

Cohesive devices appearing on Kemal's utterances in orhan pamuk's novel *the museum of innocence*

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Abstract - This study is related to the cohesion which applied in the novel *The Museum of Innocence* by Orhan Pamuk. The investigation is focused on utterances produced by Kemal when talking with Fusun. This paper aims to examine what grammatical and lexical cohesion used and how these cohesions relate to each. Because the data were collected in the forms of utterances, descriptive qualitative research was applied and to get clear understanding the phenomena that occur in the novel, a content analysis was used. The results showed that Kemal used references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions in the heading grammatical cohesion and repetition, synonyms, and antonyms in the lexical cohesion heading when talking with Fusun. From these findings, it can be concluded that Kemal's utterances were constructed through grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Regarding the type of grammatical cohesion, reference is the most dominant and referring to the type of lexical cohesion, repetition is more often used by Kemal. So, it can be said that cohesion analysis plays an important role in creating meaning in a communication.

Keywords: cohesion, cohesive devices, grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, orhan pamuk, the museum of innocence

1. Introduction

Language cannot be separated from human being, since language used as a means of their communication among them. As stated by Francis (1958) language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds made use of by a group of human as a means of carrying on the affair of their society. From Francis' statement, it cannot be denied that language plays an important role in human's lives. By using language, human can share their ideas, give any kinds of information, and so on. When they deliver their speech, they consider contexts in acquiring appropriate linguistic form to convey message. Consequently, different contexts may create different linguistic forms.

In this research, novel is used as a data source. As argued by Beckson and Ganz (1960) and Short (1996, 2013) novels might be a very complicated genre to analyze because analyzing a novel could take a lifetime, but as a consequence it can only be analyzed specifically interesting, representative or significant extract. Because the novel consists of communication between characters, it must be paid attention to communication components, such as addressers, receivers, and channels. The form of communication between characters to other characters in this novel *The Museum of Innocence* identified use direct discourse and employed the first-person narrator and the communication between character-character level use direct speech. Therefore, discourse approach applied to analyze Kemal's utterances in order to reveal what and how the utterances built up.

Widdowson (1997) says discourse is used to refer to the entities consisting of text and the circumstances in which the text is produced and interpreted (who is the speaker, to whom he is speaking, what is his communicative purpose, and so on). In addition, Schrifin (1994) says that discourse is used for communication. Discourse must be understood in a broad sense: every utterance assumes both the speaker and hearer. While Charty (1991) states that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of relationship between language and the context used... Discourse analysis studies language used: written texts of all types, and spoken data from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of speech. It can be said that discourse analysis cannot only be used to analyze oral data from conversation but also data from written texts, like novels, poems, articles, short stories, and dramas. From those statements, it can be captured that a discourse analysis does not only study about the organization of sentences/ utterances but also leads to the study of large linguistic units such as conversational exchanges or written discourse which are usually used in society. It is obvious that discourse analysis concerns with the language which is used in a social context in particular with interactions or dialogues between speakers

Concept of Cohesion

The concept of cohesion in a text is related to the semantic ties or relations of meaning that exist in the text. If the sentence or speech is without semantic ties, there seems to be no kind of relationship to each other (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Therefore, it can be said that cohesion is one of the strategies used by language in constructing texts and creating discourse. Halliday and Hasan justify by giving an example: (1) "Wash and core six cooking apples". (2) "Put them into the fireproof dish". The word "**them**" presupposes "**apples**". It can be described the word "them" in the second sentence refers back to "six cooking apples" in the first sentence. It provides a semantic bond between two sentences, thereby creating cohesion. Cohesion creates interdependence in text.

Cohesion refers to the way the text makes syntactic sense. The formal relationship between sentences and between clauses is known as a cohesive device. A cohesive relationship in a text is arranged in which the interpretation of some elements in the discourse depends on other elements. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 2) outlines the types of cohesive relationships that can be formally formed in texts. A text has texture and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not text. . . . The texture is provided by a cohesive relationship. In line with Halliday and Hasan, Niazi and Gautam (2010) emphasize that cohesion is concerned with the grammatical and lexical ties and connections, between different elements in a text so that

cohesion is concerned with the ways in which the components of the surface text are mutually connected within a sequence. Meanwhile, Renkema (1993) states that cohesion is the relationship produced when the interpretation of a textual element depends on other elements in the text. Furthermore, Schriffin (1987) also states that cohesive devices are 'clues used by speakers and listeners to find the underlying meaning of speech on the surface.

