

Grammatical Cohesive Devices in “Beauty and the Beast” Short Story

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Abstract

The aim of this the study was to analyze about grammatical cohesive devices in short story. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative and used document analysis. The source of the data was a short story entitled Beauty and the Beast. This study applied the Miles, Huberman and Saldana steps in analyzing the data. The results showed that there were types of grammatical cohesive devices in that short story namely reference, substitution and conjunction and reference was the most dominant type found in that short story.

Keywords

grammatical; cohesive devices;
short story



I. Introduction

Cohesion refers to the relations of meaning that exists within a text and it is part of the system of language which has the potentials for meaning enhancement in texts (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). The most salient phenomenon of discourse is the fact that sentences or utterances are linked together. For this “connectedness”, this “texture”, two concepts are used: cohesion, referring to the connections which have their manifestation in the discourse itself, and coherence, referring to the connections which can be made by the reader or listener based on knowledge outside the discourse.

Furthermore, cohesion refers to the connections which have their manifestation in the discourse itself, and coherence refers to the connections which can be made by the reader or listener based on knowledge outside the discourse (Renkema, 2004)

Cohen (1994) mentions that there are ten steps in assessment of writing namely content (depth and breadth of coverage), rhetorical structure (clarity and unity of the thesis), organization (sense of pattern for the development of the ideas), register (appropriateness of level of formality), style (sense of control and grace), economy (efficiency of language use), accuracy of meaning (selection and use of vocabulary), appropriateness of language conventions (grammar, spelling, punctuation), reader’s understanding (inclusion of sufficient information to allow meaning to be conveyed), reader’s acceptance (efforts made in the text to solicit the reader’s agreement).

To produce a good writing, one needs to have knowledge of cohesion to make a text communicative, the text is likely to be much more powerful if a writer considers the aspect of cohesion and coherence. Halliday and Hassan (1976) emphasize the act of producing coherent as well as cohesive discourse in order to ensure texture or cohesion in writing. The effect of discourse devices on writing is also very strong since they provide the students with various kinds of grammatical devices which are used to stretch any piece of discourse to be cohesive. It is noteworthy that without having a good command of the linguistic ties, one can never construct a cohesive discourse.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Cohesion

Texts reach their status and communicative events through the use of cohesive devices and the primary determinant of whether a set of sentences do or do not constitute a text depends on the cohesive relationships within and between the sentences, which create texture (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). Furthermore, cohesion is interested in relating the internal organization of language to the functions of language, as well as to the social situation of language (Olatunde, 2002). Moreover, cohesive relation fits into the overall pattern of language and it is expressed partly through vocabulary and partly through grammar which means that it is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence as well as it is the links that hold a text together and give it meaning.

There are two main types of cohesion such as grammatical, referring to the structural content, and lexical, referring to the language content of the piece. The major function of cohesion is text formation which links together the elements that are structurally related through the dependence of one on the other for its interpretation. The constituents of text are as follows: texture, ties, cohesion and without cohesion the semantic system cannot be effectively activated at all. In grammar, a conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses together. Sometimes, it is defined as a discourse connective, which is a conjunction joining sentences.

2.2 Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Halliday & Hasan (1976) classified grammatical cohesive devices into four such as a) reference, b) substitution, c) ellipsis and d) conjunction and each of them stands as a grammatical cohesive device that has its own character.

a. Reference

There are some participants in a story, news, or article which related to each other. In this case, reference used to identify the participants through text, to track or retrieve the participants, we can have cohesive relation that gives meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) state that reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. Besides that, reference is concerned with the relation between words and extra-linguistic reality. Reference is when one word refers to the other word. The references are distinguished into two kinds, they are Anaphoric and Cataphoric references. Moreover, reference as the meaning relationship which links full lexical expression of an entity or circumstance with the pro-form/substitute to which it refers. Pronouns and certain phrases are used to point back or forward.

b. Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another that the writer avoid the repetition of a lexical item by replace it (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Moreover, Renkema (2004:101) describes that substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a “dummy” word. Dummy word here is another word that still has the same meaning. This means there is no omitted within the text but the writer changes it with another word which has relation to the previously. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide substitution into three types based on their inherent characteristic. The three types of substitution in English include nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.

c. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that ellipsis is something left unsaid that means the omission of a word or phrase in the text. But it still can be understood by the reader because already stated or expressed. It shows that the words in a text have relation. Moreover, Paul and Goione (1973) state that ellipsis is used to replace words omitted from the middle of a quoted sentence. It means that the word which omitted is replaced by the words that still have relation with the topic before. The ellipsis also used to avoid the repetition. Moreover, Three types of ellipsis can be found in English: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis.

d. Conjunction

A sentence has relation with another sentence. Halliday and Hasan (1976) mention that there are a number of possible ways in which the systems allow for the parts of a text to be connected to one another in meaning. Conjunction is the marker that used in order to describe the relation between clauses and demonstrate a meaningful relationship between them. Conjunction differs greatly from the previously discussed cohesive devices in that it adds not only meanings of their own but also creates ties between entire segments of text of various lengths. Halliday and Hasan (1976) identify four types of conjunction in English: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

2.3 Short Story

Short story can be defined as an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot. Furthermore, a short story is like a cross section of wood and it is short in length, varied in both structure and material source, simple in characterization and plot progression. The variations of short story increased rapidly and they influenced on each other and compete with each other. Moreover, it is as a narrative fiction, having a unity of effect or expressions, the reading of which could be completed at one sitting. Short story generally runs to 10,000 words maximum or a short story could be as long as 500 - 30,000 words. Furthermore, there are six main elements in designing a short story as the following:

- (1) Plot, which means the pattern that relate each other in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. The plot a narrative structure that divided a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation); rising action (through conflict); climax (or turning point); falling action; and denouement or resolution.
- (2) Character, A character in a short story could be a person or even an animal, it depends on the author. In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and ponder themes. There are some basic characters that often appear in fiction, they are:
 - (a) Flat character, is a minor characters in a work of fiction who do not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. They only show one or two personality and it doesn't change.
 - (b) Static character, is a character that remains primarily the same throughout a story or novel. Events in the story do not alter a static character's outlook, personality, motivation, perception, habits, etc.

- (c) Round character, is a well-developed character who demonstrates varied and sometimes contradictory traits. Round characters are usually dynamic (change in some way over the course of a story).
 - (d) Dynamic character, is a character which changes during the course of a story or novel. The change in outlook or character is permanent. Sometimes a dynamic character is called a developing character.
 - (e) Stock character, a special kind of flat character who is instantly recognizable to most readers. They are not the focus nor developed in the story.
 - (f) Protagonist, is the main character in a fiction. They are round characters which the reader often sympathizes with or roots for. However, they are not always completely moral or likable.
 - (g) Antagonist, is essential to many works of literature and is usually known as "the bad guy." The antagonist is the person who is preventing the protagonist from getting what he wants or needs.
- (3) Setting, the setting of the short story is where the action of the story happens. Setting includes place, time and culture of where the story happens. The setting of the story also provides as richness and depth to the story as it can relate to the main message or idea to get across to your readers. Think of the setting as a scenic background for which the drama of the tale will take place.
 - (4) Theme means the story's main ideas on the message the writer intends to communicate. Short stories often have single themes and illustrate a single idea such as the result of certain actions on behalf of either the protagonist or antagonist. Theme can be reflected in a variety of ways through the story. Theme can be incorporated in a story through setting, clothing, musing, sounds, certain smells, things, things the characters touch or hold, transportation and the occupation, abilities of the characters etc.
 - (5) Style, in fiction, style is the codified gestures, in which the author tells the story. Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction.
 - (6) Narrator and Point of View, The narrator is the teller of the story, the orator, doing the mouth work, or its in-print equivalent. A writer is faced with many choices regarding the narrator of a story: first-person narrative, third-person narrative, unreliable narrator, stream-of-consciousness writing. A narrator may be either obtrusive or unobtrusive, depending on the author's intended relationship between himself, the narrator, the point-of-view character, and the reader. Point of view is from whose consciousness the reader hears, sees, and feels the story. The person who tells a story is called the narrator, and the angle from which the story is told is called its "point of view". A story can be told by someone who is a character in the story or by an outside observer.
 - (7) Language, The language that used in a short story should be communicative. Every writer has their own style in writing. Try to not use the excessive or unfamiliar words, still consider about the grammatical errors but do not make it too stiff and boring.

