AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN OSCAR WILDE'S *THE HAPPY PRINCE*

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini merupakan pembahasan di bidang ilmu linguistik yang berkaitan dengan kemunculan penanda linguistik yaitu kohesi leksikal yang dalam hikayat *The Happy Prince* karangan Oscar Wilde. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis dari kohesi leksikal dalam hikayat tersebut, serta untuk mengetahui jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling banyak muncul dalam hikayat The Happy Prince karangan Oscar Wilde ini.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis berdasarkan teori kohesi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Data pada skripsi ini diambil dari hikayat *The Happy* Prince. Paragraf dalam hikayat ini dibagi menjadi lima belas segmen yang dianalisis sesuai dengan kemunculan penanda linguistik yang ada di tiap-tiap segmen tersebut. Penulis menggunakan metode agih atau distribusi untuk menentukan jenis-jenis dari kohesi leksikal. Hasil analisis disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Dari hasil analisis ini, penulis menemukan tujuh jenis dari kohesi leksikal yaitu kolokasi, hiponim, repetisi, sinonim, antonim, dan meronim. Jenis-jenis kohesi leksikal ini menghubungkan makna dalam suatu kalimat ke kalimat yang lain. Jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling sering muncul adalah repetisi sedangkan meronim merupakan jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling jarang muncul. Namun, secara keseluruhan dari jenis leksikal kohesi ini merupakan bagian yang sangat penting yang memiliki keterkaitan satu sama lainnya dalam membangun perpaduan makna yang ada pada hikayat ini.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Linguistic study is the study of language. Everyday in our life we deal with language as a system of communication. There are so many ways for us to apply the language. In other hand, in written language, authors cover the language in their works such as: novels, tales, poems, etc.

Studying the literary works can be related to the study of cohesion that studies about the relation of a text. As Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4) said that the concept of cohesion is semantic one: it refers to the relation of meaning exist within a text and define as a text. So, cohesion is important in establishing the coherency of a text. It means without the existence of cohesion there will be no relation among the words and sentences.

Cohesion can be an important device in the linguistic description of literary texts. Cohesion actually has two branches such as grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is divided into several types such as: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction while lexical cohesion is included into reiteration and collocation. Lexical cohesion occurs when two words in a text are semantically related in some way – in other words, they are related in terms of their meaning. (Nunan 1993:28). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:274),"lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by selection

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of vocabulary." It means that lexical cohesion holds an important role to build a text in written language.

From the above explanation, the writer is interested in analyzing use of lexical cohesion in forming sequence in a tale. The data of this research are taken from tale The Happy Prince by Oscar Wilde as main data. So, this thesis entitles: An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Oscar Wilde's *The Happy Prince*.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, the writer formulates two research questions to analyze, they are:

1. What types of lexical cohesion are used in tale *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde?

2. What types of lexical cohesion are mostly used in *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde?

1.3. Objective of the Study

In this session, the writer wants to identify the types of lexical cohesion, they are: repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronym, and collocation. After finding the types, the writer appears the mostly used types of lexical cohesion in tale *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer interprets that Oscar Wilde uses many various types of lexical cohesion stated in the tale *The Happy Prince*. The use of lexical cohesion is very important in constructing sentences in the tale. In addition, the lexical cohesion can help the readers understand the text in the tale.

In the previous analyzed segments, Oscar Wilde uses types of lexical cohesion, such as antonym, repetition, synonym, meronym, hyponym, and collocation. The role of the type is very crucial in interpreting the tale. The finding shows that the occurrence of lexical cohesion types is different, they are respectively: repetition 27 times or 35,10%, collocation 15 times or 19,48%, hyponym 12 times or 15,58%, antonym 12 times or 15,58%, synonym 9 times or 11,69%, and meronymy 1 or 2,60%. The dominant type of lexical cohesion is repetition. The use of repetition type explains Wilde's purposes in conveying the meaning of the tale. In other word, Wilde wants to express his idea to his readers by using the repetition.

Overall, the writer concludes that by applying lexical cohesion, the readers are easier to catch the meaning. In addition, the use of lexical cohesion in Oscar Wilde's *The Happy Prince* is very important to build the text to become coherent. The types of Lexical cohesion support each other to form cohesive and organized ideas within the text of the tale.

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