Cohesion divided into two categories, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion covers reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation. To make them clear, it will be discussed in the following:

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the way grammar features are attached across sentence boundaries. It consists of (1) reference, reference is the act of referring to preceding or following element deals with semantic relationship. Halliday (1994) states reference is a participant or circumstantial element introduced at one place in the text can be taken as a reference point for something that follows; (2) ellipsis and substitutions, ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence and is closely related to substitution. Halliday (1994) states that ellipsis is a clause, or a part of a clause, or a part (usually including the lexical element) of a verbal or nominal group, may be presupposed as a subsequent place in the text by the device of positive omission – that is, by saying nothing where something is required to make up the sense. Substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a dummy word. Substitution and ellipsis is usually used when a speaker or a writer wants to avoid the repetition of a lexical item and is able to reveal on one of the grammatical resources of the language to replace the item; and (3) conjunctions, conjunction is the relationship which indicated how the subsequent sentence or clause linked to the preceding or the following part of the sentence. As stated by Halliday (1994) conjunction is a clause or clause complex, or some longer stretch of text, may be related to what follows it by one or other of specific set of semantic relation. Conjunction is as a semantic cohesive tie within text classified into four, namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Additive conjunction used to coordinate or link by adding to the presupposed item and signaled “and”, “nor” “either”, etc.

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. In other words, it can be said that Lexical cohesion is the way vocabulary connects with parts of text. Halliday (1994) states that lexical cohesion as continuity may be established in a text by the choice of words. This may take the form of word repetition or the choice of a word that is related in some way to a previous one – either semantically, such that the two are in the broadest sense synonym, or collocation. There are two categories of lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of lexical item, either direct or through the use of a synonym, a superordinate or a general related word. While collocation is lexical item used when a pair of words is not necessarily dependent upon the same semantic relationship but rather they tend to occur within the same lexical environment (see Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Repetition is repeated words or phrases in text / utterances. Concerning the repetition, in order for lexical item to be recognized as repeated it need not to in the same morphological shape (Halliday, 1994).

2. Methods

The present study is descriptive and qualitative in nature. It is due to the fact that the study examines the words and phrases which are produced by Kemal, as the main character in the novel written by Orhan Pamuk, entitled *The Museum of Innocence* which was published in 2009 in English version. Denzin and Lincoln (1994) state that the qualitative implies an emphasis on processes and meanings involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. It involved the study and collection of a variety of empirical materials, such as

case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interviews, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts.

Since the present study employs a descriptive qualitative research design, it positions the researchers as the key instrument to elicit data from its source (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Essentially, the researcher is the main measurement device at every stage of the research process. S/he collects the data on her/his own and gathers the necessary information for the further data analysis. As the key instrument, s/he collects, identifies, and analyses the data by him/herself.

3. Results and Discussion

After analyzing Kemal's utterances concerning with cohesive devices when communicating with Fusun, it showed that Kemal's utterances built up through reference, substitution and ellipsis, and conjunction under heading grammatical cohesion and repetition, synonym, and antonym under heading lexical cohesion. It cannot be avoided since communication occurs the foremost existence of the participants must be present. Regarding the kinds of grammatical cohesion, reference appears dominantly, especially personal reference. Concerning the kinds of lexical cohesion, repetition is more often used in Kemal's utterances. The following is the description of the result of the analysis:

Kemal's utterances created through reference and its part of reference, namely personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Reference might be anaphoric and cataphoric. Personal reference in Kemal's utterances is "I", "me", "my" as the first person refers to the speaker, "you", "your" as the second person refers to the addressee, "we", "us", "our" as plural first person refers to the speaker and the addressee, "they", "them", "their" as plural third person or object refers to the other persons or the other objects, "she", "her", "he", "him" as singular third person refers to other person, "it", "its" as singular third party refers to the object. Demonstrative reference in Kemal's utterances is "this", "these" refers to something as being "near", "that", "those" refers to something as being "remove". The basic sense of "this" and "that" is one of the proximity. Proximity looked at from the point of view of the speaker. Demonstrative "the" as definite article has a specifying function which signals "you know which one(s) I mean". Comparative reference in Kemal's utterances is "the same" as general comparison to show the identity, "better", "more", "most" as particular enumerative comparison to compare adjective or adverb. The existence of personal reference in the text/utterances is as ties to presupposed participants who involved in communication. Besides, personal reference acts to keep track of participants throughout the text/utterances. Meanwhile, referring to demonstrative reference used in the text/utterances as verbal pointing to show a scale of proximity. The use of comparative reference in text/utterances, such as, reveals the similarity. Reference is a relationship between things, or fact (phenomena/meta phenomena) serves to relate single elements that have function within the clause.