2.4 Types of Short Story

Genre is a style of art, music, or literature and it controls what the author writes and how he/she write the story. Moreover, a genre is needed when writing a story to fulfill the readers' expectations about story that has been written by the author. There are several types of genres that often used in making short story, they are:

1. Romance, the story that used this genre is the story that draws a romantic relationship between two people or more. They are characterized by a lovey-dovey, heart fluttering scene, and so on. There are many sub-genres of romance, including fantasy, romance, comedy-romance, and so on.
2. Action/Thriller, in general this genre often puts the main character in physical danger. The story that using this genre is characterized by the thrilling feels, high tension between the characters, quarrel scene, and there is always a climax that offers the readers some relief.
3. Science-Fiction, this type of genre incorporates any story set in the future, the past, or other dimensions. The story features scientific ideas and advanced technological concepts. In making this type of story, the author needs to be prepared to building new words and the setting should define the plot.
4. Fantasy, this type of genre often takes place in a kingdom. The story of this genre usually use myths, magic-based concepts, and other ideas that beyond human logics.
5. Horror/Paranormal, this genre is draw about scary story where the main character must overcome with the supernatural or demonic beings.
6. Mystery, the central issue of the story with this genre is a question that must be answered, an identity revealed, a crime solved. This is characterized by clues leading to rising tension as the answer to the mystery is approached.
7. Historical, the story with this genre usually take place against factual historical backdrops. Important historical figures are portrayed as fictional characters.
8. Family Saga, this genre is about on-going stories of two or more generations of a family. Plots revolve around things like businesses, acquisition, properties, adventures, and family curses. By their nature, these are primarily historical, often bringing the resolution in contemporary settings.

III. Research Method

This study applied descriptive qualitative design by analyzing the short stories. Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. Qualitative research consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). The source of the data of was a short story entitled “Beauty and the Beast”. Moreover, this study used document analysis as the technique of data collection. The technique of data analysis used Miles, Huberman, and Saldana steps (2014) which consisted of data condensation, data display and data verification.

IV. Results and Discussion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are four types of grammatical cohesive device namely references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Furthermore, after doing the data analysis, it found that there were three types of grammatical cohesive device in short story such as reference, substitution, and conjunction. Moreover, the most dominant type was reference, followed by conjunction and substitution. The description of the finding can be seen as the following table:

Table 1. The Grammatical Cohesive Device in “Beauty and the Beast”

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesion	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Reference	1083	77.3 %
2	Substitution	32	2.3 %
3	Conjunction	297	20.4 %
Total		1382	100 %

Table 1 mentioned above showed that reference was the most dominant one which it concerns the relation between a discourse element and a preceding or following element. Reference deals with a semantic relationship whereas substitution and ellipsis deal with the relationship between grammatical units: words, sentence parts and clauses. In the case of reference, the meaning of a dummy word can be determined by what is imparted before or after the occurrence of the dummy word and in general, the dummy word is a pronoun (Rankema, 2004). But reference can also be achieved by other means, for instance, by the use of a definite article or an adverb.

Furthermore, reference is divided into three parts namely 1) personal, 2) demonstrative, and 3) comparative reference that described as the following:

a) Personal Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) define personal reference as “reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of “person”. There are three classes of personal reference: personal pronouns, possessive adjectives (possessive determiners), and possessive pronouns.

b) Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is achieved by means of location, on a scale of proximity. These demonstratives are also semantically subcategorized into selective demonstratives and non-selective demonstratives.

c) Comparative reference

Comparative reference involves identity or similarity. The reference may be anaphoric, or cataphoric or even exophoric depending on its referent point. English comparative reference grammatically functions as either a modifier or an adjunct and it consists of two classes: adjectives and adverbs.

V. Conclusion

It can be drawn the conclusion that there are types of grammatical cohesive devices in the Beauty and the Beast short story namely reference, substitution and conjunction, reference is the most dominant type in that short story.

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