



Grammatical Cohesion Analysis in the Short Story “The Devoted Friend” By Oscar Wilde

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Abstract

This study examined about grammatical cohesion that applied in the short story “The Devoted Friend. The aims of the research is to identify the different forms of grammatical cohesiveness and their applications in the short narrative "The Devoted Friend." The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The study's findings were communicated both formally and informally. The data was taken from Oscar Wilde's short story "The Devoted Friend," and it was examined using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) cohesion theory to look at the various forms of grammatical cohesion and how they are used. The results indicate that the short story uses two different forms of grammatical cohesion: conjunction and reference. Within the short story "The Devoted Friend," there are three different kinds of references: demonstrative, comparative, and personal. There are three different kinds of conjunctions: causal, adversative, and additive conjunctions. The most prevalent type of grammatical cohesion in the short story is personal reference occurs 124 times, whereas comparative reference occurs 13 times, making it the least frequently occurring type.

Keywords: *short story, grammatical cohesion, the devoted friend*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang kohesi gramatikal yang terkandung dalam cerpen “The Devoted Friend”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis - jenis kohesi gramatikal dan bagaimana kohesi gramatikal diimplementasikan dalam cerita pendek “The Devoted Friend”. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif. Kajian ini disajikan secara formal dan informal. Data diambil dari cerita pendek yang berjudul “The Devoted Friend” karya Oscar Wilde dan dianalisis menggunakan teori kohesi dari Halliday dan Hasan (1976) untuk mengkaji berbagai jenis kohesi gramatikal dan cara penggunaannya. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua jenis kohesi gramatikal yang digunakan dalam cerpen “The Devoted Friend” yaitu referensi dan konjungsi. Ada tiga jenis referensi yang terdapat dalam cerpen “The Devoted Friend” yaitu referensi personal, referensi demonstratif, dan referensi komparatif. Untuk konjungsi ada tiga jenis yaitu konjungsi aditif, konjungsi adversatif, dan konjungsi sebab akibat. Referensi merupakan jenis kohesi gramatikal yang paling sering digunakan dalam cerpen dengan jumlah kemunculan sebanyak 192 data dan jenis yang paling jarang ditemukan dalam cerpen adalah referensi komparatif dengan jumlah kemunculan sebanyak 13 data.

Kata kunci: *cerita pendek, kohesi grammatical, the devoted friend*

Introduction

Language is a sound device to express thought, idea, and a tool to communicate in daily life. Wibowo (2001:3) state, language is a system of meaningful, articulate, arbitrary, and customary sounds that people use to communicate with one another and give birth to thoughts and feelings. To convey the information language can be divided into two namely spoken language and written language. These two types of language are studied in discourse analysis.

According to Yule (1996) discourse structure is important since it concentrated on the key components that can create a text that is well-stretched. The cohesiveness of sentences through their structural relationships. The term "cohesion" in language refers to how a text's components work together to produce a meaningful text. Cohesion happened when one aspect of the discourse is interpreted in a way that depends on another. Because it cannot be adequately interpreted without resort to it, the one implies the other. This establishes a cohesive relationship and implies that both presupposing and presupposed elements are present in the text by Halliday and Hasan (1976:4). The two components of cohesiveness are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion.

Grammatical structures within the text create grammatical cohesiveness. Halliday and Hasan (1976) categorized grammatical cohesion into four main classes: references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference is the specific information used by the readers/listeners to identify something. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976) there are three types of reference namely, personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Halliday and Hasan's (1976:4) stated substitution keep a text cohesive by avoiding repetition and creating grammatical cohesiveness which connects, words, phrases, and sentences together not in contents, but in word order. There are three different forms of substitution namely nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution. Ellipsis is used to indicate an omission of information or a pause. According to Cook (1982:20) ellipsis is a omission of part of a sentence with the assumption with the assumption that the previous sentence or context will clarify the meaning. Ellipsis can be categorized into three parts namely, nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. A Conjunction is a connecting tool between sentences or clauses in a text. Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) adopted a scheme of four categories of conjunction namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Cohesion studies according to Halliday and Hasan (1976:2) text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical unit. Therefore, a text is more than just a collection of sentences connected by explicit cohesion relationships, but rather a text is a semantic unit consisting of several parts. According to Sumardjo (193:69) short story restrict themselves to discussing one component of storytelling in its most basic form. The term short story is related to a work of prose fiction that can be read in one sitting, short story typically range from 3.500 – 7.500 words. One of the short story that written by a famous fiction writer named Oscar Wilde with the title of his short story "The Devoted Friend". This story tells about the Water – rat want to know what is friendship means and his friend Linnet decided to tell a story about friendship. Several previous studies that have examined about grammatical cohesion, there are many data source used such as movie script, speech, short story, novel, etc.