Ellipsis in Kemal's utterances is yes/ no ellipsis, "yes" [yes, I was going to eat], "no. But I'm very curious to know what made you cry" [no. I did not tell anyone that you cried in the shop. But I'm curious to know what made you cry], "of course not" [of course I am not worried you'll be a shop-girl forever], "all right, then, I'll come tomorrow after the exam..." [all right, [no one will ever come between us ever again], I'll come tomorrow after the exam]; WH ellipsis, "why?" [would you like to ask for your money back], "what?" [does it seem that it's a fake]. Substitution in Kemal's utterances, "It's true that this woman came to the shop a lot. But she'd take [the most expensive dresses]—[the ones] just in from Italy and Paris—and she'd say, 'Let me try out this one and see how it...'" Ellipsis and substitution are relationship involving a particular form of wording, a word and/ or a clause it is usually confined to closely contiguous text/utterances and is particularly characteristic of question and answer in a dialogue.

Additive conjunction in Kemal's utterances is "and", "or". Adversative conjunction is conjunction used to show "contrary to expectation" and signaled by "but", "yet", "in fact",

etc. adversative conjunction in Kemal's utterances is "but". Causal conjunction reveals result, reason, and purpose and signaled by "so", "for", "because" etc. Causal conjunction in Kemal's utterances is "because", "so", "accordingly". Temporal conjunction is the relationship of time sequence within the text. The signal of temporal conjunction is "then", "soon", "after that", etc. temporal conjunction in Kemal's utterances is "then", "soon", "after that", "next", "now". The use of conjunction adds more information to what already been mentioned or elaborate or exemplify it. They contrast new information with previous information or put another side to the argument and they relate new information to what has already given in the term of causes of in time.

Lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Halliday (1994) states that lexical cohesion as continuity may be established in a text by the choice of words. This may take the form of word repetition or the choice of a word that is related in some way to a previous one – either semantically, such that the two are in the broadest sense synonym, or collocation. There are two categories of lexical cohesion, reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of lexical item, either direct or through the use of a synonym, a superordinate or a general related word. While collocation is lexical item used when a pair of words is not necessarily dependent upon the same semantic relationship but rather they tend to occur within the same lexical environment (see Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Repetition is repeated words or phrases in text / utterances. Concerning the repetition, in order for lexical item to be recognized as repeated it need not to in the same morphological shape (Halliday, 1994). To make them clear, it can be seen in the following examples:

Extract 1 (Pamuk, TMOI/2009. Ch. 2. Pp 5-6)

(K.1.2.1) "I'd like to buy *the handbag on the mannequin in the window*,"

(K.1.2.2) "*The handbag on the mannequin in the window*,"

(K.1.2.3) "Hello, Fusun. **You**'re all grown up! Perhaps **you** don't recognize **me**."

(K.1.2.4) "Well ... what are **you** up to **these** days?"

(K.1.2.5) "**That**'s wonderful. **So** tell **me**, how much is **this** handbag?"

(K.1.2.6) "**It**'s not important,"

(K.1.2.7) "Please give **my** respects to Aunt Nesibe **and your** father,"

From extract 1 above, it can be known that in utterance (K.1.2.1) there are one personal reference "I" and three demonstrative references "the". Personal reference "I" as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal). Demonstrative reference "the" as demonstrative determiner which functions as definite article refers to thing, **the handbag on the mannequin in the window**. In utterance (K.1.2.2) there are three demonstrative references "the". Demonstrative reference "the" as demonstrative determiner refers to thing, namely **the handbag on the mannequin in the window**. It used to stress what thing what speaker meant. In utterance (K.1.2.3) there are three personal references, "You" (2x) and "me". Personal reference "You" as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun, besides it has been mentioned "Hello, Fusun" this discourse occurs between Kemal and Fusun), the word "You" is categorized as anaphoric personal reference. Personal reference "me" as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal). In utterance (K.1.2.4) there are one personal reference "you" and one demonstrative reference "these". Personal reference "I" as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). Demonstrative reference "these" as demonstrative determiner refers to the thing (addressee's activities). In utterance (K.1.2.5) there are four references identified, "that", "so", "me", and "this". Demonstrative reference "that" as demonstrative determiner refers to the explanation given before, so the word "that" is classified into anaphoric demonstrative reference. The word "so" refers to the element of conjunction which indicated the relationship the previous and the preceding utterances. The word "so" used to relate one clause to another, therefore the word "so" classified into causal conjunction. The third reference is "me" as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal) so called personal reference. Demonstrative

