phrase and its purpose is to avoid explicitly mentioning or repeating a noun. Often nominal ellipses involve deletions of nouns after numerals, quantifiers or adjectives.

Although Helen is the oldest girl in the class, Julie is the tallest [girl]

girl that is omitted is a noun.

2.1.4.1.3.2 Verbal ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is ellipsis within the verbal group. It is optional which element can be left out. Verbal ellipsis is often accompanied by the omission of related clause elements such as objects. E.g.

Have you been swimming? – Yes, I have been [swimming]

swimming in the sentences is categorized as a verb, which is omitted.

2.1.4.1.3.3 Clausal ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is the broadest subcategory and contains omissions that are not covered under nominal and verbal ellipsis yet. It is defined as the omission of a clause, a part of a clause or an element of a clause (a constituent). It may co-occur with nominal or verbal ellipsis. E.g.

Who is driving the car? – Alice is [driving the car]

driving the car is a clause, which is part of the sentence which is omitted.

2.1.4.1.4 Conjunction

The fourth type of cohesive relation in the grammatical cohesion is conjunction. Conjunction differs

from reference, substitution, and ellipsis in that it is not a device for reminding the reader of previously mentioned entities, actions and state of affairs (Halliday And Hasan 1976), Halliday

& Hasan as cited in Tsareva (2010) define conjunctive adjuncts as linkers between sentences in form of simple and compound adverbs, and propositional expressions with a reference item. There is a few types of conjunction which will be categorized in a table below :

Table 2. 4 Examples of Conjunction

Types	Example
Additive Conjunction	and, also, and... too, and... as well, nor, neither, not..., either, or, or else, nor, further, furthermore, in addition, besides, additionally, etc.
Adversative Conjunction	yet, though, only, but, nevertheless, however, despite this, all the same, in any case/event, in either case/event, any/either

Types	Examples

	rate, in any case, that may be, and, on
	the other hand, at the same time, as against that, in fact, as ,matter of fact, actually, to tell the truth, in point of fact, instead, etc.
Causal Conjunction	So, then, thus, therefore, hence, consequently, because of this, then, in that case, in such an event, under those circumstances, otherwise, under other, Etc.
Temporal Conjunction	Then, next, afterwards, just then, at that moment, previously, before then, first, second, at first, in the end, finally, at last, etc.

2.1.5 Online Newspapers

According to Quintype, A newspaper is a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features, and advertising. It is usually printed on low-grade, inexpensive paper such as newsprint. However, Online newspapers are a bit different from regular newspapers. According to Quintype, An online newspaper is the online version

of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are a few previous studies that discussing about applying Grammatical Cohesion, The first previous study that researchers found was made by Normah (2013). In her research study she analyzed "Grammatical Cohesion In Stephenie Meyer's Novel " The Second Life Of Bree Tanner", This research focuses on analyzing *reference* cohesive devices only. Based on the analysis in the research, the writer concludes in the novel "The Second Life of Bree Tanner by Stephenie Meyer" that there are two types of reference which is used in the novel. The references which are used are personal reference and demonstrative reference. In the novel there are 93 datum which consist of 88 personal references and 34 demonstrative references. Also, it is found that the most reference used in the research is personal references that refer to Bree and Diego as both of them are the main characters in the novel.

The second previous study belongs to Aryani Medinatul Rofiq'ah (2019). In her research, She analyzed "Grammatical Cohesion Analysis of Students' Essay Writing" as an object to identify. Types of grammatical cohesion used in the essays writing composed by fourth semester students of English Language Education Department UIN Walisongo in the academic year 2017/2018. In the 33 essays writing composed by students, there are 1.145 grammatical cohesion ties in their essay. Reference items are the most frequent types among all the types of grammatical cohesion. There are 703 instances, or 61.35 % of the total occurrences, The next

position is conjunction with 403 instances or 35.15%. Then, substitution is the next position type of grammatical cohesion used in essay writing with 27 instances or 2.35 %. The next position is ellipsis with 12 instances or 1.15 % It means that the student only focuses on reference and conjunction ties to write their essay. It can be found in the result of the data.

The third previous study belongs to Rika Wahyuni Tambunan (2019). In her research, She analyzed "Grammatical Cohesion In Thai Cave Rescue News In International Newspaper" as an object to identify. Grammatical cohesion had four types and all of them could be found in Thai Cave Rescue news in international newspapers based on Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Halliday & Matthiesen (2014) theory. The first was the reference (43%) which was the predominant of grammatical cohesive features used in Thai Cave Rescue news in the international newspapers compared to other types. In the reference, it was found that personal reference (89%) was the dominant one followed by a comparative reference (9%) and demonstrative reference (2%) which meant that every type or reference was found in this research. While conjunction (42%) took the second position with additive (48%), Temporal (21%), Temporal (21%), Adversative (9%).

The fourth previous study belongs to Yuli Rohmawati (2014). In her research, She analyzed "Discourse Analysis On Cohesive Devices Found In The Female's Fashion Blog" as an object to identify. Based on the findings, there are two points to draw briefly conclusion. The first is the types of cohesion which are found in the data analysis. The second point is the use of these cohesive devices which are found in the

data analysis. The first conclusion is types of cohesion which are found in the data analysis. Four types of grammatical cohesion are found namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Two types of lexical cohesion which are found in the data analysis are reiteration and collocation. The second conclusion is the use of cohesion which is found in the data analysis. The first, the use of grammatical cohesion. Reference is used when the writer wants to mention the personal pronoun, show the place of something to the readers and compare something or some conditions which have happened in her life or family. The substitution is used when the verbal group is replaced by the utterance do and the nominal group one. The writer uses verbal ellipsis when she omits some parts of the verbal group. The writer uses conjunction when she shows two or more statements in a text, shows two statements in contrast, and shows cause and effect relationship. The writer uses repetition when she wants to repeat the same words more than once in a text which has the same reference. Synonym when she shows the word having the same meaning expressed in different words to avoid the boredom of the readers feeling bored. Hyponym when she shows the general word and specific word in a text. The writer uses an antonym when she shows the opposite meaning in a text. The writer uses collocation when she shows something in the same area in a text. Based on the findings, the theory which is used to analyze the data is very appropriate and it means that the data which is analyzed supports the theory.

Even Though, this research is a bit different from a previous study that has been mentioned before. Although the topic that carried in the previous study and this research is the same, there is a difference in terms of the source of data. Most of the time, this topic would be paired with the form of text or article as the source of data. But, this research is conducted with the article that is based on an interview so the source of data will be in the form of text and dialogue.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

A text is considered as one of the language forms which has the characteristic of grammatical cohesion. A Online Newspapers written text is a one of the language forms that is written based on the disciplines of study and various purposes. In this research multiple Online Newspapers are selected as the source of the data. This research is expected to give a contribution to generate information of students' familiarity in using grammatical cohesion features in creating cohesive or discourse on the academic essay writing.

In this particular section, the researcher elaborates the theories that are used to answer the research question. The theory used in this research is a theory that was written by M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, They made a book version of it titled "Cohesion in English" first published in 1976 by Pearson Ez Limited. The book will be used to analyze some of the utterances found in Online Newspapers. The features used in this research to examine the data, the data will be categorized into Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Conjunction.