

COHESIVE DEVICES IN NOVEL “GONE GIRL’ BY GILLIAN FLYNN

Ni Komang Novita Dewi, Yohanes Kristianto
Dhyana Pura University

ABSTRACT

This paper entitled Cohesive Devices in Novel “Gone Girl”. This study concerns with the types of cohesive devices occur in the novel and the meaning of cohesive devices that found in the novel. The aims of this paper are to know the types of cohesive devices found in the novel and to find out the meaning of cohesive devices that found in the novel. The cohesive devices were taken from the documentation method and library research. In completing the process of collecting the data, note taking technique was applied. The collected data were analyzed descriptively. The data for this study belongs qualitative data. The main theory used in this paper was theory of cohesion by Halliday and Hassan in their book “Cohesion in English” (1976). Besides. The finding showed the four types of cohesive devices proposed by Halliday and Hassan, those are: 22 references, 6 substitutions, 43 conjunctions and 20 lexical cohesion occur in this study. The most dominant type of cohesive devices was conjunction because the novel consist of many clauses so that needs to use many conjunction and the writer would like to connect ideas within the text to make the readers easy to understand. Then the writer would like to make that novel more interesting for the readers.

Keywords: cohesion, cohesive devices, novel

ABSTRAK

Judul penulisan ini adalah “Cohesive Devices in Novel “Gone Girl”. Penulisan ini mengenai tipe-tipe alat kohesif yang terdapat didalam novel dan makna dari alat-alat kohesif yang ditemukan didalam novel. Tujuan dari penulisan ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe alat kohesif yang ditemukan dalam novel dan untuk menemukan makna dari alat-alat kohesif yang ditemukan dalam novel. Alat kohesif diambil dengan cara mengumpulkan data, yaitu mencatat. Pengumpulan data dianalisa secara deskriptif, data dalam penulisan ini termasuk data kualitatif. Teori utama yang dipakai dalam penulisan ini adalah teori tentang kohesi oleh Halliday dan Hassan dalam buku mereka yang berjudul “Cohesion in English” (1976). Selain itu, dalam penulisan ini ditemukan 4 tipe-tipe alat kohesi berdasarkan teori dari Halliday dan Hassan, yaitu; 22 referensi, 6 substitusi, 43 konjungsi dan 20 kohesii leksikal. Dalam penulisan ini, yang paling dominan adalah konjungsi karena novel ini terdapat banyak kalimat, sehingga oleh karena itu diperlukan banyak konjungsi dan penulis ingin menggabungkan pemikiran dengan teks sehingga para pembaca mudah untuk memahaminya. Kemudian penulis juga ingin membuat novel tersebut lebih menarik bagi para pembaca.

Kata kunci: kohesif, alat kohesif, novel

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Novel is a special kind of writing skill. A novel is a book containing a long story about imaginary people and events. Writing became part of the routine activity of Gillian Flynn. "Gone Girl" is one of Gillian Flynn's most successful novels, published by Crown Publishing Group in United States in June 2012. It is a crime novel. Her novel is a work of fiction. Flynn said that she become interested in exploring the psychology and dynamics of a long-term relationship. "Gone Girl" tells the story of Nick and Amy's marriage. The novel's suspense comes from the main character, Nick Dunne, and whether he is involved in the disappears of his wife. The main climax of this novel is when Amy is gone, and after that a lot of things happen unexpectedly.

Furthermore, a novel is one way of communication with many people. Indirectly, novels that they write will be read by readers, and the readers will understand what is the purpose of the writer. Communication is the process by which people interactively create, sustain, and manage meaning (Conrad & Poole, 1998). Communicate with people without changing the meaning, a meaning can be developed into sentence. The novel is written in language which is structured into sentence, paragraph and chapters. A novel as a literary work can be defined as an extended work of prose fiction; prose is the ordinary form of spoken or written language (John gross, 1998). Prose uses grammatical structure and natural sounds in a communicate style. A novel is a reasonable length which is piece of prose fiction. Novel and fiction are kinds of the same thing. Both refer to narration of a story which has no connection and to an actual event. On the other hand, non fiction is a kind of writing in which the author

narrates an actual event. The problem of this novel is not easily understood by most people. Sometimes a novel is deliberately abstract, and that means it leaves the readers confused. The function of this novel is to tell the readers there are many cohesives that have meaning.

