



COHESIVE TENSE ANALYSIS ON
"TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD"



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A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in partial fulfillment of requirements to obtain Bachelor Degree in English Department

Compile By
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**FACULTY OF LETTERS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
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SKRIPSI

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disusun dan diajukan oleh

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telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi
pada tanggal 29 November 2008
dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat

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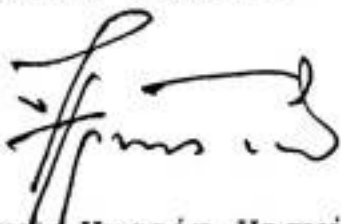


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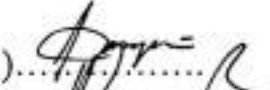

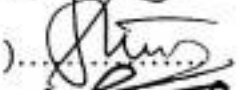

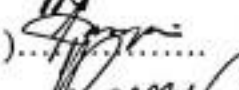

Pada hari ini, Sabtu 29 November 2008, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

COHESIVE TIES ANALYSIS ON "TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD"

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Jurusan Sastra Inggris Program Kebahasaan pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

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ABSTRAK

Maria Berek Tupen. *Cohesive Ties Analysis on "To Kill a Mockingbird"*
(Supervise by Dra. Fransisca E. Kapoyos, M.Hum and Sitti Sahraeni, S.S, M.A)

Penelitian yang berjudul *Cohesive Ties Analysis on "To Kill a Mockingbird"* ini membahas cohesive ties yang terkandung dalam salah satu karya Harper Lee yang dipublikasikan pada tahun 1960. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi cohesive ties yang terdapat dalam novel tersebut dan fungsinya.

Data penelitian adalah 50 ujaran para tokoh yang diambil dari bab 18 dalam novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan skripsi ini adalah metode penelitian pustaka yang mengacu pada sumber pustaka yang relevan dengan topik yang dibahas.

Setelah menganalisis data dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif analitis, ditemukan bahwa cohesive ties dalam novel tersebut adalah reference (penunjukan) sejumlah 121 item (54.8%), lexical cohesion (kohesi leksikal) sejumlah 52 item (23.5%), conjunction (kata sambung/konjungsi) sejumlah 39 item (17.6%), substitution (substitusi) sejumlah 9 item (4.1%). Penggunaan kohesi yang paling dominan dalam novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"* adalah reference sedangkan cohesive ties yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah substitusi. Penggunaan cohesive ties khususnya reference (penunjukan) yang mendominasi cerita pada bab 18 novel ini berfungsi untuk membangun hubungan pertalian yang logis, sehingga pembaca lebih mudah memahaminya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Cohesive ties help make relations among sentences or clause of discourse more explicit. Much of meaning can only be understood by looking at linguistic markers that have a “pointing” function in given discourse context. By the existence of cohesive ties the stretches of language become meaningful and unified for their users. Without cohesive ties, text is merely collections of more or less isolated elements of text, which are not related to one another. Cohesive ties construct the elements of the text relating to each other. The relationship implies the continuity between part of text and another. This continuity or unity is necessary for the interpretation of text.

To link the clause or sentence into meaningful and unified discourse, we need the ties. The ties are called cohesive ties. The ties of cohesive are referring expression, repetition and lexical chain, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunction.

In discourse there are some cohesive ties which operate across sentence as well. For this respect, the writer wants to identify the cohesive ties and categorise them and to explain the functions of cohesive ties.

1.2 Reason for choosing the title

The title of this thesis is cohesive ties because it is really interesting to see how sentences and clauses can link together and create a good understanding and

particular meaning in discourse. The writer is interested in analyzing and identifying the types and the function of cohesive ties because by the existence of cohesive ties, the text becomes meaningful and unified. And it also will lead us to understand whether the text can be clearly understood or not.

The writer chooses a novel as the object of this research, because it contains a lot of dialogues where the characters produce many utterances. It is considered better to spot as many utterances as we expected in term of cohesive ties in order to identify and to count how many cohesive ties appear in each utterance.

"To Kill a Mockingbird" is the object of this research because it not only contains many cohesive ties, but also this novel was very special novel for writer and seldom be used as an object of research in English Department, therefore the writer is interesting to analyse this novel.

The title of this research is *Cohesive Ties Analysis in the Novel "To Kill a Mockingbird"*

1.3 Identification of problems

The writer analyses the utterances that occur in the text or conversation and links together the clause and sentence which are uttered by each of the characters in the novel. The problems related to cohesive ties are identified as follow:

1. The cohesive ties relations in utterances of the novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"*.
2. The cohesive ties in the utterance.

3. Cohesive ties influence the achievement of coherence, continuity, and cohesiveness in the text of novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"*.
4. Cohesive ties in the text of the novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"* can be connected semantically by identifying special items which function as the connection between elements of the ties.

1.4 Scope of problem

From the identification of problem above, the writer focuses the analysis only on five major types of grammatical cohesive ties. The cohesive ties are: referring expression, repetition and lexical chain, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The data are taken from the novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"* as the object of the writer thesis will be analysed.

1.5 Statement of problems

Based on the identification of problems discussed above, the writer limits the discussion to the following points:

1. What are the functions of cohesive ties found in each sentence?
2. What are the cohesive ties that are most frequently appearing and used in utterances in the novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"*.

1.6 Objectives of writing

The objectives of this writing for the readers and the study are to:

1. To analyse the functions of cohesive ties in the novel "*To Kill a Mockingbird*".
2. To analyse the types of cohesive which are used in each utterance.
3. To find out the most frequent cohesive ties in the novel "*To Kill a Mockingbird*"

1.7 Significance of writing

This writing is expected to be useful for everyone, especially for those who like to know the cohesive ties that occur in literary work such as novel. Therefore, the readers can understand the information of the novel and the relationship between the achievement of unity and cohesiveness, the text can be clearly understood by the readers.

1.8 Methodology

In this part, the write will elaborates the methods used in collecting and analyzing the data for the research.

