

# AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION OF REFERENCE IN A SHORT STORY ENTITLED "THE PRINCESS AND THE PEA"

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## Abstract

This study aims to analyze the type of Grammatical Cohesion using Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory. This research applied Descriptive qualitative method, while the data were taken from "The Princess and The Pea" short story text. This research is carried out by reading the whole text, finding and collecting the references used in it, then analyzing the number of references identified and categorizing them into three types: Personal, Demonstrative, and Comparative references. The results show that there are a Grammatical Cohesion used. From the data that have been analyzed, there were one Comparative reference and it shows that there are 33 Personal references and the most Grammatical Cohesion of reference found in the data was Demonstrative reference in amount 42 references. From the findings, it can be concluded that Demonstrative reference 'the' is the mostly used by the writer to refer a particular thing in the story. It means that in a fiction short story the use of Demonstrative reference as part of Grammatical Cohesion is required to presuming a definite meaning.

**Keywords:** Grammatical Cohesion, Reference

## INTRODUCTION

Reading a short story can be entertaining, educational, and even the readers can get moral values from it. A short story is a part of the discourse of narrative that involves a person as an actor, time and place as the story background, and another thing to create a story so that it does not seem less attractive to the reader (Kusumastuti, 2020). The storyline of a short story such as the words, phrases, sentences, and the plot is has a purpose and a message from the writer to convey to readers, it means that a good reading text unity is needed as an important element. Therefore, it is essential for a short story or a text to have cohesion. Cited from Marianne & Phillips (2002) on Kristiana (2020) cohesion is a textual property that links one sentence to other sentences in the text using grammatical or lexical features. In other words, the indicators of cohesion, which structure is found through grammar and vocabulary, can be used to determine the cohesiveness between sentences. Conjunctions, transitional phrases, synonyms, and pronouns are examples of cohesive devices in the English language. They are used to connect sentences so that the reader can understand the written text (Hidayat, 2016). Thus, cohesion is the connection between a sentence into another sentence. Haliday & Hasan (1976) in (Hidayat, 2016) stated that there is a difference of cohesion between lexical cohesion which consists of repetition and collocation and Grammatical Cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Grammatical Cohesion is a method for creating text unity by connecting ideas in sentences or even paragraphs so that the cohesion between sentences and paragraphs well organized (Kristiana, 2020).

## Reference

Gerrot & Wignell (1994 in Masithoh & Fadlilah, 2017) defined reference as a system that introduces the identity of the participant and tracks it through the text. Reference refers to

semantic relation in which the meaning is defined by identifying the referent where the situation becomes the source of identification (Maulida et al., 2020). Therefore reference is a part of Grammatical Cohesion that concerns the connection between the previous and the following item of text to create semantics. Halliday & Hasan (1976) in Maryati & Suprapti (2018) mentioned that Reference divided into three types, i.e. Personal reference, Demonstrative reference, and Comparative reference.

### **Personal Reference**

A Personal reference is a reference to a particular person or can be defined as a Personal pronoun. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976 as cited in Afrianto, 2017) the Personal reference exemplified by pronoun I, me, my, mine, we, us, ours, our, they, their, them, you, yours, your, he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, one, one's.

### **Demonstrative Reference**

A Demonstrative is a signifier or a pronoun that relates to a particular noun or the noun that it substitutes (Samsudin, 2020). On a scale of proximity, Demonstrative reference is a reference that utilizes location. There are two types of Demonstrative references, they are nominal Demonstrative (this, these, that, those) and adverbial Demonstrative (here, there, now and then) In addition, the article "the" is also classified on Demonstratives and possessives (Halliday and Hasan (1976: 57 on Warid et al., 2021).

### **Comparative Reference**

One type of Grammatical Cohesion is Comparative reference, which compares two or more things that share similarities in the form of attitudes, traits, character, behavior, and so on (Muhyidin et al., 2020). Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976 in Afrianto, 2017) the example of Comparative reference is same, identical, equal identically, similar additional, similarly likewise, so, other, different, else, better, worse, more, less. From the description above, this study aims to analyze one type of Grammatical Cohesion which focuses on the references in a short story entitled "The Princess and the Pea" written by famous author, Hans Christian Andersen. It is a fictional short story that tells about a prince who wishes to marry a real princess.

## **METHOD**

In this study, the authors applied Descriptive qualitative method. According to Hughes (2003 in Aulia et al., 2019) based on methods of analysis and explanation building that include understandings of complexity, detail, and context, qualitative research investigates how social words are interpreted, understood, experienced, or produced. The authors analyzed a story of Hans Christian Andersen short story entitled "The Princess and The Pea" represent Grammatical Cohesion of reference. Sugiyono (2005 in Puspasari, 2019) stated that the Descriptive method was used to describe or analyze a research result but not to draw broad conclusions. In collecting the data the authors used note taking technique. The stages are: 1) reading the short story text, 2) collects all the data in the short story that contains the reference, 3) classifying the Grammatical Cohesion of reference as suggest by Halliday and Hasan (1976), 4) The final step is show the result and describe it in the discussion.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results**

In this section, as a result of the data analysis, it was found several kinds of Grammatical Cohesion in "The Princess and The Pea" short story. The following section shows the results of kinds Grammatical Cohesion and their sub-types.