Cohesion is a semantic unit that refers to the relation of meaning that exists within a text and that defines it as a text (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:4). This cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. It is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence. The term cohesion is tightly related with cohesive devices, which Halliday and Hassan (1976:28) classify into five kinds: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. However, it is important that the text can only include some factors from the context which can be relevant to it is interpretation. A text is not just a sequence of sentence strung together, but a sequence of units, or parts of sentences, connected in some contextually appropriate ways.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems can be formulated as follows :

1. What types of cohesive devices are found in "Gone Girl"?
2. What are the meanings of cohesive devices found in "Gone Girl"?

1.3 Aims of the Study

This study aims at analyzing the novel "Gone Girl" to make the problems clear to the reader. The focus of this study is the cohesive of the novel "Gone Girl". They include are :

1. To identify the types of cohesive devices found in the "Gone Girl".

2. To describe the meaning of cohesive devices found in the “Gone Girl”

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study only focuses on analyzing the types of cohesive devices by Halliday and Hassan which found in English Novel *Gone Girl*. According to the Halliday and Hassan (1976:5-6) classified cohesive devices into 4 types, they are Reference, Substitution, Conjunction and Lexical cohesion.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is an explanation about the theory which is used to analysis the data. In this part, theories of Cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) are presented, to answer the problems of the study. The theories include the cohesive devices both grammatically and lexically.

1.5.1 Cohesion in English

There are two broad divisions of cohesion identified by Halliday and Hassan (1976) they are grammatical and lexical. Reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction are the various types of grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion is reiteration.

Grammatical cohesion is kind of cohesion that expresses through relation on grammar. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), the types of cohesion divided into four items, those are: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Halliday and Hassan (1976:2) stated that a text is the best regarded as a semantic unit; a unit not of form but of meaning. It means that a text not only in the form of sentence but also should has meaning. Baker (1992) relates cohesion to the study of textual equivalence defining it as the network of lexical, grammatical and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text. Building up sentences in any given text is cohesion role's.

Fakeuade and sharndama (2012:300-318) stated that cohesive devices are tools that when used appropriately enable the writer to hang sentences and text segments together.

From that statement, it can be concluded that cohesive devices are words or phrases which their meaning are dependent on the other words or phrases either precede them. In another word, their meaning are related to each other.

Halliday and hassan (1976:5-6) divided cohesive devices into four; references, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

a. Reference

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. There are three types of reference; 1) personal reference (through category of person) 2) demonstrative reference (reference by locating it on the scale of proximity) and 3) comparative reference (expressed by adjectives or adverbs in a text). For example: Jan lives near to the park. He ofthe goes there. He reference to the word Jan, and it included to the category of person.

b. Substitution

Substitution is a grammatical relation of a word in the text which functions as a noun, verb, or as a clause in the sentence. Halliday and Hassan (1976 : 90) stated that substitution is a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. For example: Daan loves strawberry ice-cream. He has one every day. One is substitute to ice-cream, rewriting by one/ones

c. Conjunction :

Conjunction is one type of cohesive relations contradictif. According to Halliday

and Hasan (1976: 320-321) stated that conjunction is somewhat different from the other cohesive relations

Types of conjunction; additive (used in the sentence to give more information), adversative (Contrary to expectation), causal (reason about something). For example: Eva walked into town, because she wanted an ice cream. Because is refers to the reason about something, it means the second clause is the reason to the first clause.

d. Lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion is expressed through the vocabulary. In other word, it is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.