1.8.1 Library Research

Library search was done by the writer to collect the information and the data of the topic discussed in the research. The data were taken from "*To Kill a Mockingbird*" as main data. The writer also collected and read other books on the theory of cohesive ties to support the analysis of the thesis. These

printed materials play a significant role in the writer's interpretation and explanation about the meaning of the researched data in order to make the analysis reliable and scientific.

1.8.2 Technique of collecting data

To collect the data, the writer read "*To Kill a Mockingbird*" in order to collect the authentic data by using the following techniques:

1.8.2.1 Note taking

In composing the thesis, the writer used taking notes which is the most frequent type of technique. Note taking technique was used in order to enable the writer to get the data well structured and systematic. After identifying the cohesive ties in the novel of "*To Kill a Mockingbird*", the writer took and wrote down the data according to the purpose of this research.

1.8.2.2 Identification

This technique was used to identify the types of cohesive ties in each clauses and sentences within the novel.

1.8.2.3 Classification

The writer classified cohesive ties in accordance with the type that is used.

1.8.2.4 Population and sample

Population is all the potential data collected while sample is only those selected for this particular study.

1.8.2.5 Population

The population of the research is all utterances containing cohesive ties.

1.8.2.6 Sample

In this research, the writer used non random sampling or purposive sampling. The taken samples would be the first 50 utterances in chapter 18 in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Those utterances contain cohesive ties. The writer choose this chapter because it is the trial of this novel and contains many cohesive ties. It will also be easier for the writer to identify cohesive ties that appear in each sentences and to describe each of cohesive ties that are found in each sentences and to analyze them according to its types.

1.8.3 Method in analysing data

In analysing data, the writer uses descriptive method which describes the fact and phenomena as the way they are. This is meant to find several descriptions about cohesive ties in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* based on the data that have been collected.

The following are steps in analysing the data that the writer use:

Firstly : The writer read "*To Kill a Mockingbird*" in chapter 18 and observe the relation among the utterances in the novel.

Secondly : The writer search the utterances which contain cohesive ties and record the data in writing.

Thirdly : The writer finally analyse the data which contain cohesive ties.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Discourse and Discourse Analysis

Crystal (1991:106) in his dictionary of Linguistic and Phonetics explains that a discourse is a behavioural unit which has pre-theoretical status in linguistic; it is a set of utterance which constitute any recognizable speech event. Mc Charty (1991:5) says that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Discourse analysis studies language in use: written text of all kinds, and spoken data, from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of talk. And in similar way, Cook (1990:6-7) defines discourse as stretches of language perceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive. Furthermore, discourse may be composed of one or more well formed grammatical sentences and indeed it often is but it does not have to be. It can have grammatical "mistake" in it, and often does.

For example: "the girl's rode their motor-cycles through the corn.", "The girl's road their motor-cycles through the corn.", "the girl's ride their motor-cycles through the corn"

Discourse treats the rules of grammar as a resource, conforming to them when it is not.

Stubbs (1983:1) states that discourse analysis refers to attempt to study the organization of language above the sentences or above the clause, and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges on written text. It

follows that discourse analysis is also concerned with language in use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers. In addition, Cutting (2002:2) quoted from Coulthard (1986) says that discourse analysis studies how large chunks of language beyond the sentence level are organized, how the social transaction imposes a framework on discourse.

2.2 The Concept of Cohesion

Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) state that the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it can not be effectively decoded expect by resource to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is sets up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text. For example:

“Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish.”

The word “them” presupposes its interpretation of something other than itself. This requirement is met by six cooking apples in the preceding sentence. The presupposition, and the fact that it is resolved, provide cohesion between the two sentence, and in so doing create text.

2.2.1. Text

A unit of language in use is called a text. It is not grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence, and it is not defined by its size. A text is sometimes envisaged to be some kind of super sentence, a grammatical unit that larger

than a sentence but is related to a clause, a clause to a group and so on, by constituency, the composition of larger unit: a unit not of form but meaning. This is related to a clause or sentence not by size but realization, the coding of symbolic system in another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:1-2).

Text is seen as a language unit which has a definable communicative function, characterized by such principles as cohesion, coherence, and informative, which can be used to provide a formal definition of what constitutes their identifying textuality or texture. (Crystal, 1991:350)

2.2.2. Texture

The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of “being a text”. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives this texture from the fact that it functions as a unity with respect to its environment. For example (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:2):

“Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into fire proof dish.”

It is clear that “them” in the second sentence refers back to (is anaphoric to) the six cooking apples in the first sentence. This anaphoric function of “them” gives cohesion to two sentences, so that we interpret “them” as a whole, the two sentences together constitute a text. Or rather, they form part of the same text, there may be more of it to follow.

The texture is provided by the cohesive relations that exist between them and six cooking apples. It is important to make this point, because we shall be constantly focusing attention on the items, such as “them”. Which

refers back to something that has gone before, but the cohesion is effected not by the presence of the referring item alone but by the presence of both the referring item and the item that it refers to.

2.2.3. Ties

“We need a term to refer to single instance of cohesion, a term for one occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items. This we shall call a tie. The relation between “them” and “six cooking apples” in examples constitute a tie (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:3). We can characterize any segment of a text in term of the number and kinds of ties which it displays. There is just one tie of the particular kind which shall be called reference.

The concept of a tie makes it possible to analyze a text in term of its cohesive properties, and give a systematic account of its pattern of texture. The different kinds of cohesive tie provide the main chapter division of cohesion. They are referring expression, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

2.3 Cohesive Devices

To tie pieces of text together in specific ways, we use cohesive devices. Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) distinguishes five major types of grammatical cohesive ties: Reference, lexical cohesion, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis.

