AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S TWO SHORT STORIES
MR. KNOW-ALL AND *THE OUTSTATION*

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Abstrak. Penelitian ini menyajikan analisis kohesi leksikal dan hubungan leksikal dalam dua cerita pendek dari W. Somerset Maugham, berjudul *Mr Know-All* dan *The Outstation*. Kohesi leksikal adalah perangkat utama untuk membuat teks menyatu, cara untuk mengetahui hubungan dari satu kata ke kata lain (Halliday dan Hasan, 1976). Kohesi leksikal memberi kontribusi yang paling substantif untuk teks, hal itu disebut hubungan leksikal. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis dan ikatan kohesi leksikal yang terjadi dalam dua cerita pendek. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Studi ini menemukan bahwa novel berjudul *Mr Know-All* memakai tujuh jenis *repetition*, *synonym*, *superordinate*, *general word*, *complimentary*, *part to whole*, dan *proximity*. Jenis-jenis ini ditemukan dalam 5 entitas utama dalam novel. Dalam novel kedua, *The Outstation* ini, ditemukan 12 entitas besar dan menggunakan sembilan jenis kohesi leksikal; *repetition*, *synonym*, *superordinate*, *general word*, *collocation*, *complimentary*, *part to part*, *part to whole*, and *proximity*. Kohesi leksikal menjadi ikatan yang membuat hubungan terpadu di dalam teks yang pada gilirannya juga membuat cerita pendek koheren.

Kata kunci: cohesion, lexical cohesion, lexical ties

INTRODUCTION

In the study of language especially in discourse analysis, the most interesting questions arise in connection with the way language is used, rather than what its components are. Discourse analysis are asking how language users interpret what the other language users intend to convey (Stubbs, 1983; McCarthy, 1991). When discourse analysis investigates further and ask how the language users make sense of what they read in texts, 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.

The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being a text. "A text has texture: and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives this texture from the fact that it functions as a unity with respect to its environment" (Halliday, 1976:2). Texture is signed by tight relation, and this is called cohesion which exists within text. Therefore, this cohesion must exist in a good discourse.

A good discourse is defined with some factors, including cohesion or ties which exist within text. Cohesion is a syntactical organization, and is a 'container' where the sentences are arranged in harmony intensively to produce discourse" (Gutwinsky, 1976:26, cited in Tarigan 1987:96. Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. However, by itself, cohesion would not be sufficient to make sense of the text. It is quite easy to create a highly cohesive text which has a lot of connections between the sentences, but which remains difficult to interpret. Another vital factor for interpretation is coherence, which

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means that when sentences, ideas, and details fit together clearly, readers can follow along easily, and the writing is coherent.

The term cohesion is tightly related with cohesive devices, which Halliday and Hasan (1976: 28) classify into five kinds: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Reference is the relationship between an element of the text and something else by reference to which is interpreted in the given instance. Substitution is very similar to ellipsis in the effect it has on the text, and occurs when instead of leaving a word or phrase out, as in ellipsis, it is substituted for another, more general word. Ellipsis is another cohesive device. It happens when, after a more specific mention, words are omitted when the phrase needs to be repeated. Conjunction creates cohesion by relating sentences and paragraphs to each other by using words from the class of conjunction. Lexical cohesion is basically created by repetition (reiteration) of the same lexeme, or other lexemes sharing the majority of semantic features.

Lexical cohesion devices are divided into five: Hyponymy, synonym, antonym, repetition, and collocation. Hyponymy is a lexical cohesion that relationship between constituent that has general meaning called sub ordinate and constituent that specific meaning called hyponymy. Synonym is the words that have similarity in meaning. Antonym is lexical cohesion that relationship between constituents that have different meaning. Repetition is lexical cohesion that repeats the constituent. Collocation is the regular pattern of relationships between words.

Similar studies were conducted by Puspitarini (2006) and Dian Ngraheni (2005), who took the data source from comicand newspaper respectively. The present study focuses on lexical cohesion in 2 short stories by W. Somerset Maugham, Mr Know-All and the Outstation. The present study aims to find out (1) the lexical cohesion and (2) the lexical ties in the two short stories.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Cohesion

The term "cohesion" has generally been defined by linguists as the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on other elements in the text (Renkema, cited in Hermansyah, 1993; Nunan, 1993; Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) explain that the concept of cohesion is a semantic unit one that refers to relation of meaning that exists within a text and that defines it as text.This cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded, except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up and the two elements, the presupposing element and presupposed element, are thereby at least potentially integrated into text.Cohesion is part of a language system. The potential for cohesion lies in the systematic resources of reference, ellipsis, and so on that built into language itself. The actualization of cohesion in any given instance, however, depends not merely on the selection of some option from within these resources, but also on the presence of some other elements which resolve the presupposition that this sets up. A cohesive relation is set up only if the same word or a word related to it has occurred previously. Thus cohesion lies in the relation set up between two elements in the text. Cohesion is created by cohesion devices.