**Table 1.** Grammatical Cohesion of Reference

<b>Types of Reference</b>	<b>Number of Words</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Personal Reference	33	43%
Demonstrative Reference	42	55%
Comparative Reference	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	

The number of References in the short story "The Princess and the Pea" is shown in Table 1. It shows that the short story made extensive use of Demonstrative references, with a frequency of 42 (55%). It then discovered the Personal reference with the frequency 33 (43%). The next grammatical reference in the short story is a Comparative reference, which appears on the short story is 1 (1%).

**Table 2.** Personal Reference

<b>Types of Personal Reference</b>	<b>Number of Words</b>
<b>I</b>	3
<b>They</b>	1
<b>Them</b>	2
<b>He</b>	7
<b>She</b>	9
<b>Her</b>	4
<b>His</b>	1
<b>It</b>	4
<b>Its</b>	1
<b>One</b>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

**Table 3.** Demonstrative Reference

<b>Types of Demonstrative Reference</b>	<b>Number of Words</b>
<b>There</b>	5
<b>That</b>	7
<b>This</b>	1
<b>Now</b>	2
<b>The</b>	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

**Table 4.** Comparative Reference

Types of Comparative Reference	Number of Words
As	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

## 1. Personal Reference

## Example 1:

*Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to marry **a princess**, but **she** would have to be a real princess.*

The word 'she' refers to other person (female). In the example the word 'she' refers to a princess.

## Example 2:

*Suddenly a knocking was heard **at the city gate**, and the old king went to open **it**.*

The word 'it' means an object. As seen in the example the word 'it' refers to the city gate.

## Example 3:

*There were **princesses** enough, but it was difficult to find out whether **they** were real ones.*

The word 'they' refers to other person (plural). From the example 'they' refers to 'princesses'.

## Example 4:

*It was **a princess** standing out there in front of the gate. But, good gracious! what a sight the rain and the wind had made **her** look.*

The word 'her' refers to a princess.

## Example 5:

*Well, we'll soon find that out, thought **the old queen**. But **she** said nothing, went into the bed-room, took all the bedding off the bedstead.*

The word 'she' refers to the old queen.

## 2. Demonstrative Reference

## Example 1:

*One evening a terrible storm came on; **there** was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents.*

The word 'there' means that something is far from the speaker.

## Example 2:

*On **this** the princess had to lie all night. In the morning she was asked how she had slept.*

From the example, the word 'this' shows that the location is close to the speaker.

## Example 3:

*So the prince took her for his wife, for **now** he knew that he had a real princess.*

The word 'now' is a Demonstrative adverbial reference indicating the position that relates with the current location.

## Example 4:

*Took all **the** bedding off **the** bedstead, and laid a pea on **the** bottom.*

The word 'the' is used to imply a specific meaning.

## Example 5:

*Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as **that**.*

The word 'that' in the example is connects the author's point of view to the entire sentence before it.

### 3. Comparative Reference

Example : *Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that.*

From the example, as sensitive as that is example of comparing something to other.

## Discussion

According to Table 1, there are 76 data included in the Grammatical of reference type. It is discovered that the dominant reference is Demonstrative reference as the first dominant, while Personal reference is the second dominant, and Comparative reference is the last dominant. Similar to the references found in the short story "The Princess and the Pea" by Hans Christian Andersen, references are also found in other short story by the same writer. Based on Hidayat, (2016) the short story entitled "The Little Match Girl" consist of 81 references as part of Grammatical Cohesion. Furthermore, short stories from Indonesia are also concern with the grammatical aspects. Based on Kusumastuti (2020) Indonesian short story entitled "Untuk Ibu" has reference. It consists of Personal reference (first person, second person, third person, singular and plural) and Demonstrative reference, such as now and that. Similarly to "The Princess and the Pea" short story, Personal reference third person (he, she, it and her) and Demonstrative reference (that and the) are grammatical marker that frequently used. The last type of reference, Comparative reference, doesn't seem to be used very often in "The Princess and the Pea" short stories. In contrast to the Indonesia short story "Untuk Ibu", which uses more variety of Comparative references.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, the authors found Grammatical Cohesion of reference from the analysis of "The Princess and The Pea" short story. There are three types of Reference, they are Personal reference, Demonstrative reference, and Comparative reference. First, the total number of Grammatical Cohesion markers found in the short story was 76 references. Second, Demonstrative reference as the Grammatical Cohesion was the most occurred (55%), the words are "there, that, this, now and the", it is indicating that the writer wanted the readers to be able to comprehend the plot and the setting of the short story. Next, Personal references (43%), the words are "I, they, them, he, she, her, his, it, its" and the text indicating that the writer attempted to introduce the characters in the short story. The least is Comparative reference (1%), the word is "as", indicating that the writer tended to highlight the main character.

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