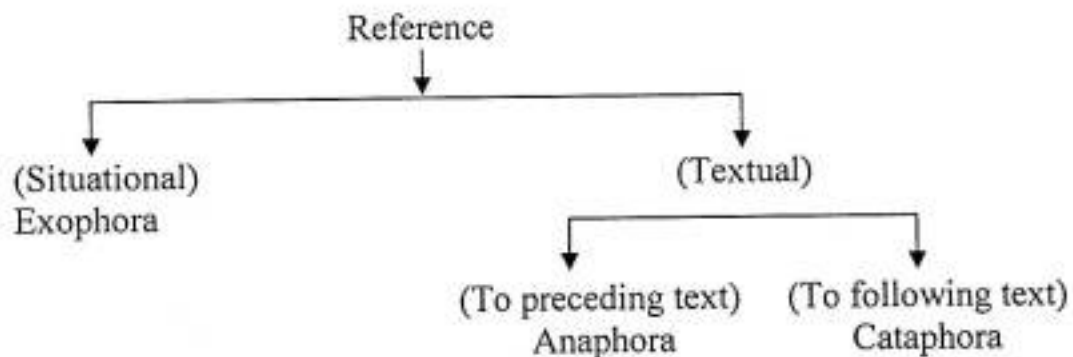


2.3.1 Reference

Reference is used to state a relationship of identify which exist between grammatical units.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) also state that reference is the relationship between an element of the text and some else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. What characterized the references in the specific nature of information that is signalled for retrieval. This is similarly with Cook (1990:16) who states that referring expressions are words whose meaning can only be discovered by referring to other words or to elements of the contents which are clear to both sender and receiver.

Reference can be divided into two kinds:



2.3.1.1 Type of Reference

Reference is classified into three kinds: personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. (Halliday and Hasan)

2.3.1.1.1 Personal reference

Personal (Pronominal) reference as reference by means of function in the speech situation through the category of person. The category of personal reference includes personal pronouns,

possessive determiners or possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns.

The personal pronouns : 'I', 'you', 'he', 'she', 'it', 'we',
'they', and 'one'

The possessive determiners : 'my', 'your', 'his', 'her', 'its',
'our', 'their', 'ones'.

The possessive pronouns are : 'mine', 'yours', 'his', 'her', 'its',
'ours', 'theirs'.

Semantic Category Grammatical Function Class	Existential		Possessive	
	Head		Deictic	
	Noun/pronoun		Determiner	
Speaker only	1	me	mine	my
Address (S) with/without	You	us	yours	your
Other person (S)	We	him	ours	our
Speaker and other person (S)	He	her	his	his
Other person, female	She	them	hers	her
Other person, object	They	it	theirs	their
Object; passage of text	It		its	its
Generalized person	One			one's

Example : (Hatch, 1992:224)

Pronoun may be used in a way that "ties" them to certain nouns in the text. For example, *"if the buyer wants to know that is covered by the guarantee, he has to read the fine print and consult a lawyer."* Here, the pronoun refers back to a previously mentioned noun, so "he" refers to the buyer not to the lawyer. Now consider the constructed example *"John asked*

him to sing and so Bill sang." This time the pronoun refers forward to the noun "Bill" rather than back to the noun "John". In each case the cohesive ties is a pronoun that refers across a clause boundary to the referent noun. Ties that point back to a previously established referent, as in the first example, are called anaphoric. Those that point ahead, as in the second example, are called cataphoric.

2.3.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative Reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity. It includes demonstrative such as : this, these, that, those, and definite article "the" and also adverbs such as : here, there, now and then.

Semantic category	Selective		Non- selective
	Deictic/head determiner	Adjust adverb	Deictic determiner
Proximity:			
Near	This Those	Here (Now)	
Far	That Those	There then	
Neutral			The

Example : (Hatch, 1992:224)

Demonstrative reference are also cohesive ties and either cataphoric or anaphoric. In the following constructed example, demonstrative "this" refers to "Magic Motor's Special Sale is February 14" ; "If you are buying a car, you should know about this." If the author continues by telling us something related to

the sale, the tie is cataphoric, and we expect that “this” will refer not to the noun “sale”, but to some larger aspect, such as detail about special prices or factory rebates.

In the example, “This is why esprit is a leader in sport fashion,” we assume that the referent has already been established for “this” so it is anaphoric.

2.3.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

The category of this reference includes general comparison, which means that comparison that is in terms of likeness, unlikeness such as : such, same, similar, likewise, and particular comparison, which means a comparison that is in respect of quantity or quality such as : better, more, as.

Grammatical function	Modifier: Deictic/Epithet	Sub-modifier/adjunct
Class	Adjective	Adverb
General Comparison: Identity	Same, identical Equal	Identically Similar like wise so
General Similarity	Similar additional	Such
Difference (i.e. non-identity or similar)	Other different else	Different otherwise
Particular Comparison:	Better more etc (Comparative adjective and quantifiers)	So more less equally

Example : (Hatch, 1992:224)

Most comparatives reference are used for anaphoric reference for example, “*I’d like more.*” It is less common for a

comparative to be used for cataphoric reference (i.e. to tie the comparative to a noun in the following clause or sentences), but here is an example: *"I demand the best. Your service leaves much to be desired."*

2.3.2 Conjunction

Conjunction is the logical relation that characterise clause complexes in the absence of the structural relationship by which such complexes are defined. (Hatch, 1992:225).

2.3.2.1 Types of Conjunction

Conjunction is defined into four categories: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:230).

2.3.2.1.1 Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction shows a succession of two independent elements, the second of which happen to be tied on to the first (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:245).

For example :

May clients says he does know this witness, further, he denies ever having seen her or spoken to her.

With the "or" relation, the basic meaning of conjunctive "or" relation is alternative between "seen her" or "spoken to her".

Here is summary of the conjunction relation of the additive type with examples of each :

Simple additive relation (External and internal)

Additive : and; and also, and... too

Negative : nor; and...not, not...either, neither

Alternative : or; or else

Complex additive relation (Internal): emphatic

Additive : further (more), moreover, additionally, besides that, add to this, in addition, and another thing

Alternative : alternatively

Complex additive relation (Internal): de-emphatic

After through : incidentally, by the way

Comparative relation (Internal)

Similar : likewise, similarly, in the same way, in (Just) this way

Dissimilar : on the other hand, by contrast, conversely

Appositive relation (Internal)

Expository : that is, I mean, in other words, to put it another way

Exemplificatory : for instance, for example, this.