Halliday and Hassan (1976:275) purpose in lexical cohesion, that is reiteration (word or phrase which is repeated in some sentences or the word) and collocation. For example: Why does this little boy wriggle all the time? Girls don't wriggle. Wriggle in the second clause is rewriting to the first clause, and it has the same form and meaning.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A method is an important aspect in the research and scientific writing. It is the way or process of finding out how a researcher approaches the problem to find the answer through the finding, collecting, and analyzing data. The data was taken from a novel entitled "Gone Girl" by Gillian Flynn in 2012, this novel used as a data source in analyzing cohesive and the language which was easy to understand. The method used in collecting data was library research and documentation, the process of collecting data involved taking notes and classification, and the method that used in analyzing data were descriptive and qualitative methods.

III. DISCUSSION

3.1 Types of Cohesive Devices

Cohesive devices are divided to four types; references, substitution, conjunction and lexical cohesion. Based on those types that have been mentioned, the result of the analysis can be seen as the following.

3.1.1 References

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. Reference used to identify the participants through text, to track or retrieve the participants, we can have cohesive relation that gives meaning.

Data 1

"I'll come back , Go. We'll move back home. You shouldn't have to do this all by yourself." She didn't believe me. I could hear her breathing on the other hand. (Flynn 2012:7)

From the data shows that the writer used personal reference type, because it is identify individual things that is pronoun at previous sentence. It is identified by the sentence "I'll come back , Go. We'll move back home. You shouldn't have to do this all by yourself." She didn't believe me.". It is introduce by the word 'she' that reference by means of function in the category of person. In this situation the word 'she' reference to the word 'Go'. Literally, 'she' means as a female person mentioned earlier, used as a the subject of a verb. The word 'she' is included in personal pronoun refers to the words 'Go', which as the subject in previous sentence.

3.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another. A substitution is relation between linguistic items like words or phrases. In other word, substitution is relation in the the word rather than meaning. In English, substitution may function as a noun, as averb, or as clause.

Data 1

I have many friends who are married – not many who are happily married, but many married friends. The few happy ones are like my parents. (Flynn 2012:39)

From the data shows that the writer used nominal type, because this type is the substitution ones presupposed some nouns that are to function as head nominal group. It is identified by the sentence “I have many friends who are married – not many who are happily married, but many married friends. The few happy ones are like my parents”. The function of the word ‘ones’ as a head of a nominal group and ‘ones’ in this situation it substitute to the word ‘friends’. Literally ‘ones’ identified as used when we are identifying the people or things we are talking about. ‘Friends’ means people that we know well and like them, but who is not a relative. In this situation the function of the word ‘friends’. The word ‘ones’ is included to the nominal group which substitute the word ‘friends’ which it as noun in the sentence.

3.1.3 Conjunction

Conjunction expresses certain meaning which presupposed the presence of other component in the discourse. Conjunction deal with different types of semantic relation, one which is no longer any kind of search instruction, but a spesification of the way in which to flow is systematically connected to what has gone before.

Data 1

Go’s voice was warm and crinkly even as she gave this cold news. (Flynn, 2012:6)

From the data shows that the writer used additive type, because this type merely adds

one statement to another. It is identified by the sentence “warm and crinkly”. The word ‘and’ as a cohesive devices links the same fact. Literally, ‘warm’ defines as feel comfort, and ‘crinkly’ defines as full of creases or wrinkles. In this situation the word ‘and’ is conjunctive which the word ‘warm’ and ‘crinkly’ is related in the same fact, because in this case those words are two adjectives that explain the voice of a girl.

3.1.4 Lexical cohesion

In order to complete of cohesive relations it is necessary to take into account also lexical cohesion. This is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Lexical cohesion is expressed through the vocabulary. In other word, it is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary

Data 1

He looks a child, a furious child. He bunches his fists. (Flynn, 2012:526)

From the data shows that the writer use repetition type, because it is refer back to preceding word which rewrtining an item in the same form and meaning. It is identified by the sentence “He looks a child, a furious child. He bunches his fists”. In this situation the word ‘child’ identified as young human being. The data above shows that the word ‘child’ in the first sentence is repeated in the second sentence which that word has the same form and meaning.

3.2 The Meaning of Cohesive devices that found in “Gone Girl” Novel

Cohesive devices are the tool of cohesion to create unity of meaning within a text. A text not only in the form of sentence but also should has meaning. cohesive devices divided into four types; references,

substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The detailed explanation follow.

