

**An Analysis Cohesive Devices in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story *a Clean, Well-Lighted Place*: Discourse Analysis**

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**ABSTRACTS**

The most interesting thing in studying linguistics is how the language is used in everyday life and not what the language components are. Thus the problem is that the language users interpret what is conveyed by other language users. By trying to understand and digest what the speaker is saying verbally in a conversation, understanding what is written by the authors, then we are involved in a language analysis called discourse analysis. The entitled of this paper is *An Analysis Cohesive Devices in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story a Clean, Well-Lighted Place* which aims to find and identify the types of cohesion tools contained in the texts in the short story discourse entitled *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* by Ernest Hemingway. Then, to find the dominant cohesion devices. This paper uses a library qualitative method. From the results of the study conducted is the dominant cohesion devices at Conjunction 73 or 43.20%, Reference 62 or 36.99, Ellipsis 22 or 13%, Lexical Cohesion 8 or 4.74%, and the least is Substitution 4 or 2.37%.

**Keywords:** Cohesive Device, Discourse Analysis, Short Story

**Introduction**

No one can separate from the language because language plays an important role in our life and for it's always used in every aspect of human life. In the study of language, the most interesting question arise in connection with the way language is used, rather than what its components are. We are asking how language users interpret what the other language users intend to convey. When we carry this investigation further and ask how we as language users make sense of what we read in text, understand what the speakers mean despite what they say, recognize connected opposed to jumbled or incoherent discourse, and successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation, we are undertaking what is known as discourse analysis.

Michael Stubbs (1983:1) states, "Discourse analysis refers to the attempts to study the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause, and therefore to study larger linguistics units such as conversational exchanges or written text." It means that the sentence is not the most complete unit language but there is another more complete unit than the sentence itself, namely a discourse. The study of discourse analysis leads the language users to understand thoroughly about the discourse and also is qualified to produce a well-formed discourse. Its mean discourse is defined to organize a larger idea of a writer or a speaker (that the sentence failed to do) and to arrange that idea into a coherent state so that the recipients will easily comprehend what the writer or speaker means.

Every genre has its own discourse structure. It might seem as if informal, spontaneous conversation had no structure of its own over and above the internal organization of each sentence and the cohesion between the sentences. The discourse structure of a conversation is in turn reinforced by the cohesion, which explicitly ties

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together the related parts, bonding them more closely to each other than to the others that are not so related; hence Halliday & Hasan (1976:327) observation that there tends to be a less meaningful relationship between two sequential interchanges than between two sequential speeches in an interchange. Other forms of discourse are more obviously structured than conversation; and some, notably narrative, have been studied in considerable detail in a variety of different languages. There is no need here to labor the point that the presence of certain elements, in a certain order, is essential to our concept of narrative: a narrative has: as a text, a typical organization, or one of a number of typical organizations, and it acquires texture by virtue of adhering to these forms.

In accordance with Halliday and Hasan, the concept of cohesion is semantic, it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. It means that the key to the concept of cohesion is based on meaning, that is, something which exists in the language, not something which exists in people. There are four concepts of cohesion. They are text, texture, ties, and cohesion and coherence.

The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text. By its role in providing 'texture', cohesion helps to create text. The concept of cohesion is semantic: referring to relations of meaning that exist within text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse depends on that of another, the one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by reference to it. Coherence can be defined as when sentences, ideas, and details fit together clearly, readers can follow along easily, and the writing is coherent. The key to the concept of coherence is not something which exists in the language, but something which exists in people. This means that it is people who make sense of what they read or hear, they try to arrive at an interpretation which is in line with their experience of the way the world is. Coherence has connection with the aspect of speech, while cohesion has connection with the aspects of form and formal language. There are five kinds of cohesive devices which are outlined by Halliday and Hasan. Those five types of cohesive device are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Further discussion about types of cohesive devices will be discussed in the next chapter.

This paper is in the field of discourse analysis. Discourse consists of several types: they are narrative, exposition, conversation, and poem. Based on the form of discourse, a short story is a short prose narrative which usually focuses on a single and clear problem. A short story must have texture; to make such texture, of course, there must be cohesive devices used in a short story. Thus, the writer analyzes cohesive devices in a short story.