2.3.2.1.2 Adversative Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan state that the basic meaning of the adversative relation is "contrary to expectation". The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation. It draws a contrast between the new sentence and the previous one. For example :

All the figures were correct; they'd been checked

Yet the total I came out wrong

Yet is similar to *but*, *however*, and *though*, it was suggested earlier that *but* differs from *yet* in that, *but* contains the elements "and" as one of its meaning components, whereas *yet* does not; for this reason, regularly we find sentences beginning *and yet*, but never *and but*.

Summary of conjunctive relations of the adversative type :

Adversative relation "proper" ("in spite of") (external and internal)

Simple : yet; though; only

Contained "and" : but

Emphatic : however, nevertheless, despite this, all the same

Contrastive relation ("as against") (external)

Simple : but, and

Emphatic : however, by the other hand, at the same time, as against that

Contrastive relation ("as against") (internal)

Avowal : in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually, in the point of fact

Corrective relation ("no...but") (internal)

Correction of meaning : instead, rather, on the contrary

Correction of wording : at least, rather, I mean

Dismissive (generalized adversative) relations ("no matter.....still") (external and internal)

Dismissal, closed : in any/either case/event, any/either way, whichever

Dismissal, open-ended : anyhow, at any rate, in any case, however may be.

2.3.2.1.3 Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is conjunctive relation that makes a causal link between two clauses or sentences, such as; therefore, so, as a result, hence, etc.

For example :

But they have their tail in their mouths; and the reason is....that they would so with the lobsters to the dance. So they got thrown out to sea. So they had to fall a long way. So they got their tails fast in their mouths. So they couldn't get them out again.



All the words of "so" in the example above, means "as a result of this", "for this reason" and "for this purpose".

Here is summary of relation of the causal type :

Causal relations, general ("because.....,so") (external and internal)

Simple : so, thus, hence, therefore

Emphatic : consequently, accordingly, because of this
Causal relations, specific

Reason : (mainly external) for thin reason, on account of this (internal) it follows (from this), on this basis

Result : (mainly external) as a result (of this), in consequence (of this)

Purpose : (mainly internal) for this purpose, with this in mind/view, whit this intention.(internal) to this end

Reserved causal relations, general

Simple : for, because

Conditional relations ("if.....,then") (external and internal)

Simple : them

Emphatic : in that case, that being the case, in such an event, under those circumstances

Generalized : under circumstances

Reserved polarity: otherwise, under the circumstances

Respective relations ("with respect to") (internal)

Direct : in this respect/connection, with regard to this;
here

Reserved polarity: otherwise, in other respects; a side/part from
this.

2.3.2.1.4 Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is conjunctive relation that makes time link between clauses or sentences (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:261).

For example :

(Alice) began by taking the little golden key, and unlocking the door that led into the garden. Then she set to work nibbling at the mushroom.....till she was about foot high: then she walked down the little passage : and then - she found herself at last in the beautiful garden.

"Then" here makes a link of some between the first sentence and the second sentences.

The following is a summary of the conjunction relations of the temporal type: Simple temporal relations (External)

Sequential : (and) then, next, afterwards, after that,
subsequently

Simultaneous : (just) then, at the same time, simultaneously

Preceding	: earlier, before then/that, previously
Complex temporal relations (External)	
Immediate	: at once, thereupon, on which; just before
Interrupted	: soon, presently, later, after a time; some time earlier, formerly
Repetitive	: next time, on another occasion; this time, on this occasion; the last time, on the previous occasion
Specific	: next does, five minutes later, five minutes earlier
Durative	: meanwhile, all this time
Terminal	: by this time; up till the time, until then
Punctiliar	: next moment, at this point/moment, the previous moment
Conclusive relation (External)	
Simple	: finally, at last, in the end, eventually
Sequential and conclusive relation (External) : correlative forms	
Sequential	: first...then, first...next, first...second...
Conclusive	: at first...finally, at first...in the end
Temporal relation (Internal) : correlative form	
Sequential	: first...then, first...next, first...secondly...in the first place... to begun with...
Conclusive	: ...finally,...to conclude with

“here and now” relation (Internal)

Past : up to now, up to this point, hitherto,
heretofore

Present : at this point, here

Future : from now on, henceforward

Summary relation (Internal)

Culminative : to sum up, in short, briefly

Resumptive : to resume, to get back to the point, anyway

2.3.3 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. It occurs when the words in a text are related in terms of their meanings (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:274). Lexical cohesion is defined into two types. They are : reiteration and collocation.

2.3.3.1 Type of Reiteration

Reiteration is a form a lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other *end* of the scale and a number of things in between — the use of synonym, near — synonym, or super ordinate. A reiterated item may be a repetition, a synonym or near — synonym, a super ordinate, or a general word; and in most cases it is accompanied by a reference item, typically the. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:278).

2.3.3.1.1 Repetition

Of all lexical cohesion devices, the most common form is repetition, which is simply repeated words or word - phrases, threading through the text. Take this example from D.H Lawrence's short odour of chrysanthemums (Cutting, 2002:13)

*The child put the pale chrysanthemums to her lips, murmuring;
"don't they smell beautiful!"*

Her mother gave a short laugh.

"No", she said, "Not to me. It was chrysanthemums when I married him and chrysanthemums when you were born, and the first time they ever brought him home drunk, he'd got brown chrysanthemums in his button hole."

(Lawrence 1981)

Here, the repeated "chrysanthemums" have the effect of pounding through the text and showing how they have been a repeated and unwelcome feature of the mother's life.

2.3.3.1.2 Synonym

Cutting (2002:141) says that instead of repeating the exact same word, a speaker or writer can use another word that means the same or almost the same. This is a synonym. Here, we are back to avoiding repetition. Take this title excerpt from the Times Higher education supplement :

At some 79 cm across and capable of cracking open coconut shell with its formidable claws, the land dwelling coconut crab your beach loungeer 's worst nightmare. Fortunately for the sun bather, the world's largest terrestrial arthropod has seemingly always been confined to tropical islands across the Pacific and Indian ocean.