reference “this” as demonstrative determiner refers to thing which implies proximity to the speaker. The word “this” classified into cataphoric demonstrative reference. In utterance (K.1.2.6) there is one personal reference “It”. Persona reference “It” as personal pronoun refers to thing that has been mentioned previously (related to the price of handbag), so “it” can be classified into anaphoric personal reference. In utterance (K.1.2.7) there are two personal references “my”, “your” and one additive conjunction “and”. Personal reference “my” is as possessive adjective which refers to the speaker (Kemal) and personal reference “your” is as possessive adjective which refers to the addressee (Fusun). Additive conjunction “and” used to give additional information without changing the previous information, in this case speaker’s respects does not send to only addressee’s mother but also addressee’s father “my respects to **Aunt Nesibe and your father**”

From extract 1, it can also be known that there is repetition in utterance (K.1.2.1) and utterance (K.1.2.2)

(K.1.2.1) “I’d like to buy *the handbag on the mannequin in the window*,”
(K.1.2.2) “*The handbag on the mannequin in the window*,”

From the bold italic typeface, it can be known that the repetition occurs from a phrase in utterance (K.1.2.1) “*the handbag on the mannequin in the window*” is repeated with the same phrase at the beginning of the next utterance (K.1.2.2). According to Lethbridge and Mildorf, (2012:24) the word or phrase that concludes one line or clause is repeated at the beginning of the next is called anadiplosis/ reduplicatio. It is derived from Greek means “doubling back”. The functions of repetition are to affirm, to strengthen the intensity of information, to avoid mistakes, and to make it easier to remember information.

From the example above, it is clear that Kemal’s utterances consist of the components of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The components which are used in extract 1 are anaphoric personal references, demonstrative references, comparison reference and additive conjunction. Those components used to show who as a speaker, as an addressee, and what the relationship one part and other parts. Besides, repetition is also used in extract 1, anadiplosis/ reduplication. The use of repetition is to strengthen the information and to avoid mistakes. The existence of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in utterances especially in extract 1 make the utterances easy to understand.

Other examples which are related to Kemal’s utterances concerning with grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion as follows:

Extract 3 (Pamuk, TMOI/2009. Ch. 7. Pp 27-32)

- (K.3.7.39) “Well, well, well, **I** thought **you**’d forgotten all about **me**. Come on in.”
(K.3.7.40) “**It**’s raining hard,”
(K.3.7.41) “Sit **for a while**. **There**’s no reason why **you** should rush out into **the rain** and get wet again so soon. **I**’m making some tea. At least warm yourself up.”
(K.3.7.42) “**You** were a child **then**,”
(K.3.7.43) “**Now you** have become a very beautiful and enchanting young woman.”
(K.3.7.44) “**You** haven’t even drunk **your** tea. **And the** rain hasn’t stopped.”
(K.3.7.45) “**Your** hair is very wet.”
(K.3.7.46) “**No. But I**’m very curious to know what made **you** cry.”
(K.3.7.47) “**I**’ve been spending a lot of time thinking about **you**,”
(K.3.7.48) “**You**’re very beautiful, very different from anyone else. **I** remember **so** well what a lovely little dark-haired girl **you** were. **But I** never imagined **you** would turn into such a beauty.”
(K.3.7.49) “**So** what did Senay Hanim say?”
(K.3.7.50) “Did **she** happen to acknowledge that **the** handbag was a fake anyway?”
(K.3.7.51) “**But you** haven’t had **your** tea!”
(K.3.7.52) “Have **you** done a lot of kissing?”
(K.3.7.53) “**You** can’t leave until **you**’ve finished **your** tea.”
(K.3.7.54) “Do **you** remember where **you** left **it**?”

(K.3.7.55) “What course do **you** want to take?”

(K.3.7.56) “**Those** classes are good for nothing; **they**’re all in **it** for profit, every last **one of them**,”

(K.3.7.57) “If **you** find **you**’re struggling, especially with mathematics, why don’t **you** come over, since **I**’m here working every afternoon? **I** can teach **you** quickly.”

(K.3.7.58) “**There** are no other girls.”

(K.3.7.59) “**The** engagement party is in a month **and** a half. Will **this** umbrella suit **you**?”