The first article, written by Hizbullah, Putra, and Indayani in 2022, attempts to categorize the grammatical cohesion devices used in Barack Obama's speech. The results indicate that there are four different types of grammatical cohesion: conjunction, ellipsis, reference, and substitution. Barack Obama most frequently employed conjunctions and references in his speeches. The second essay, written by Rihi, Wardhana (2022), examined the speech text "Believe in your dreams" by Jack Ma in terms of grammatical coherence. This study set intended to identify the various references found in the speech text "Believe in Your Dreams." The research revealed that Jack Ma's speech text, "Believe in your dreams," has two different kinds of references: thirty personal references and six demonstrative references. Personal references are the most common sort of references in this research. The third study, conducted by Indriani, Maharani, and Putra (2021), covered the many forms of grammatical cohesion utilized in "The Yak" Magazine as well as the purpose of grammatical cohesion. The results indicate that "The Yak" magazine uses two different forms of grammatical cohesion: conjunction and reference. The descriptive qualitative method was used to examine the data, which were gathered by observation method. Next study by Oktavia, Suprayogi (2021) conducted the following research, which examined grammatical cohesion in Boris Johnson's speech entitled "Coronavirus Spread in the UK." This research was designed to find out which form of grammatical cohesion is most often used in speech. The findings of this study indicate that reference is the most common type of grammatical cohesion. The following article comes from Al-Khalidy (2018) and discusses the use of conjunctions as grammatical integration in the speech of Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan. This study found that additive conjunctions were the most common, followed by adversarial conjunctions, causal conjunctions, and temporal conjunctions. The final investigation is Suastini and Suartini's (2020) article entitled "Cohesive Devices Found in Maxx Brides Magazine". This research seeks to describe the cohesive approach used in Maxx Brides Magazine. This research uses an observational approach and the hypothesis of Halliday and Hasan (1976). Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive techniques. The findings of this study reveal that demonstrative reference is the most common type of reference and the most common synonym.

Based on previous studies, it can be concluded that this research is similar in terms of discussing grammatical integration. The difference is that this study concentrates on evaluating different types of grammatical coherence and how they are used in the short narrative "The Devoted Friend". This topic is interested to analyze because grammatical cohesion are important in writing skills could improve the coherence of the text and create meaningful message to the readers.

Method

Procedures for data analysis are crucial for doing the research. It was once used to determine the quality and dependability of the data. This research using descriptive qualitative method, where the analysis of the data was explained and described using words that are systematically arranged according to the problem that

have been found out. Several steps are used to gather the data, including: first, searching the short story in google and downloading the short story, next reading the short story frequently in order to get the better understanding about the story and the last taking note of the grammatical cohesion that are used from the short story by using cohesion theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976). The data source of this study from famous short story with the title “The Devoted Friend” by Oscar Wilde. This story tells about friendship between water rat, duck, and linnet. The water rat asserted that friendship is far superior and there is nothing more nobler than a loyal friend. This story very interesting to analyze because the form of short story is concise but still pay attention to the used of grammatical cohesion to make a complete story and the short story has lots of moral value that useful for the readers.

Result and Discussion

Result

In this part, the short story that has been selected from the famous writer named Oscar Fingal O’Fflahertie Wills Wilde his work is short story with the title “ The Devoted Friend” this short story tell about true friend who helps his friend in everything, even though his life is at stake. As the result, below is the list of the data based on each category and frequency that occurs in the short story. Therefore, there are some categories that cannot be found in the short story that are nominal substitution, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. The list of the result can be seen in the table.

Table 1. The types of Grammatical Cohesion in the Short Story “The Devoted Friend” by Oscar Wilde

Category	Data	Percentage
Personal reference	124	35%
Demonstrative reference	91	25%
Comparative reference	13	4%
Additive conjunction	83	23%
Adversative conjunction	25	7%
Causal conjunction	22	6%
Total	358	100%

Based on the data findings above, there are 358 elements of grammatical cohesion in Oscar Wilde's short story "The Devoted Friend". Personal reference is the most commonly used type of grammatical cohesion, with 124 (35%) occurrences, followed by demonstrative reference 91 (25%) items, additive conjunction 83 (23%) items, adversative conjunction 25 (7%) items, causal conjunction 22 (6%) items, and

comparative reference 13 (4%) items. The following section explains the various types of grammatical cohesion used in the short story "Devoted Friends".

