CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Research Background

Discourse is a unit of language that consists of a set of sentences that have a relationship of understanding between one another. A discourse required to have structural integrity. Wholeness was built by the components are woven in an organization called discourse structure. Renkema (via Mulyana, 2005:47) defines based on the informative characteristic discourses is divided into two kinds, they are , narrative discourse and argumentative discourse. Narrative discourse is discourse which is usually used to explain story based on chronological process meanwhile argumentative discourse is the discourse which is usual used for describing the things or the things or the condition with the writer’s opinion and the table following (Wisnewski:2006).

Aspects that affect the unity of the discourse are the cohesion and coherence. Cohesion and coherence serves as a means of forming discourse. Assessment of cohesion includes grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion includes synonyms, repetition, collocation, antonyms, hyponymy, and equivalence. Cohesion and coherence can result in a discourse with a unity of meaning which whole and integrated.

Nunan (1993:21) states cohesion “These are words and phrases which enable the writer speaker to establish relationship across sentence or utterance boundaries, and which help to tie the sentence in text together”. Cohesion is the
formal aspects of language in discourse. Cohesion is a 'syntactic organization'. The syntactic organization is an organization composed verses which are coherent and meaningful. Arrangement the organization is to produce speech. It is intended that the cohesion is the relationship between the passage in a discourse, both in terms of the level of grammatical and lexical level in terms of the particular. A writer will be able to produce a good discourse by mastery the knowledge and good cohesion. Rule is used based on old information and the delivery of new information. The rule are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. Discourse is also characterized by the continuity of information is defined as a unity of meaning. Unity of meaning in this discourse also can be viewed in terms of logic and meaning of cohesion.

Cohesion is a semantic concept which also refers to the docking of language which is found in a speech that make up the discourse. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:5) cohesion is a set of possibilities contained in the language to make a 'text' has a unity. This means that the relationship of meaning both lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, needs to be realized in an integrated form in the unity of the text. Cohesion is expressed through the stratal organization of language. Language can be explained as a multiple coding system comprising three levels of coding or 'strata'. The semantics (meaning), thelexicogrammatical (forms) and the phonological and orthographic (expression).meanings are realized (coded) as forms, and the forms are realized in turn (recoded) as expressions. To put this in everyday terms, meaning is put into and wording, wording into sound or writing. "
Halliday and Hasan (1976:7) see the cohesion of meaning from two angles, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Those grammatical is contained in a unified text. Cohesion is also shown in the form of interwoven speech sentences to form a text or context by connecting the meaning contained in the element. Lexical cohesion is obtained by selecting the vocabulary to match. There are two ways to achieve this aspect of lexical cohesion, they are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration or statement initially applies in three ways, namely the repetition of words, synonymy, superordinat and common words.

Discourse analysis is everything about text (Rani, 2006:9). The Novel Of Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk is one of the kinds of written discourse. It can be analyzed practically and theoretically. Practically, up to know the language is used by Banyumas people and theoretically the language can be analyzed.

The researcher interested to do this research because the Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Novel has two version both in English and Javanese version. Trilogy “Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk” translated into English entitle “The Dancer” by Rene TA Lysloff. This research use qualitative methode to describe written word and paragraph which has grammatical cohesion. The researcher interested to do this research because previous research has been done by ilham with the title “Cohesion and coherence in banyumas language as seen on Ahmad Tohari’ ronggeng dukuh paruk. In his thesis he only focus in javanese version. The researcher want to develop the previous research by doing the research in order to find out Grammatical cohesion in English and Javanese version.
B. The Problem Statements

The question that emerges from this study are as follows:

1. What are Grammatical Cohesion found in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*’s English version.

2. What are Grammatical Cohesion realized in Javanese Novel “*Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*”?

3. What are the shifts found in the realization Grammatical cohesion in English *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and Javanese *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*?

C. The Research Objectives

The research objectives are:

1. To find out the kinds Grammatical Cohesion in the novel *ronggeng dukuh paruk* in English version.

2. To find out the kinds Grammatical Cohesion in the novel *ronggeng dukuh paruk* in Javanese version.

3. To find out the similarities and differences grammatical cohesion both of the English and Javanese version.

D. The Research Limitation

Limitation of this research is grammatical cohesion in Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Novel both in English and Javanese version. The data is from *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* Novel English and Javanese version.