(THES : 17 November 2000)

Here you will see that "*the land-dwelling coconut crab*" and "*the world's largest terrestrial arthropod*" are two ways of referring the same animal, just as "*your beach loungeer*" and "*the sunbather*" are the same person.

2.3.3.1.3 Superordinates

In order to observe the lexical cohesion device of super ordinate, let us go back to odour of chrysanthemums and continue with the story :

The candle-light glittered on the luster-glasses, on the two vases that held some of the pink chrysanthemums, and on the dark mahogany. There was a cold, deathly smell of chrysanthemums in the room. Elizabeth stood looking at the flowers.

(Lawrence 1981)

Here again there is repetition of "*chrysanthemum*" but then they are referred to with the words "*the flower*". This is not

synonym of "*chrysanthemums*" it is more general term that includes "pansies", "tulips", "roses". And so on (Cutting, 2002:14).

2.3.3.1.4 General Words

The last form of lexical cohesion is general word. These can be general nouns, as in "thing", "stuff", "place", "woman", and "man" or general verbs, as in "do" and "happen". In a way, the general word is a higher level super ordinate : it is umbrella term that can cover almost everything (Cuffing, 2002:11). In the following example, Peter, a 49 years old chemist, uses the general noun "place" to refer back either to the "poly" or the city

And so he went off to Wolverhampton poly which he selected for, you know, all the usual reasons, reasonable places, reasonable course, a reasonable this a reasonable that term to do computer science which of course all the kids want to do now term seventieth century-no it isn't it's a sort of nineteen eighties version of wanting to be an engine driver.

(BNC : Sec. 3 Frederick, 1992)

General nouns and verbs do not carry much information, in themselves; they mostly depend on the co-text for their meaning, so are used when hearers and readers can identify what is being referred to from the rest of the text.

2.3.3.2 2 Collocation

Lexical items are also tied together simply by collocation. That is, when we think of a flower; we also think of the stem, the petal, the leaf, and perhaps even the vase that might contain the flower. When we think of a grocery store, we think of all the products, canned goods, and other items that make up a grocery store. Each time one of the grocery store items is mentioned, we can draw a tie between it and the concept of grocery store. (Hatch, 1992:226)

For example :

Great time! A new PR! For a minute I couldn't believe the race clock. I couldn't correct anything. My red pencil was dull. For one thing, "pencil" is collocated to "correct" because there is a correlation between "pencil" is something for correcting something.

2.3.4 Substitution

The process or result of replacing one item by another at the particular place in a structure is called substitution (Crystal, 1991:335). In similar way, a relation between linguistic items such as words, phrases, and function are the replacement of one item by another. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:90)

2.3.4.1 Types of Substitution

Halliday and Hasan (1976:90) define that the substitution may function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause. To these correspond the three types of substitution : nominal, verbal, and clausal.

2.3.4.1.1 Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution, it involves the substitution of a noun as Head of nominal group, and can substitute only for an item which is itself Head of nominal group by “One”/ “ones” and the same. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:91)

For example : Joan Cutting (2002:12)

*The Polar Bear is unaware
Of cold that cuts me through :
For why? He has a coat of hair
I wish I had one too*

(Belloc, 1896)

Here readers know from the co-text that, in “*I wish I had one too,*” the “*one*” replaces a coat of hair.

2.3.4.1.2 Verbal Substitution

“Do” is the verbal substitute in English. This operates as Head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by lexical verb ; and its position is always final in the group. The verbs do will appear in the non-finite form (do, doing, done) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:112). For example :

Did you sing? Yes, I did

Here “*did*” substitutes for “*sang*”

2.3.4.1.3 Clausal Substitution

Halliday and Hasan (1976:130) say that clausal substitution is substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The word used as substitutes are “so” and “not”. For example :

Self-confidence should not be a gender issue. Boys are not born more confident than girls. Society makes them so because it traditionally values their skills and aptitudes above those of women.

(Winterson, the Gurdion : 14 April 2001)

We understand “*makes them so*” to mean “*makes them more confident than girls.*”

2.3.5 Ellipsis

A term used in grammatical analysis to refers to sentences where, for reason of economy, emphasis or style, a part of the structure has been omitted, which is recoverable from a scrutiny of the content (Crystal, 1991:120). While Halliday and Hasan (1976:142) state that the starting point of the discussion of ellipsis can be the familiar notion that it is “something left unsaid”. There is no implication here that what is unsaid is not understood; on the contrary, “unsaid” implies “but understood nevertheless”, and another way of referring to ellipsis is in fact as SOMETHING UNDERSTOOD is used in the special sense of “going without saying”

(compare it is understood that we are to be consulted before any agreement is reached).

For example (Cutting, 2002:12)

"He's afraid of you," Yossarian said. "He's afraid you are going to die of pneumonia." "He'd better be afraid," Chief White Halfoat said. A deep low laugh rumbled through his massive chest. "I will, too, the first chance I get. You just wait and see.

(Heiler, 1962)

"*I will, too*" is an example of ellipsis : Chief White Halfoat misses out a piece of text. He means "*I will die of pneumonia*" but he omits "*die of pneumonia*" because it is not necessary.

2.3.5.1 Type of Ellipsis

Ellipsis is classified into three types. Those three types are composed as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

2.3.5.1.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group. An elliptical group clearly requires that there should be available from some source or other information necessary for filling it out. On the logical dimension the structure is that of a Head with optional modification; the modifying element include some which follow it, referred to here as pre-modifier and post-modifier respectively (Halliday and Hasan ,1976:147). For example :

Thus in those two fast electric trains with pantographs.

The Head is trains, the pre-modifier is formed by those two fact electric and the post-modifier is formed by with pantographs.

2.3.5.1.2 Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. For example in :

- a. Have you been swimming? –Yes, I have
- b. What have you been doing? –Swimming

The two verbal groups in the answer, have (in yes I have) in (a) and swimming in (b), are both instances of verbal ellipsis. Both can be said to “stand for” have been swimming, and there is no possibility of “filling out” with any other items.

