

**A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION
AS FOUND IN WILLIAM FAULKNER'S SHORT STORY 'BARN BURNING'**

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirement
for Sarjana Sastra Degree*

BY:

FITRA ADELIZA

05 985 003



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

2010

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang kemunculan kohesi leksikal yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek karya William Faulkner. William Faulkner adalah salah satu penulis Amerika yang tulisannya menginspirasi karya-karya tulisan modern sekarang ini. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe kohesi leksikal yang muncul, apa efeknya yang ditangkap oleh pembaca dari kemunculan kohesi leksikal serta apa makna sastra yang bisa ditangkap oleh pembaca dalam cerita tersebut.

Data analisis diambil dari cerita pendek William Faulkner dengan judul *Barn Burning* dan dibatasi hanya sebanyak 20 paragraf. Kemudian analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode padan distribusional. Data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori kohesi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976) dan teori stilistika oleh Peter Verdonk (2002) serta didukung dengan teori pengaplikasian stilistika analisis oleh Paul Simpson (2004). Data analisis disajikan secara deskriptif dan didukung dengan tabel yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan kohesi leksikal yang muncul dalam cerita tersebut.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kohesi leksikal yang paling banyak muncul adalah pengulangan (*repetition*) yang menekankan pada sesuatu hal yang terjadi dan kolokasi (*collocation*) yang melekat pada kata benda dan kata sif yang menggambarkan subyek atau obyek dalam cerita. Dari kemunculan kohesi leksikal diharapkan memudahkan pembaca dalam memahami makna dari cerita tersebut. Dari penggunaan kohesi leksikal dalam karyanya, pembaca dapat merasakan dan membayangkan karakter manusia yang keras, penuh dengan emosi, bebas dan liar seperti serigala yang disimbolkan oleh Faulkner dalam karyanya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are some ways to express our feeling as human. It can be feelings of angry, happy, sad, joy or whatever we feel. The way we express it can be in the form of painting, drawing, poems, short stories, novels, etc. Painters or drawers express their feelings via pictures or paints, poet or novelist express their feelings via written form.

By using language, anyone can communicate his or her feeling, thought, and what he or she want to share with others. People can use language in two forms, spoken and written. The written form can be represented in the form of text, such as short story. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:1): "The word text is used in linguistics to refer any passages, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole."

Short story as the other kinds of written text is a kind of literary works which is defined as representation of human life. It presents the social condition that happen to human being. Short story is one of literary works that explain about senses and messages from the authors to express their feelings or thoughts about something that connected to social life. Short story like other literary works, use a combination of words or sentences that has its own style to make the story more alive and has its own characteristics.

To understand a story, the readers are hopefully pay attentions to any use of language, because one of the important thing in a story is the language that used by the author. As stated by Paul Simpson in his book *Stylistics: A resource book for students* (2004:2): "Stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primary of lace is assigned to *language*. The reason why language is so important to stylisticians is because the various forms, patterns, and levels that constitute linguistics structure are an important index of the function of the text."

Hence, stylistics, which is concern with the study of style in language, will be appropriate to analyze the language style which is used by the author. As stated by Peter Verdonk in his book *Stylistics* (2002:4): "So stylistics, the study of style, can be defined as the analysis of distinctive expression in language and the description of its purpose and effect."

So, stylistics is the study of exploring the language of the authors and to see the creativity of the author in using the language to create a good pattern in the story through the language. In other words, stylistics is used to identify and classify the elements of language that being used. The elements of language which is used by the author can be related to the study of text, because the language that used by the author in written text, in this case is a short story, is connected each other.

Cohesion is one of the elements that built a texture of a text. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976:8): "Cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it." Cohesion is an important device in the linguistics description of literary texts.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Cohesion devices are the important element in a text that built the text texture. Without cohesion there is no related meaning among the sentences. There are some cohesive devices which are dominantly occurs in literary works. These cohesive devices are used by the author to make the content of the works more beautiful and interested to read. Through the devices, the author tries to deliver the meaning via language and the devices, in this case the devices is lexical cohesion. It is hopefully the readers could convey the meaning and give the effect to the reader which is commonly called by foregrounding or psychological effect.

Faulkner uses varieties of words in delivering his ideas in the short story. Faulkner tends to write many long sentences to describe his ideas. The choice of words that has been chosen perhaps tends to make the reader involve in the story where they could feel and imagine the same situation which is described by the author in the story. After analyzing the lexical cohesion from the datum, it is found that lexical cohesion helps the readers to convey the literary meaning in the short story. Faulkner dominantly uses repetition and collocation in expressing and stressing the ideas. Through the analysis, repetition is the dominant types of lexical that occur with 57.6% followed by collocation (17.92%), meronym (12.78%), synonym (7.68%), hyponym (0.00%), and antonym (3.84%).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Buitkiene, Janina. (2001). *Various of Cohesive Devices in Different Registers*. Retrieved on April 20, 2009 from <http://www.google.co.id/search?q=analysis+of+cohesive+devices&btnG=Search&hl=en&sa=2>
- Chapman, Raymond. (1973). *Linguistics and Literature; An Introduction to Literary Stylistics*. Illinois: Whitehall Company, wheeling.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. (1993). *An Introduction to Language*. Fifth Edition. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers.
- Halliday, M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. (1976). *Cohesion and English*. London: Longman group Ltd.
- (1985). *Language, context, and text: Aspect of language in a social-semiotic perspective*. Deakin University.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *A Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Second Edition. London: Edward Arnold Ltd.
- Hatch, E. (1992). *Discourse and Language Education*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Hoey, M. (1991). *Patterns of Lexis in Text*. Oxford: OUP
- Link, Alex. (2004). "Staking Everything on it: A Stylistics Analysis of Linguistics Patterns in 'Hills like White Elephants' (Critical Essay)". Retrieved on April 11, 2009 from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_6754/is_2_23/ai_n28194275/?tag=content:coll
- Renkema, Jan. (1993). *Discourse Study: An Introductory Text Book*. Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Selden, Raman and Peter Widdowson. (1993). *A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory*. Third Edition. The university Press of Kentucky.
- Sherris, Arie. (1995). *Cohesion and Stylistics: A Case Study*. Retrieved on April 11, 2009 from <http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ALRG/dissertations/pdf/Sherris A 1995.pdf>