(K.3.7.60) “Please, come again **and** **we**’ll just drink tea,”

(K.3.7.61) “What about **the** umbrella?”

In extract 3, it can be known that in **utterance (K.3.7.39)** there are three personal references, that is personal reference “I” as personal pronoun which refers to the speaker (Kemal); personal reference “you” as personal pronoun which refers to the addressee (Fusun); and personal reference “me” also as personal pronoun which refers to the speaker (Kemal). In **utterance (K.3.740)** there is one personal reference “It” as personal pronoun which refers to thing (raining). In **utterance (K.3.7.41)** there are six identified data. Temporal conjunction “for a while” is used by speaker in order to interrupt addressee’s time. Demonstrative reference “there” as demonstrative determiner refers to thing (reason) and demonstrative reference “the”, as demonstrative determiner used in order to show the certain thing (rain). Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee and personal reference “I” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker. Additive conjunction “and” used to add the information by linking the preceding to the following (rush out into the rain and get wet again). In **utterance (K.3.7.42)** there are personal reference “you” and temporal conjunction “then”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). Temporal conjunction “then” used to show the time sequence. In **utterance (K.3.7.43)** there is temporal conjunction “now”, personal reference “you”, and additive conjunction “and”. Temporal conjunction “now” is used by speaker in his utterance since it is related to the discourse of communication occur. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun which refers to the addressee (Fusun). Additive conjunction “and” used to give additional information without changing the previous information, in this case speaker admires to the changing of the addressee’s performance “a very **beautiful and enchanting** young woman”. In **utterance (K.3.7.44)** there are 2 personal references “you” and “your”, one additive conjunction “and”, and one demonstrative reference “the”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun), personal reference “your” as possessive adjective also refers to the addressee (Fusun) categorized into cataphoric personal reference. Additive reference “and” used to add information to the addressee without changing the previous information (You haven’t even drunk your tea. **And** the rain hasn’t stopped). Demonstrative reference “the” as definite article refers to the certain thing (the rain). In **utterance (K.3.7.45)** there is one personal reference “you”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.46)** there are one verbal ellipsis “no”, one adversative conjunction “but”, two personal references. Verbal ellipsis “no” used as response to the addressee’s question (“No, I didn’t tell anyone”). Adversative conjunction “but” used to indicate contrast between two statements “**No**” and “**I**’m very curious to know what made you cry”. Personal reference “I” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal) and personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.47)** there are two personal references “I” and “you”. Personal reference “I” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal) and personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.48)** there are five personal references “you” (3x) and “I” (2x). Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun) and personal reference “I” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal). In **utterance (K.3.7.49)** there is one causal conjunction “so”. Causal conjunction “so” used by speaker in order to get the result about what has discussed. In **utterance (K.3.7.50)** there are one personal reference “she” and two demonstrative reference “that” and “the”. Personal reference “she” as personal pronoun refers to other person (Senay Hanim, the owner of the Sanzelize Boutique) in which her name has been mentioned in

utterance (K.3.7.49), so it can be classified into anaphoric personal reference. Demonstrative reference “that” refers to the thing (the handbag was a fake anyway) and demonstrative reference “the” as definite article refers to thing (the handbag). In **utterance (K.3.7.51)** there are one adversative conjunction “but” and two personal references “you” and “your”. Adversative conjunction “but” used by speaker in order to give advice to the addressee (“**But** you haven’t had your tea”). Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun) and personal reference “your” as possessive adjective refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.52)** there is one personal reference “you”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal). In **utterance (K.3.7.53)** there are three personal references “you” (2x) and “your”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun) and personal reference “your” as possessive adjective refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.54)** there are three personal references “you” (2x) and “it”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun) and personal reference “it” as personal pronoun refers to the object. In **utterance (K.3.7.55)** there is one personal reference “you”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.56)** there is one demonstrative reference “those”, three personal references “they”, “it”, and “them”, and one nominal substitution “one”. Demonstrative reference “those” refers to thing (those **classes**), since the object never mentioned before, the word “those” classified into cataphoric demonstrative reference. Personal reference “they” as personal pronoun refers to other object (classes), since the object has been mentioned before so the word “they” classified into anaphoric personal reference. Personal reference “it” as personal pronoun refers to the object (for profit). Nominal substitution “one” used to replace one item by another, one replaces for profit. Personal reference “them” as personal pronoun refers to the other object (profit). In **utterance (K.3.7.57)** there are six personal references “you” (4x) and “I” (2x), one demonstrative reference “here”. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). Personal reference “I” as personal pronoun refers to the speaker (Kemal). Demonstrative reference “here” refers to the place where the speaker is in this place every afternoon (the Merhamet Apartment). In **utterance (K.3.7.58)** there is one demonstrative reference “there”. Demonstrative reference “there” refers to other girls. In **utterance (K.3.7.59)** there are two demonstrative references “the” and “this”, one additive conjunction “and”, and one personal reference “you”. Demonstrative reference “the” as definite article refers to the certain thing (“**The engagement party**”). Additive conjunction “and” used to give additional information (“The engagement party is **in a month and a half**”). Demonstrative reference “this” used to point out the proximity. Personal reference “you” as personal pronoun refers to the addressee (Fusun). In **utterance (K.3.7.60)** there are one additive conjunction “and” and one personal reference “we”. Additive conjunction “and” used to give additional information without changing the previous information (Please, come again **and** we’ll just drink tea”). Personal reference “we” as personal pronoun refers to speaker and other person/ addressee, in this case Kemal, as speaker, and Fusun, as addressee. In **utterance (K.3.7.61)** there is one demonstrative reference “the”. Demonstrative reference “the” as definite article refers to the certain thing (umbrella).