Discussion

Personal Reference

Data 1:

One morning the old water rat put **his** head out of **his** hole. **He** had bright beady eyes and stiff grey whiskers, and **his** tail was like a long bit of black India-rubber. The little ducks were swimming, about in the pond, looking just like a lot of yellow canaries, and **their** mother, who was pure white with real red legs, was trying to teach them how to stand on **their** heads in the water. (Chapter 1 paragraph 1)

In this paragraph explains about the introduction of the characters they are water rat, duck`s mother, and little ducks, in this paragraph introduces the characters one by one and their characteristic. The first paragraph contains personal reference elements that are **his**, **he**, **their**, and **them**. The subject **his** and **he** refers to the old water rat and the subject **their** and **them** refers to the little ducks. The word **his** here can be categorized into anaphoric reference, because in this sentence the personal reference appear after the word "water rat" and after that replaced the words "water rat" into the word possessive determiners **his**. The word **he** in the next sentence can be classified into anaphoric reference because the word **he** refers to word water rat which has been mentioned previously and it is replaced by pronoun **he**. The words **their** and **them** can be classified into anaphoric reference because they appear after the word "little ducks" and after that replaced the word "little ducks" into the personal reference **their** and **them**.

The used of personal reference **his** and **he** within the sentence is to avoid the repetition of the words "old water rat" which is not effective in the sentence. The used of the personal reference **their** and **them** in the sentence is to replace the noun little ducks, so the sentence more efficient and easier to understand by the readers. The personal reference **his** and **their** has a function as possessive pronoun and the personal reference **he** and **them** has function as personal pronoun.

Demonstrative reference

Data 2:

The next day he was nailing up some honey suckle against the porch, when he heard the Miller`s voice calling to him from the road. So he jumped off the ladder, and ran down the garden, and looked over the wall. There was the Milller with the large sack of flour on his back. Dear Little Hans, said the miller, would you mind carrying **this** sack of flour for me to market? Oh, I

am sorry, said Hans I am really very busy today. I have got all my creepers to nail up, and all my flowers to water and all my grass to roll. (chapter 7 paragraph 3)

This paragraph tells about Miller came to see Little Hans who was working in his garden, Miller asked Hans to bring a sack of flour that he brought to sell to the market, but because Hans was busy in his garden, he refused to help Miller. Demonstrative reference that exist in the third paragraph is the word **this**. The word **this** is cataphoric reference that refers to the sack of flour which is mentioned after the demonstrative reference this.

The used of demonstrative reference **this** in the paragraph is to designate a single object whose position is near the person. From the example of paragraph above the Miller mention about the object that are close to him and the person he is talking to, the object is the sack of flour. The demonstrative reference **this** in the paragraph above is pointing about the object which is Miller said to Little Hans "dear Little Hans would you mind carrying this sack of flour for me to market? From this example Miller pointing the sack of flour, so that Little Hans understand what the Miller talking about.

Comparative reference

Data 3:

"I am very sorry," said little Hans, rubbing his eyes and pulling off his night-cap, "but I was so tired that I thought I would lie in bed for a little time, and listen to the birds singing. Do you know that I always work **better** after hearing the birds sing?" (Chapter 8 paragraph 3)

In this Paragraph tells about the miller came to Han's house and saw Hans Sleeping, Miller misunderstood and thought Hans was lazy, even though Hans was very tired and wanted to rest little bit longer and he can work better after hearing bird singing. The word **batter** in this sentence is classified into comparative reference. The word **better** is a cataphoric reference that refers to little Hans condition after hearing birds singing, which is explained after the first sentence.

The used of comparative reference **better** in this paragraph is to show the good qualities between two things. In this paragraph show little Hans compare his condition before hearing birds singing and after hearing birds singing. This paragraph indicate the word **better** expressing things that are considered better and preferred. From the example of the data above Little Hans said "do you know that I always work better after hearing the birds sing?" from this example point out that Little Hans excited to go work after hearing the birds singing.

Additive Conjunction

Data 4:

So little Hans worked away in his garden. During the spring, the summer, and the autumn he was very happy, but when the winter came, and he had no fruit or flowers to bring to the market, he suffered a good deal from cold and hunger, and often had to go to bed without any supper but a few dried pears or some hard nuts. In the winter, also, he was extremely lonely, as the Miller never came to see him then. (Chapter 3 paragraph 1)

In this paragraph tells about Hans condition during winter and hardship experience by them self, such as starving, food stock running out, and unable to work. Hans went through it all alone without his best friend in his side. There are two different additive conjunctions in this sentence: the first one is, **and** the other one is **or** it appears in the middle of a phrase that links to the one before it. The conjunction **or** in this paragraph refers to the additional information of Little Hans garden produce, the conjunction **and** in this paragraph refers to the additional information about Hans condition when the winter came.