3.2.1 Reference

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. Reference used to identify the participants through text, to track or retrieve the participants, we can have cohesive relation that gives meaning.

Data 1

Go lit a cigarette. She smoked exactly one a day. (Flynn 2012:24)

From the data shows that the writer used personal reference type, because it is identify individual things that is pronoun at previous sentence. It is identified by the sentence "Go lit a cigarette. She smoked exactly one a day." it is introduce by the word 'she' that reference by means of function in the category of person. In this situation the word 'she' reference to the word 'Go'. Literally, 'she' is identified as a female person mentioned earlier, used as a the subject of a verb. The word 'she' is included in personal pronoun refers to the words 'Go', which as the subject in previous sentence. But in this conversation the meaning of "Go lit a cigarette. She smoked exactly one a day", is that Nick describe her sister 'Go' that she smoked exactly one a day just for a relax. This situation of the conversation below is between brother and sister who are in the relax situation where Nick tells her problem to her sister, the setting of the conversation are in the their bar.

3.2.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another. A substitution is relation between linguistic items like words or phrases. In other word, substitution is relation in the the word rather than meaning.

In English, substitution may function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause.

Data 1

"I was just watching TV to distract myself ." " I know, I do." She flipped over a Jack. " There's got to be something i can do,". (Flynn 2012:150)

From the data shows that the writer used verbal substitution type, because do/does operates as a head of verbal group. It is identified by the sentence " "I was just watching TV to distract myself ." " I know, I do." She flipped over a Jack. " There's got to be something i can do". In this situation the word 'do' that is operate as a head of verbal group. Literally, 'do' identified as to accomplish an action. 'watching' literally means look at somebody or something carefully for a period time. The word 'do' is substitute to the word 'watching'. But in this sentence the meaning " "I was just watching TV to distract myself ." " I know, I do.", is Nick tell to Go what he is doing when Amy at home, Nick just watching TV to distract himself from Amy, and usually Go watching Tv also to distract herself or to forget her problems for a while. The use 'do' here is substitutes 'watching' in the sentence which is 'do' refers for a verb of "watching". 'do' here explain who Go in the novel do a watching TV also samelike Nick. So, in otherwords, 'do' here is repetition of "watching", which 'do' operates as head of verbal group. The situation of the sentence below is between brother and sister in the relax situation. The setting of this situation is in the Go's bar.

3.2.3 Conjunction

Conjunction expresses certain meaning which presupposed the presence of other component in the discourse. Conjunction deal with different types of semantic relation, one which is no longer any kind of

search instruction, but a specification of the way in which to flow is systematically connected to what has gone before.

Data 1

It was silly but incredible sweet.
(Flynn, 2012:84)

From the data shows that the writer used adversative type, because this type is contrary to expectation. It is identified by the sentence “silly but incredible sweet”. In this situation the word ‘but’ is conjunctive that has relation contrary to expectation, because literally, ‘silly’ as an adjective which means showing a lack of thought or good sense. ‘incredible sweet’ as an adjective means wondered thing. Those words are contrary to expectation. But in this sentence the meaning “It was silly but incredible sweet” is that when Amy family, that is Elliots and Nick’s friends did partied, and Elliots try to figures Nick for give him a cheery, but the fact Nick don’t like cheery, and Nick thinks that they are wondering thing in good sense. ‘but’ in adversative conjunction here as contrastive, which is to link the two opinions in a sentence that have different sense. The expression ‘but’ occurs in the middle of the sentence. It means that sentence expresses an opinion about moment in the past. ‘but’ servers to signal the contrast between adjective. The first opinion ‘it was silly’ and the second opinion “incredibly sweet”. In the opinions above are linked by the conjunctive ‘but’ in the same sentence. The situation of hte sentence below family who try to figure Nick. The setting of this situation is in the Elliots’s house.

