

LEXICAL COHESION USED IN FOLKLORE “LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD”

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Abstract

Communication is one of the most interactions that are often carried out as Social beings. This communication can be done if both speaker and listener can convey and understand their thoughts by using language. Language can be learned through discourse that includes all spoken or written text. The study of language in use is known as discourse analysis. The most important part of discourse analysis especially for written discourse is Cohesion which is divided into grammatical and lexical cohesion. There are two main types in lexical cohesion: reiteration and collocation. The researchers chose folklore as an object of research since it is a type of written discourse. The objective of this research is to identify the types of lexical cohesion that occur often in folklore. The subject of this research is “Little Red Riding Hood” folklore written by Leanne Guenther. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods and focuses on lexical cohesion, namely repetition and synonymy. The instrument that the researchers used are other journals, articles, electronic sources, and several other helpful resources. According to the findings of this research, “Little Red Riding Hood” folklore contains thirteen types of lexical cohesion, which include six repetitions and seven synonyms. Therefore, the average between repetition and synonym is almost equal.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Lexical Cohesion, Repetition, Synonym

INTRODUCTION

Human beings as social creatures need to do an interact with other people in their daily life. One of the interactions that can be done is through communication. In achieving the goal of communication, at least there are two parties that act as a speaker and listener. Successful communication can only be achieved if both of them are able to convey the message and understand their thoughts. But after all, the most important thing is the language itself. Hornby (1992) in (Risdianto, 2016) stated that language is the way humans present their thoughts and feeling through a system of sounds and words. We can learn a language from a discourse. According to (Jones et al., 2015) discourse is all about how texts and conversations ‘fit into’ the real world. All spoken or written texts are categorized as a discourse. Discourse Analysis represents the study of language in use. However, to do discourse analysis we need to recognize its co-text and context itself as Paltridge (2012) on (Munday & Zhang, 2017) said Discourse analysis discusses the patterns of the language across texts and reflects its correlation with the social and cultural setting. It also considered how diverse perspectives of the world and understandings are conveyed through the use of language. To achieve a high level of understanding, we need something known as cohesion. Cohesion is a key in constructing a text. As we know, there are two kinds of cohesion: grammatical and lexical cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in (Pratiwi, 2019). Grammatical cohesion is used in terms of grammar that consist of substitution, ellipsis, reference. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion has a significant part in learning the language as it is used to develop ideas in oral and written form by using language. Haliday and Hasan (1976) in (Dewi & Jurianto, 2017) categorized the lexical cohesion into two types which consist of reiteration and collocation.

As (Sutherland, 2017) said that reiteration is the mention of the same things more than once in the text. Reiteration includes; repetition, synonyms, hyponyms, metonyms, antonyms. While collocation according to McCarthy (1991) in (Yuhaimi, 2018) is the cohesion is obtained by combining a lexical element that co-occurs regularly. It implies that collocation is acquired through the relationship between one word to others. In this research, it only focused in the form of lexical cohesion repetition and synonym. In accordance with the definition from Cambridge University Press (Hub, 2020), repetition is something that occurs in the same form as previously. For synonymy, it is a word that has a similar meaning but has a different pronunciation. That lexical cohesion can be found in our daily life. Folklore is a good example of discourse that can be used as the object of the research. For this, the researchers already take folklore entitled “Little Red Riding Hood” by Leanne Guenther. It is the famous European folklore about a young girl and a big bad wolf. Therefore, the objective of this research is to know the type of frequent occurrence of lexical cohesion in “Little Red Riding Hood” folklore.

METHOD

The method used by the researchers for this research is the descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2005) in (Fransiska, 2018) defined the descriptive method is used to explain or analyze a research result but does not allow a broad conclusion. The researchers also used data analysis that presented through interpretation and the description of detailed information about repetition and synonym that constructed in the folklore entitled “Little Red Riding Hood” by Leanne Guenther. The researchers collect data using the document analysis approach based on the qualitative approach and the data employed. This research's procedures are as follows: 1) Locating the data or source that will be the subject of the investigation. 2) Identify the data that is a repeat and synonym marker. 3) Classify the data's markers. 4) Determine the frequency of repetition and synonym used in the data. 5) Analyze and write the description with the use of repetition and synonyms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results presented are the evaluation of lexical cohesion concerning repetition and synonym in the famous European folklore that was written by Leanne Guenther entitled “Little Red Riding Hood”. The researchers took the story from *DLTK's GROWING TOGETHER sites* (DLTK, 2020). See the table below for further information on the frequency of occurrences of repetition and synonym in this folklore.

Table 1. Table appearance of repetition and synonym.