2.3.5.1.3 Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is closely related to modal and prepositional. The clause in English, considered as the expression of the various speech function, such as statement, question, response, and so on, has a two-part structure consisting of modal elements plus prepositional element. In clausal ellipsis, a clause element is omitted. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:197)

Clausal ellipsis is related to the question-answer process in dialogue; and this determine that there are two kinds :

- (a) Yes / no ellipsis
- (b) WH –ellipsis

Each of these also allow for substitution, though not in all context.



(a) Yes / no ellipsis

i. The whole clause in a yes / no question-answer sequence the answer may involve ellipsis of the whole clause, e.g.

- *Are you swimming?*

- *Yes (I am coming)*

ii. Part of the clause. As an alternative to the ellipsis of the whole clause there may be ellipsis of just one part of it, the residue. For example :

- *Must a name mean something?*

- *Of course it must (mean something)*

(b) WH- ellipsis

i. The whole clause. In a WH – sequence the entire clause is usually omitted except for the WH – element itself, or the item that is respond to the WH element.

- *They're at it again*

- *Who (are at it again?)*

ii. Part of the clause – something in a WH – clause, the mood element is left in and only the residue is ellipsis for example :

- *They're at it again*

- *Who are (at it again)*

The ellipsis clause requires the listener to “supply the missing words”, and since they are to be supplied from what has gone before, the effect is cohesive.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

Chapter III discusses the analysis of 'Cohesive Ties' in the novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird'. In order to get enough data the writer selects the first 50 utterances in Chapter 18 for this analysis that have been collected as sample. The writer tries to describe or to explain the data by analyzing the reference, conjunction, lexical cohesion, substitution, and ellipsis in each sentences of the utterances.

Halliday and Hasan's theory from their book Cohesion in English (1976) is used to support and guide the writer in analyzing data.

3.1. Presentation and Analysis of Data

Datum 1 :

***BUT** SOMEONE WAS booming again. (P:195)*

In the utterance datum 1, there is one cohesive device namely one conjunction in the word **but**.

Conjunction :

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It show that the story were kontras from the previous chapter.

Datum 2 :

*' Mayella Violet Ewell -!' A young girl walked to **the** witness stand.(P:195)*

In the utterance datum 2, there are two cohesive ties namely one lexical in the word **Mayella Violet Ewell** and one reference in the word **the**.

Lexical :

- **Mayella Violet Ewell** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. **The** is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **witness stand**.

Datum 3 :

*As she raised her hand and swore that **the** evidence she gave would be **the** truth, and nothing **but** the truth, the whole truth, and nothing **but** the truth so help her God, she seemed somehow fragile-looking, **but** when she was, a thick-bodied girl accustomed to strenuous labor.(P:195)*

In the utterance datum 3, there are 8 cohesive ties namely four reference in the words **as**, **she**, **her**, **the** and three conjunction **and**, **but**, **so** and one lexical in the word **girl**.

Referring expression :

- **As** is categorized as sub modifier, particular comparison, comparative reference.
- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **Her** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as non-possessive. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. The is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **truth**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another **in datum 3**.

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *she gave nothing and she gave the truth*.
- **So** in the sentence is categorized as simple general causal conjunction. It is used to make causal relation between this dialog and previous dialog.

Lexical :

- **Girl** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which is the same item with **Mayell Violet Ewell**. And it is identical referential.

Datum 4:

In Maycomb County, it was easy to tell when someone bathed regularly, as opposed to yearly lavations; Mr. Ewell had a scald look; as if an overnight soaking had deprived him of protective layers of dirt, his skin appeared to be sensitive to the elements. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 4, there are 5 cohesive ties namely four reference **it, as, him, his** and one lexical **Mr. Ewell**.

Referring Expression :

- **It** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, neuter. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **county**.

- **As** in the sentence above is categorized as submodifier, particular comparison, comparative reference.
- **Him** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, male. It functions as non-possessive. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mr. Ewell**.
- **His** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. The is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **elements**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Ewell** in the sentence above is a proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 5 :

Mayella looked as if she tried to keep clean, and I was reminded of the row of red geraniums in the Ewell yard. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 5, there are seven cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **Mayella**, **Ewell** and four reference in the words **as**, **she**, **I**, **the** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Referring expression :

- **As** in the sentence above is categorized as submodifier, particular comparison, comparative reference.
- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **The** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as non-possessive. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **I** in the sentence above is categorized as head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mr. Ewell** in the preceding text.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another in datum 5.

Lexical :

- **Ewell** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Mayella** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 6 :

Mr. Gilmer asked Mayella to tell the jury in her own words what happened on the evening of November twenty-first of last year, just in her own words, please. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 6, there are five cohesive ties namely three lexical in the words **Mr. Gilmer**, **Mayella**, **jury** and two reference in the words **her**, **the**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Mayella** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Jury** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which is same item with jury in the previous sentence.

Referring expression :

- **Her** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as non-possessive. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. The is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **jury**.

Datum 7 :

Mayella sat silently. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 7, there is one cohesive device namely lexical in the word **Mayella**.

Lexical :

- **Mayella** in the sentence above is a proper name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 8 :

'Where were you at dusk on that evening?' began Mr. Gilmer patiently. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 8, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference the words **you**, **that** and one lexical in the word **Mr. Gilmer**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell** in the preceding text.
- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to something that has been talked earlier. It refers to *November twenty-first*.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is a proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 9 :

' On the porch. ' (P:195)

In the utterance datum 9, there are two cohesive ties namely one reference in the word **the** and one lexical in the word **porch**.

Referring expression :

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. **The** is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **porch**.

Lexical :

- **Porch** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **porch** the previous sentence.

Datum 10 :

' Ain't but one, the front porch. ' (P:195)

In the utterance datum 10, there are four cohesive ties namely one conjunction in the word **but** , one substitution in the word **one**, one reference in the word **the** and one lexical on the word **porch**.

Conjunction :

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *Ain't but one*.