3.2.4 Lexical cohesion

In order to complete of cohesive relations it is necessary to take into account also lexical cohesion. This is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of

vocabulary. Lexical cohesion is expressed through the vocabulary. In other word, it is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary

Data 1

We suspect you because you are the husband, and it’s always the husband.
(Flynn, 2012:58)

From the data shows that the writer use repetition type, because it is refer back to preceding word which rewriting an item in the some form and meaning. It is identified by the sentence “We suspect you because you are the husband, and it’s always the husband”. In this situation the word ‘husband’ identified as man that a woman is married to. The data above shows that the word ‘husband’ in the first sentence is repeated in the second sentence which that word has the same form and meaning. But this sentence in the meaning “We suspect you because you are the husband, and it’s always the husband” is that the detective suspect Nick because Amy’s gone, because Nick is her husband and in their house just live two people, they are Nick and Amy. The word ‘husband’ is repeated in next sentence. It is categorize as repetition because the meaning of ‘husband’ is still related at the first sentence. The repetition ‘husband’ at the second sentence above explain that is the repetition ‘husband’ is important. Repetition ‘husband’ in the second sentence in the novel explain that cause Amy gone is her husband, because in their house just live two people, they are Amy and her husband, Nick. The situation in this sentence below is between detective and Nick who Nick is Amy husband and cause Amy gone is her husband and it was serious situation. The setting of this situation is in the Nick’s house in the living room.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

After analysing the types of cohesive devices and the meaning that found in "Gone Girl" novel, there are grammatical and lexical cohesion. In this research there are three kinds of grammatical cohesion that found, they are reference, substitution, and conjunction. Conjunction is the most dominant used in this study it is 33.3%, it means that novel consist of many clauses so that needs to use many conjunction. It also shows that novel give many information for its readers. Beside conjunction, there is reference it is 24.4%, which also gives many distributions in novel, then followed by lexical cohesion it is 22.2 %. Reference and lexical cohesion are dominantly used after conjunction. These are occurred because the writer of novel would like to keep the identify of ideas and participants in text to make the novel clearly and easy to understand and then the lexical cohesion shows that lexical cohesion is part of cohesion that concerns with connection word used. Among the four types of cohesive devices , substitution is in the least position it is 6.6 % it shows that in the novel

there are not usually in replacement of one word/phrase with another word and phrase.

The analysis of the cohesive devices used in this text understudy revealed that a text can only be meaningful if various segments are bought together to form a unified whole. Therefore, for a text to be cohesive, it must be held together by some linguistic devices.

4.1 Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, there are some suggestions needed to be considered. It is suggested for those who want to take cohesive devices study as the tool of their research, they must understand and learn more about this study. They may take the different object of the research such from advertisements, news, movie, television show, radio program, or the others, so that it will make the research to be more interesting. It is suggested that the writer should be concerned about the use of cohesive devices used in presenting their idea. The findings of this research can be used as a reference to give better understanding for the future researcher, provide additional information and comparison that might be relevant to the study.

REFERENCES

- Carter, R and McCarthy, M. 2006. Cambridge Grammar of english. Cambridge University Press
- Conrad, C and Poole, M S. 1998. Strategies organizational communication: Chapter 4 – cultural strategies. In strategies organizational communication: into the twenty – first century Harcourt Brace college publishers, fort worth, pp: XIV, 479 p.
- Conrad, C and Poole, M S. 1998. Strategies organizational communication: Chapter 4 – cultural strategies. In strategies organizational communication: into the twenty – first century Harcourt Brace college publishers, fort worth, pp: XIV, 479 p.
- Fakeuade and Sharndama. 2012. A Comparative Analysis of Variations in Cohesive Devices in Professional and Popularized Legal Text. British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 4(2), 300-318.
- Halliday, M. A. K and Hassan. 1976. Cohesion in English. London: Longman

- Ong, J. 2012. Investigating The Use of Cohesive Devices by Chinese EFL Learners. *Second Language Writing* vol. 12 Issue 3 p42. Singapore: Unniversity of Singapore.
- Wibiarta, A. 2012. Cohesion Devices the Lyrics of Bob Marley's Song. Vol. 4 no. 9. Malang: Brawijaya University.
- Yasa, I N. S. 2012. The Analysis of the Brochure of Hardrock Hotel Bali. Denpasar: Udayana University.