Grammatical cohesion is a meaning relationship realized by reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference is the relation between an element of the

text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. Substitution is different from reference in that substitution is a relation in the wording than in the meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:88). Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings. Ellipsis can be described simply as "substitution by zero" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:142). It is closely related to substitution. Like substitution, ellipsis is a relation within the text, and in the great majority of instances the presupposed item is present in the preceding text. Conjunction is a semantic relation which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence.

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used in the text. Halliday and Hasan (1976:275) propose two kinds of lexical cohesion: reiteration and collocation.

Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278). So, repetition includes synonym too. It can also occur through the use of a word that is systematically linked to previous one, for example, *near* and *far*. Based on the definition above, reiteration can be divided into four types: (1) repetition, (2) synonym, (3) superordinate, and (4) general word. A reiterated item may be a repetition, a synonym, a superordinate, or a general word; and in most cases it is accompanied by a reference item, typically *the*. Each type of reiteration is discussed below, as illustrated by Nunan (1993:29).

Repetition

Repetition is an act of stating and rewriting an item in the preceding element in an exactly the same form and meaning in the following element. The word *newspaper* is repeated exactly in the second sentence in the following example:

(1). What we lack in a <u>newspaper</u> is what we should get. In a word, a 'popular' <u>newspaper</u> may be the winning ticket.

Synonyms

Synonyms are two or more forms; with very closely relate meanings, which are often but not always intersubstitutable in sentence (Hermansyah, 1996:26). It is important to be noted that the idea of "sameness of meaning" used in discussing synonyms is not necessarily "total sameness", as illustrated by the words *slope* and *incline* in the following example:

(2). You could try reversing the car up the <u>slope</u>. The <u>incline</u> isn't all that steep.

Superordinate

Superordinate is a name for a more general class. It is almost the same as general word; the difference is just in the sense of generality. In the following example, the word *illness* is the superordinate of the word *pneumonia*:

(3). Pneumonia has arrived with the cold and wet conditions. The illness is striking everyone from infants to the elderly.

General word

General word is a general class of words. Below, the word *things* is a general class word of the word *steamed buns*.

    (4).   A: Did you try the steamed buns?

             B: Yes, I didn't like the things much.

Collocation

        Collocation is another kind of lexical cohesion. It is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. In other word, it deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surrounding. These following items are examples of lexical collocation because they are all belong to scientific field of biology: *plants...synthesise...organic...inorganic...green plants...energy...sunlight...green pigment... chlorophyll...photosynthesis...light synthesis...self feeding...autotrophic.* (Nunan, 1993:29).

        The collocation is analyzed trough the lexical relation (the relationship of the lexical item) or lexical environment. The lexical environment of any item includes not only the words that are in some way or other related to it but also all other word in the proceeding passage. In the other term, collocation is analyzed by connecting one lexical item with others or lexical environment or lexical relationship. The relatedness of a lexical item includes: 1) complimentaries such as: *boy....girl, stand up...sit down*; 2) antonymy is when an item opposed in meaning with other, such as: *like...hate, wet...dry*; 3) pair of word drawn from the same ordered series such as: *Tuesday...Thursday; dollar....cent; north....south; basement...roof; road...rail*; 4) related part to whole such as: *car...brake; box...lid;* 5) related part to part such as: *mouth...chin; verse...chorus*; 6) proximity is the nearness relationship of one lexical item with other such as: *laugh...joke, docter...ill, knife...cut;* 7) co-hyponyms of the same superordinate term, i.e both member of the same more general class, such as: *chair...table* (hyponyms of *furniture*).

        Cohesion devices classification is described in the following diagram:
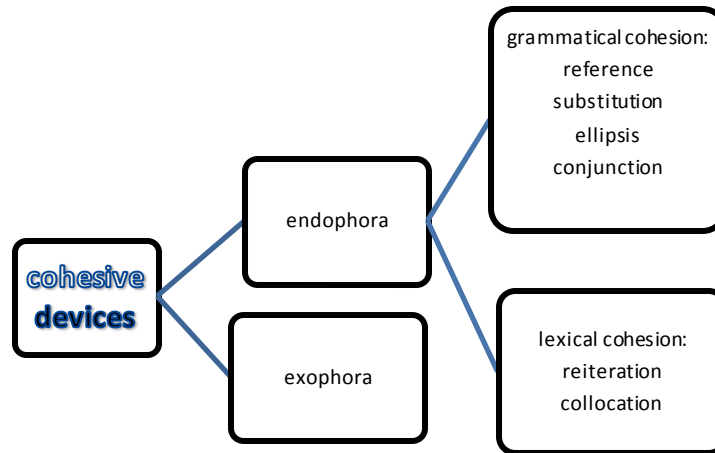
Cohesive Ties