Substitution :

- **One** in the sentence above is substitution which classified in nominal substitution. One substitutes for Mayella Violet Ewell.

Reference :

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. The is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **porch**.

Lexical :

- **Porch** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **porch** the previous sentence.



Datum 11 :

'What were you doing on the porch.' (P:195)

In the utterance datum 11, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **you**, **the** and one lexical in the word **porch**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell** in the preceding text.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. The is categorizes as an exophoric reference. It refers to **porch**.

Lexical :

- **Porch** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **porch** the previous sentence.

Datum 12 :

'Nothin'.' (P:195)

In the utterance datum 12, there is no cohesive ties found.

Datum 13 :

Judge Taylor said, ' Just tell us what happened. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 13, there are three cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **judge**, **Taylor** and one reference in the word **us**.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **judge** in the previous sentence.
- **Taylor** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **Us** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as object. **Us** is categorized as endophoric reference because it refers to **jury**.

Datum 14 :

You can do that, can't you?' (P:195)

In the utterance datum 14, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **you**, **that** and one substitution in the word **do**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. It is categorized as exophoric reference that refers back to **Mayelle Violet Ewell** in the previous sentence.
- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers to *what happened*.

Substitution :

- **Do** in the sentence above is substitution which verbal substitution for verb because do substitutes for **tell** in the previous sentence.

Datum 15 :

Mayella stared at him and burst into tears. (P:195)

In the utterance datum 15, there are three cohesive ties namely one lexical in the word **Mayella** and one reference in the word **him** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Lexical :

- **Mayelle** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **Him** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, masculine; functioning as non-possessive. His is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mention namely **Judge Taylor**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *and burst into tears.*

Datum 16 :

She covered her mouth with hands and sobbed. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 16, there three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **she**, **her** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Referring expression :

- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **Her** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, feminine; functioning as non-possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric

reference | this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **Mayella Violet Ewell**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another*covered and sobbed.*

Datum 17 :

Judge Taylor let her cry for a while, then he said, ' that's enough now. Don't be 'fraid of anybody here, as long as you tell me the truth. All this is strange to you, I know, but you've ashamed of and nothing to fear. What are you scared of?' . (P: 196)

In the utterance datum 17, there are fifteen cohesive ties namely three lexical in the words **truth, judge, Taylor** and nine reference in the words **her, he, that, here, you, me, the, this, I** and three conjunction in the words **for, but, and**.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **judge** in the previous sentence.
- **Taylor** in the sentence above is prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Truth** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which it is the same item with **truth** in the preceding sentence. And it is identical referential.

Referring expression :

- **Her** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, masculine,. It functions as subject. He is endophoric in this case anaphoric reference because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **judge Taylor**.
- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head that is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to something that has been talked earlier. It refers to **cry**.
- **Here** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as adverbial place. Here is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to **witness stand**.
- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell** in the previous sentence.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. **Me** is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Judge Taylor**.

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. This is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **truth**.
- **This** in the sentence above is classified into near, selective, demonstrative reference. It is categorized as exophoric where the referent is indefinable in the specific sentence. This is also anaphoric reference because it refers to **truth**.
- **I** in the sentence above is categorized as head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.

Conjunction :

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive. It is used to contrast both clauses *namely All this is strange for you but you ashamed of.*
- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *and nothing to fear.*
- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning 'for what was just said'. *Judge Taylor let her cry.*

Datum 18 :

Mayella said something behind her hands. . (P:196)

In the utterance datum 18, there are two cohesive ties namely one lexical in the words **Mayella** and one reference in the word **her**.

Lexical :

- **Mayella** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **Her** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, feminine; functioning as non-possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **Mayella Violet Ewell**.

Datum 19 :

'what was that?' ask the judge. . (P:196)

In the utterance datum 19, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **that**, **the** and one lexical in the word **judge**.

Referring expression :

- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers to **her hands** in datum 18.

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. **The** is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers **judge**.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **judge** in the previous sentence.

Datum 20 :

' Him, ' she sobbed, pointing at Atticus. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 20, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **him**, **she** and one lexical in the word **Atticus**.

Referring expression :

- **Him** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, masculine; functioning as non-possessive. **Him** is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to **Atticus**.
- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.

Lexical :

- **Atticus** in the in the sentence above is prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 21 :

' Mr. Finch? ' she nodded vigorously, saying, 'Don't want him doin' me like he done Papa, tryin' to make him out left-handed....'

In the utterance datum 21, there are five cohesive ties namely one lexical in the word **Mr. Finch** and four reference in the words **she, me, he, him**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Finch** in the sentence above is prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, feminine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. Me is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mayella Violet Ewell** in the preceding sentence.

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mr. Finch**.
- **Him** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, masculine. It functions as object. Him is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mr. Finch**.

Datum 22 :

Judge Taylor scratched his thick white hair. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 22, there are three cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **judge, Taylor** and one reference in the word **his**.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **judge** in the previous sentence.
- **Taylor** in the sentence above is a proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **His** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, masculine; functioning as non-possessive. His is categorized as endophoric



reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who-is previously mentioned namely **Mr. Finch**.

Datum 23 :

*It was plain that he had never been confronted with a problem of **this** kind. (P:196)*

In the utterance datum 23, there are four cohesive ties namely four reference in the word **it, that, he, this**.

Referring expression :

- **It** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, and neuter. It function as head. It is categorized as endophoric in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to something in the preceding sentence namely *what happened*.
- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers to **truth**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mr. Finch**.
- **This** in the sentence above is classified into near, selective, demonstrative reference. It is categorized as exophoric where the referent is indefinable in

the specific sentence. This is also anaphoric reference because it refers to **kind**.

Datum 24 :

' how old are you?' he asked. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 24, there are two cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **you**, **he**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Judge Taylor** in the preceding text.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Judge Taylor**.

Datum 25 :

' Nineteen-and-a-half,' Mayella said. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 25, there are two cohesive ties namely one conjunction in the word **and** and one lexical in the word **Mayella**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence is above is additive conjunction which classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *nineteen and a half*.