Lexical cohesion category which appears	Folklore “Little Red Riding Hood”
Repetition	6
Synonym	7
Total	13

Discussion

1. Repetition

The term "repetition" refers to a return to a prior statement. Repetition is a component of lexical cohesion that involves the repetition of lexical items. According to Paltridge (2000) in (Pratiwi, 2019) repetition concerns repeated sentences or words, both sentences that have changed to indicate tense situations and emotions.

This research discovered the presence of repetition based on position repeated in rows, as seen in the following data.

Little Red Riding Hood was pleased,.. (12)
Little Red Riding Hood and her Granny ... (46)

Little Red Riding Hood is the first word, which is then repeated in the first place on the data in the following row, as seen in the data numbers 46.

The wolf, in the meantime, took a shortcut... (17)
The wolf, a little out of breath from running, ... (18)
The wolf let himself in. (20)
The wolf jumped into bed and pulled the covers over his nose. (25)

The Wolf, which is then repeated in the first place on the data on the next row, as seen in data numbers 18, 20, and 25.

"But Grandmother! What big ears you have," said Little Red Riding Hood,.. (32)
"But Grandmother! What big eyes you have," said Little Red Riding Hood. (34)
"But Grandmother! What big teeth you have," said Little Red Riding Hood,... (36)

But Grandmother, which is then repeated in the first place on the data on the next row, as seen in data numbers 34 and 36.

"The better to hear you with, my dear," replied the wolf. (33)
"The better to see you with, my dear," replied the wolf. (35)
"The better to eat you with, my dear," roared the wolf ... (37)

The better to, which is then repeated in the first place on the data in the following row, as seen in data 35 and 37.

..., villagers nicknamed her *Little Red Riding Hood*. (2)
"It's me, *Little Red Riding Hood*". (27)

There are repetitions in the data above because the data from number 2 is repeated at number 27 at the same location at the end of the sentence.

So they wrapped up a gorgeous basket for her *grandmother*. (5)
...,little red riding hood could hardly recognize her *Grandmother*. (29)

There are repetitions in the data above because the data from number 5 is repeated at number 29 at the same location at the end of the sentence.

2. Synonym

Synonym is a situation or phenomena in which two words or phrases sound different (pronounce differently) yet have the same or similar meaning. According to Cambridge University Press (Hub, 2020), synonym is a word or phrase in the same language that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase. In this research the researchers used Merriam-Webster to look for the information about synonym.

... village nearby the *forest*. (1)
 ..., the *forest* round her... (12)
 "I'm on my way to see my Grandma who lives through the *forest*, ... (15)
 ..., I was worried sick that something had happened to you in the *forest*," said ... (19)
 ... drift in the *forest* again." (42)
 ... inside the *forest* where ... (45)
 ... The *woods* are ... (8)
 ... beautiful flowers in the *woods*, she ... (10)

The word *forest* on the data number 1, 12, 15, 19, 42, and 45 are have the similar meaning with the word *woods* on data number 8 and 10.

..., before the wolf *gobbled* her up! (21)
 "The better to *eat* you with, my dear," ... (37)

The word *gobbled* on the data number 21 is synonymous with the word *eat* on data number 37.

... she was *quickly* excused and *rushing* ... (16)
 ... ran towards the cabin as *fast* as ... (40)

The word *quickly* and *rushing* on the data number 16 are the have the similar meaning with the word *fast* on data number 40.

The jackal *jumped* into ... (25)
 ... the jackal *leapt* out ... (37)

The word *jumped* on the data number 25 has the similar meaning with the word *leapt* on data number 37.

..., the young girl *put on* her ... (6)
 ..., the young girl *wore* a ... (2)

The word *put on* in the data number 6 is the synonymous with the word *wore* on data number 2.

... on the *way* and please ... (8)
 ..., rushing down the *path* to her Grandma's house. (16)

The word *way on* in the data number 8 is the synonymous with the word *path* on data number 16.

... do not *talk* to outlier! ... (8)
 ..., "I'll never *speak* to strangers or dawdle in the forest again." (42)

The word *talk on* in the data number 8 is the synonymous with the word *speak* on data number 42.

Source : *Synonyms on Merriam – Webster’s sites* (Merriam, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Therefore each lexical cohesion has its own purposes. Repetition is a strategy in explaining a topic until the reader understands it completely. Synonyms are used to explain a subject using the same words or phrases to make the text more consistent and written in several ways. Based on the data that have been analyzed. The Little Red Riding Hood folklore contains thirteen lexical cohesion, consisting of six repetitions and seven synonyms. Repetition which is contained in the folklore are 'little red riding hood, 'the wolf', 'but grandmother!', 'the better to', and 'grandmother'. On the data also found some kinds of synonym those are 'forest = wood', 'gobbled = eat', 'jumped = leapt', 'put on = wore', 'way = path', 'quickly = rushing = fast', and 'talk = speak'. Therefore, the occurrence of lexical cohesion in the data is almost equal between repetition and synonym.

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