A tie refers to a single instance of cohesion, a term for one occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items. The concept of tie makes it possible to analyze a text in terms of its cohesive properties, and gives a systemic account of its pattern of texture. A tie is a complex notion, because it includes not only the cohesive elements itself, but also that is presupposed by it. A tie is best interpreted as a relation between those two elements. For example:

(5) <u>Lea</u> goes to Medan Mall. <u>She</u> buys pens, books, and cassettes.

(6) Come and get two <u>apples</u>. Put <u>the apples</u> into the box.

In the example (5), the two sentences related one another, in which there is a cohesive relation between *Lea* and *she*, which constitutes a tie. The particular kind which we can find in this example is called 'reference'. And in example (6), here the item functioning cohesively is *the apples*, which works by repetition of the word *apples* accompanied by *the* as an anaphora.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative since the study emphasizes the study on the process rather than output (1989:7). It is also descriptive research as it is used to describe the nature of a situation, that is the cohesion aspects. The data were taken from W. Somerset Maugham's two short stories, *"Mr. Know-All"* and *"The Outstation"* (Reader's Digest, 1978. *Great Short Stories of the World*.) In finding out the lexical cohesion and lexical ties of the two short stories, five major entities are selected in the first data source (*Mr Know-All*) and twelve entities in the second data source (*The Outstation*). The major entities are determined based on their roles in the stories, i.e. the dominant characters, objects or places in the stories.

RESULT

The result of the analysis shows that both short stories indicate high frequency of occurrence of the entities. The entity occurrences are summarized in the following tables.

Lexical Cohesion

Data 1

Entities	Rep	Syn	Sup	Gen	Col	Com	Par	prox
Max Kelada	31	2	1	2	31	-	-	-
Passenger	2	2	-	6	16	1	-	2
Ship	3	2	-	-	-	-	11	-
Pearls	10	2	7	3	-	-	-	1
Mr. Ramsay	9	1	2	3	-	12	-	-

Data 2

Entities	Rep	Syn	Sup	Gen	Col	Com	Par	prox
Mr. Warburton	146	16	19	20	31	-	-	-
Mr. Cooper	108	8	8	13	16	-	-	-
The guard	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
The prahu	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
prisoner	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
bungalow	10	2	19	3	-	-	19	-
The river	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Head boy	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-
Abas	22	5	28	5	4	-	-	-
Newspaper	2	2	9	3	-	-	2	1
The Malays	15	-	7	-	4	-		17
The garden	2	-	4	-	-	2	2	4

Notes:

Rep = repetition   Syn = synonymy   Sup = superordinate

Gen = general word   Col = collocation   Com = complementary

Par = part whole relation   Prox = proximity

Lexical Ties Analysis

The writer finds out the lexical ties that makes text coherent. The analysis is done to the two data of the short stories. Due to limited space available, this section presents lexical ties for one entity of each short stories. For data A, the lexical tie for Mr Kelada, the main character of the story, is presented below. The types of lexical relation are abbreviated in brackets, and the sentences where the entity is mentioned is also given.

$\Rightarrow$ Max Kelada...
  (rep)...S1,
$\Rightarrow$ Mr Kelada's...
  (rep)...S8,
$\Rightarrow$ Monsiuer Coty...   (sup)...S10,
$\Rightarrow$ Mr Kelada'...
  (rep)...S11,
$\Rightarrow$ Mr Kelada...

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                 (rep)...S12,
⇒  a man...              (gen)...S15,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S23,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S27,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S32,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S38,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S43,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S45,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S46,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S48,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S63,
⇒  Mr KnowAll...
        (syn)...S73,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S86,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S87,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S101,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S104,
⇒  a man...              (gen)...S106,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S108,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S118,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S126,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S134,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S136,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S142,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
        (rep)...S146,
⇒  Mr Kelada...
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                (rep)...SS155,
    ⇒ Mr Kelada's...
                (rep)...S164,
    ⇒ Mr Know All...    (syn)...S166,
    ⇒ Mr Kelada...
                (rep)...S169,
    ⇒ Max Kelada...
                (rep)...S172,
    ⇒ Mr Kelada...
                (rep)...S182.
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For data B, the lexical tie for the bungalow, the residence and office of the main characters of the story, is presented below.