## **Methods**

### **Research Design**

In this study, the most appropriate method to be used in analyzing data is library qualitative method. Shaw & Gould (2001:6) say, "Qualitative research is conducted through long term contact with the field." Its meaning qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. Qualitative researchers aim to gather an

in depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. This qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making, not just what, where, when. Hence, smaller but focused samples are more often used than large samples. Qualitative research involves analysis of data such as words, for example from interview, transcripts, documents, or even personal experience materials such as journals.

#### The Source of Data

The data of this research will be collected from Ernest Hemingway short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. This consist of twelve paragraphs and 164 sentences. The writer gets it from:

[https://www.google.co.id/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.urlder.org/a\\_clean\\_well\\_lighted\\_place.pdf](https://www.google.co.id/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.urlder.org/a_clean_well_lighted_place.pdf)

#### Data Collecting and Analyzing Method

To collect and analyze the data, the writer follows these steps:

1. Reading *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story comprehensively
2. After reading the material, the writer underlines the sentences that contain cohesive device by using Halliday's and Hasan's Theory
3. Those sentences are entered into data cards
4. The writer groups the data cards into the table based on the types of cohesive device: reference (personal, demonstrative, and comparative), substitution (nominal, verbal and clausal), ellipsis (nominal, verbal, clausal), conjunction (additive, adversative, causal, and temporal) and lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation).
5. Make the percentage value will be set up from each kind of cohesive devices based on the formula:

$$n = \frac{fx}{N} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

n = the percentage of one kind of cohesive devices

fx = individual frequency (one kind of cohesive devices)

N = number of occurrence (all kinds of cohesive devices)

6. The writer determines the most dominant cohesive device to the least dominant one based on the percentage of value.

#### Discussions

Cohesive devices in short story of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* based on:

- A. Reference
- B. Substitution
- C. Ellipsis
- D. Conjunction
- E. Lexical Cohesion

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Based on the analysis of the usage of cohesive devices in this short story, the writer makes the percentage of each cohesive device into the table that found in the data as follows:

Table Percentage

No.	Cohesive devices	Value	Percentage
1	Reference		
	a. Personal	145	26,9%
	b. Demonstrative	13	2,41%
	c. Comparative	10	1,85%
		168	31,17%
2	Substitution		
	a. Nominal	2	0,37%
	b. Verbal	2	0,37%
	c. Clausal	0	0%
		4	0,74%
3	Ellipsis		
	a. Nominal	4	0,74%
	b. Verbal	7	1,3%
	c. Clausal	11	2,04%
		22	4,08%
4	Conjunction		
	a. Additive	40	7,42%
	b. Adversative	9	1,67%
	c. Causal	5	0,93%
	d. Temporal	20	3,71%
		74	13,73
5	Lexical Cohesion		
	a. Repetition		
	#Noun Person	117	21,7%
	#Noun Thing	36	6,68%
	#Verb	49	9,1%
	#Adjective	12	2,23%
	#Conjunction	48	8,9%
	b. Synonymy	1	0,18%
	c. Antonymy	2	0,37%
	d. Hyponymy	1	0,18%
	e. Meronymy	2	0,37%
f. Collocation	2	0,37%	
		271	50,28%
Total		539	100%

The table Percentage shows the most dominant cohesive device found in the short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* is lexical cohesion 271 or 50,28%, reference 168 or 31,17%, conjunction 74 or 13,73%, ellipsis 22 or 4,08%, and the last is substitution 4 or 0,74.

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### **Conclusions**

Having analyzed the cohesive devices in the Ernest Hemingway short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, the writer makes sure that using cohesive device is so important to make a cohesive effect to the short story. There are five cohesive devices in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. They are reference (personal, demonstrative, and comparative), substitution (nominal and verbal), ellipsis (nominal, verbal, clausal), conjunction (additive, adversative, causal, and temporal) and lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation). The most dominant cohesion devices at lexical cohesion 271 or 50,28%, reference 168 or 31,17%, conjunction 74 or 13,73%, ellipsis 22 or 4,08%, and the last is substitution 4 or 0,74. The dominant lexical cohesion in this story is repetition in word noun person 117 or 21,7% and word verb 49 or 9,91%. It's mean the role of scene this short story is telling or exploring the human activities and ideas, especially in its members.

### **References**

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