From extract 3, it can also be known that there are repetition in utterance (K.3.7.39), utterance (K.3.7.48), and synonym in utterance (K.3.7.43).

(39) “**Well, well, well**, I thought you’d forgotten all about me. Come on in”.

(48) “You’re **very** beautiful, **very** different from anyone else. I remember so well what a lovely little dark-haired girl you were. But I never imagined you would turn into such a beauty”.

(43) “Now you have become a very **beautiful** and **enchanting** young woman”.

From the bold italic typeface, it can be known that the repetition occurs in **utterance (K.3.7.39)** “**Well, well, well**, I thought you’d forgotten all about me. Come on in” categorized into epizeuxis. Epizeuxis is the repetition of the same words immediately next to each other

(Lethbridge & Mildorf, 2012). In line with this definition, Ratna (2009, in Nurhadi, 2016) also states that epizeuxis is the repetition of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences directly and in **utterance (K.3.7.48)** “You’re *very* beautiful, *very* different from anyone else. I remember so well what a lovely little dark-haired girl you were. But I never imagined you would turn into such a beauty” categorized into anadiplosis/ reduplication. Besides, synonym also occurs in extract 3, exactly in **utterance (K.3.7.43)** “Now you have become a very *beautiful* and *enchanting* young woman.” Synonym is the phenomena of two or more different words with the same meaning but they cannot often replace each other. The words “beautiful” and “enchanting” are as adjectives and share meaning but they cannot replace each other in a sentence.

From the example above, it is clear that Kemal’s utterances consist of the components of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The components which are used in extract 3 are anaphoric and cataphoric personal references, demonstrative references, comparison reference, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, temporal conjunction, nominal substitution, and verbal ellipsis. Those components used to show who as a speaker, as an addressee, and what the relationship one part/ clause and other parts/ clauses. Besides, repetition is also used in extract 3, epizeuxis and anadiplosis/ reduplication and synonym. The use of repetition is to strengthen the information and to avoid mistakes and the use of synonym is to emphasize. The existence of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in utterances especially in extract 3 make the utterances easy to understand.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and the findings, it can be concluded that Kemal’s utterances derived from the component of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion building up his communication. So Kemal’s utterances consist of grammatical cohesion including references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions and lexical cohesion which covers repetition, synonyms, and antonyms. Regarding the kinds of grammatical cohesion, reference appears dominantly, especially personal reference. Since the analyses restricted the utterances produced by Kemal when he communicates with Fusun, personal reference always refers to Kemal or Fusun, although they are as personal pronoun, possessive adjective or possessive pronoun and vice versa.

Concerning the kinds of lexical cohesion, repetition is more often used in Kemal’s utterances. The forms of repetition used are epizeuxis. Epizeuxis is the repetition of the same words immediately next to each other. Anadiplosis is the word or phrase that concludes one line or clause is repeated at the beginning of the next. Repetition is used to affirm, to strengthen the intensity of information, to avoid mistakes, and to make it easier to remember information. Besides, synonym also appears in Kemal’s utterances. Synonym is the use of words with the same or similar meanings.

Cohesion is one of the strategies employed by language in building up texts and creating discourse. So, it can be said that cohesion analysis plays an important role in creating meaning in a communication. To make communication successful ones not only pay attention the contexts but also the formal links to create linguistic form.

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