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    ⇒ bungalow...           (rep)...S29,
    ⇒ piles...              (prox)...S31,
    ⇒ a long living room...  (part to whole)...S32,
    ⇒ a broad verandah...        (part      to
        whole)...S32,
    ⇒ two bedrooms...            (part      to
        whole)...S32,
    ⇒ the fort...                (sub)...S37,
    ⇒ the residence...      (syn)...S37,
    ⇒ room...               (part to whole)...S47,
    ⇒ the dinning room...        (part      to
        whole)...S49,
    ⇒ the sitting room...        (part      to
        whole)...S53,
    ⇒ bungalow...           (rep)...S72,
    ⇒ the room...           (part to whole)...S80,
    ⇒ the fort...                (sub)...S135,
    ⇒ bungalow...           (rep)...S135,
    ⇒ the fort...                (sub)...S139,
    ⇒ the bungalow...            (rep)...S240,
    ⇒ the fort verandah...       (part      to
        whole)...S240,
    ⇒ verandah...           (part to whole)...S350,
    ⇒ bungalow...           (rep)...S353,
    ⇒ the fort...                (sub)...S353,
    ⇒ the office...         (sub)...S354,
    ⇒ sitting room...       (part to whole)...S366,
    ⇒ the room...           (part to whole)...S367,
    ⇒ the room...           (part to whole)...S391,
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⇒ the verandah...	(part to whole)...S397,	
⇒ home...	syn)...S398,	
⇒ house...	(sub)...S422,	
⇒ the place...	(gen)...S442,	
⇒ house...	(sub)...S450,	
⇒ the house...	(sub)...S473,	
⇒ house...	(sub)...S483,	
⇒ office...	(sub)...S484,	
⇒ the fort...	(sub)...S509,	
⇒ the place...	(gen)...S519,	
⇒ the place...	(gen)...S525,	
⇒ house...	(sub)...S538,	
⇒ the verandah...	(part to whole)...S550,	
⇒ the verandah...	(part to whole)...S554,	
⇒ the bungalow...	(rep)...S580,	
⇒ the fort...	(sub)...S634,	
⇒ the room...	(part to whole)...S663,	
⇒ bungalow...	(rep)...S666,	
⇒ the office...	(sub)...S668,	
⇒ the fort...	(sub)...S691,	
⇒ the bungalow...	(rep)...S722,	
⇒ the verandah...	(part to whole)...S732,	
⇒ bungalow...	(rep)...S745,	
⇒ sitting room...	(part to whole)...S746,	
⇒ house...	(sub)...S750,	
⇒ the bungalow...	(rep)...S753,	
⇒ room...	(part to whole)...S753,	
⇒ the room...	(part to whole)...S755,	
⇒ the fort...	(sub)...S775,	
⇒ the dinning room...	(part	to
whole)...S776,		
⇒ house...	(sub)...796,	
⇒ the house...	(sub)...S798.	

DISCUSSION

From the analysis above, the writer finds that the interpretation of lexical cohesion in the stories well formed. There are elements that are related to each other between sentence and the relation of the sentence built the lexical ties that make the text coherent. It is shown from the entities that are found in the stories. This occurrence shows a relatedness of the stories.

Data A shows that Mr. Kelada has the highest frequency of lexical types and formed the lexical ties. From 183 sentences in the story, the writer found repitition 31 times, synonymy 3 times, 1 superordinate, and general word 2 times. And in data B, from 812 sentences, the highest frequency is shown in Mr. Warbuton that is reapeted 144 times, synonymy 16 times, superordinate 17 times, general word 20 times, and collocation 34 times. These figures show the close relation entities in the stories. The relationship that is built in the stories between the sentences creates coherent text and texture.

The cohesive ties that occure in the stories provide a representation of the lexical cohesion of the text. Lexical ties have also been used for correction of the sentences, with the most frequency of lexical ties, it shows that the stories have texture. Texture is created within text when there are property of coherence and cohesion. And in the stories the text is well performed with the frequency of the lexical ties that make the text coherent.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion, this study has found the types and ties of lexical cohesion that was used in the selected short stories of W Somerset Maugham. In data A "Mr. Know-All", the writer found repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word, complimentaries, part to whole, and proximity. In data B "The Outstation", the writer found repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word, collocation, complimentaries, part to part, part to whole, and proximity. Lexical types build the relationship that is called lexical ties. Lexical ties formed the short stories create relation between sentences which make the text has texture. The short stories have texture that is provided by lexical ties exists between the sentences form the short stories coherent.

Based on the result of the study and to confirm the significance of this study, the writer proposes suggestions to future researchers. The findings of this study are inventory lists of cohesion devices used in the short story. It can give some directions as to what cohesion devices are worth analyzing. The writer recommends to the future researchers to use this study as a reference in conducting studies in the same field with larger sample and population with different short story or narrative, and they can also study the use of cohesion devices in other sources.

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