The used of additive conjunction **or** in this sentence is add alternative information based on the previous clause, from the data above mentioned "often had to go to bed without any supper but a few dried pears" and conjunction **or** gives a piece of alternative information to the second clause, "or some hard nuts". The used of additive conjunction **and** in this paragraph is to link the information which is from one clause to another clause and connect them together. In this data the conjunction **and** linked the information in the story that is "During the spring, the summer, and the autumn he was very happy, but when the winter came, and he had no fruit or flowers to bring to the market, he suffered a good deal from cold and hunger, and often had to go to bed without any supper.

Adversative conjunction

Data 5:

That was kind of you, said Hans. "I was half afraid you had forgotten me" "Hans, I am surprised at you," said the Miller; "friendship never forgets. That is the wonderful thing about it, **but I am afraid you don't understand the poetry of life.** How lovely your primroses are looking, by-the-by!" (Chapter 5 paragraph 5)

In this paragraph tells about Hans felt that Miller had forgotten him but Miller said that friendship would never be forgotten because it was an extraordinary thing in friendship, maybe Hans did not understand the meaning of life. The word **but** in the

aforementioned data can be categorized as an adversative conjunction, which is a contrary anticipation that may result from the content of what is being said or other words used during the communication process. The word **but** in this data refers to Miller assures Hans that friendship will never forget one another and the next sentence give the contrary anticipation that is Miller afraid that Little Hans don't understand what is Miller said before which is about friendship never forgets.

The used of adversative conjunction **but** in this paragraph is to connect the phrases and give the opposite idea from the previous clause and give different information from the previous clause. In this example of the data, Miller mentioned that he is never forgotten his friend the Little Hans but the opposite idea about what is Miller said before was Miller afraid that Little Hans did not understand the friendship principle that is "friendship never forgets".

Causal Conjunction

Data 6

Is the story about me?' asked the Water-rat. If so, I will listen to it, **for I am extremely fond of fiction.**' (Chapter 2 paragraph 2)

In this data explain about Linnet telling a story about friendship to the Water rat because the Water rat doesn't know the true meaning of friendship. The word **for** in this data belongs to the causal conjunction category, because it occurs in the middle of the sentence to connect and explain the reason for the second sentence. Water rat asked the Linnet what story she would tell to him, after that Water Rat gives the reason that if the story was about him, he would listen because he likes fiction

The used of causal conjunction **for** in this data is to link the first clause "is the story about me? Asked the Water rat. If so, I will listen to it," and the second clause "for I am extremely fond of fiction". And give the reason for the first clause. From the data above the previous clause mentioned if the story that The Linnet meant is about Water rat, he would listen to it. Meanwhile the conjunction "for" gives the reason why Water rat would listen the story by saying the second clause "for I am extremely fond of fiction".

Conclusion

This research analyzes the types of grammatical cohesion and how grammatical cohesion is used in the short story "Devoted Friends". From the research results, there are 358 grammatical cohesion data in the short story "Devoted Friends". The grammatical cohesion used in short stories is reference and conjunction. The types of references found are personal references, demonstrative references, and comparative references. The types of conjunctions are additive conjunctions, adversative conjunctions and causal conjunctions. Personal references are the type of

grammatical cohesion most frequently used in short stories with 124 items appearing (35%), followed by demonstrative references 91 items (25%), additive conjunctions 83 items (23%), adversative conjunctions 25 items (7%), conjunctions cause and effect as many as 22 items (6%) and finally comparative references as many as 13 items (4%). Personal reference becomes grammatical cohesion that is most widely used in the short story because there are many conversations between characters who must be identified using personal reference that they don't repeat the same words and the characters in the story can be identified easily by the readers. The relationship between the used of grammatical cohesion and short story is grammatical cohesion shows that connection between words and sentences in the story, the used of grammatical cohesion makes the story more structured and coherence. The use of each category of cohesive devices contained in the short story "The Devoted Friend" by Oscar Wilde is, references to indicate the characters mentioned in each sentence, substitutions to avoid repetition, conjunctions to connect one sentence to another, repetition to show an important word, synonyms to provide variation in sentences, so that sentences become more interesting and rich in vocabulary.

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Grammatical Cohesion Analysis in the Short Story “The Devoted Friend” By Oscar Wilde – Kadek Novi Krisna Dewi¹, Gede Irwandika²

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