Lexical :

- **Mayella** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 26 :

Judge Taylor cleared his throat and tried unsuccessfully to speak in soothing tones.

(P:196)

In the utterance datum 26, there are four cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **judge**, **Taylor** and one reference in the word **his** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which it is the same item with **judge** in the preceding text.
- **Taylor** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **His** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, masculine; functioning as non-possessive. His is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **judge Taylor**

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another*cleared and tried....* .

Datum 27 :

' Mr. Finch has no idea of scaring you,' he growled, ' and if he did, I'm sitting up here for. Now you're a big girl, so you just sit up straight and tell us what happened to you. You can do that, can't you?' (P:196)

In the utterance datum 27, there are twelve cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **Mr. Finch, big girl** and six reference in the words **you, he, I, here, us, that** and one conjunction in the word **and** and three substitution in the words **did, so, do**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Finch** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

- **Big girl** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which it is the same item with **big girl** in the previous text.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mr. Finch**.
- **I** in the sentence above is categorized as head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Judge Taylor**.
- **Here** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as adverbial place. Here is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to what has been said.
- **Us** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as object. Us is categorized as endophoric reference because it refers to **judge and jury**.

- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric that refers back to something that has been talked earlier.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *sit up and tell us.*

Substitution :

- **Did** in the sentence above is substitution which is verbal substitution for verb because did substitutes for **scaring** in the preceding text.
- **So** in the sentence above is substitution which it is classified into clausal substitution, positive. So substitutes for **to tell the truth** in the previous sentence.
- **Do** in the sentence above is substitution which is verbal substitution for verb because do substitutes for **tell** in the preceding text.

Datum 28 :

I whispered to Jem, 'has she got good sense?' Jem was squinting down at the witness stand. (P:196)

In the utterance 28, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the word **I**, **she** and two lexical in the words **Jem**, **witness**.

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is categorized as head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to Mr. Finch in the preceding text.
- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.

Lexical :

- **Jem** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Witness stand** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion which it is the same item with **witness stand**. And it is identical reference.

Datum 29 :

' Can't tell yet,' he said.(P:196)

In the utterance datum 29, there is one cohesive device namely one reference in the word **he**.

Referring expression :

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference

in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Jem**.

Datum 30 :

'She's got enough sense to get the judge sorry for her, but she might be just- oh, I don't know.' (P:196)

In the utterance datum 30, there are six cohesive ties namely three reference in the words **she**, **her**, **I** and one lexical in the word **judge** and two conjunction in the word **for**, **but**.

Referring expression :

- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.
- **Her** in the sentence is head, pronominal (personal)reference, singular, feminine; functioning as non-possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **I** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to Judge Taylor.

Lexical :

- **Judge** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats judge in the previous sentence and it is unrelated referential.

Conjunction :

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning ' for what was just said'. *she 's got enough sense to get the judge sorry for her.*
- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *To get the judge sorry for her, but she might.....* .

Datum 31 :

Mollified, Mayella gave Atticus a final terrified glance and said to Mr. Gilmer, 'well sir, I was on the porch and – and he came along and, you see, there was this old chiffarobe in the yard Papa 'd brought into chop up for kindlin' - Papa told me to do it while he was off in the woods, but I wadn't feelin' strong enough then, so he came by- ' ' who is ' he '? ' Mayella pointed to Tom Robinson. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 31, there are twenty cohesive ties namely six lexical in the words **Mayella, Atticus, Mr. Gilmer, porch, chiffarobe, Tom Robinson** and

four conjunction in the words **and, well, for, but** and eight reference in the words **I, the, he, you, there, this, one, it** and two substitution in the words **do, so**.

Lexical :

- **Mayella** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. She is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Atticus** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Porch** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **porch** the previous sentence.
- **Chiffarobe** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **chiffarobe** the previous sentence.
- **Tom Robinson** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *he came along and there was.....*
- **Well** in the sentence above is conjunction which is classified into other (continuative) conjunction. Well occurs typically at the beginning of a

response in the dialogue and serves to indicate that what follows is the fact a response to what has been preceded in the previous sentence.

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved conjunction. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning 'for what was just said'. *Papa'd brought into chop up for kindlin'.*
- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *papa told me to do it while he was off in the woods, but I wadn't feelin' strong enough.*

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Atticus** in the preceding text.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective, referential deictic. The is categorized as endophoric reference. It refers to **porch**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Tom Robinson**.

- **You** in the sentence above pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mr. Gilmer**.
- **There** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference , selective, circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative. It refers to the location of a process in space or time.
- **This** in the sentence above is classified to near, selective, demonstrative reference. It is categorized as an exophoric where the referent is identifiable in the specific sentence. This is also anaphoric reference because it refers to **old chiffarobe**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. Me is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mayella Violet Ewell** in the preceding sentence.
- **It** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, neuter. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to something in the preceding sentence namely *Papa'd brought into chop up for kindlin'*.

Substitution :

- **Do** in the sentence above is substitution which is verbal substitution for verb because do substitutes for **brought**.

- So in the sentence above is substitution which it is classified into clausal substitution, positive. so substitutes for *I wadn't feelin' strong enough then.*

Datum 32 :

'I'll have to ask you be more specific, please , ' said Mr. Gilmer.(P:196)

In the utterance datum 32, there are three cohesive ties namely three reference in the words **I**, **you**, **more** and one lexical in the word **Mr. Gilmer**.

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is categorized as head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mr. Gilmer**.
- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **More** in the sentence above is comparative, comparison, quantity; functioning as numerative. It is cataphoric reference because it is used to tie the comparative to a noun in the following clause or sentence namely **specific**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 33 :

' The reporter can't put down gestures very well. '(P:196)

In the utterance datum 33, there are two cohesive ties namely one reference in the word **the** and one conjunction in the word **well**.

Referring expression :

- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. The is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **reporter**.

Conjunction :

- **Well** in the sentence above is conjunction which is classified into other (continuative) conjunction. Well occurs typically at the beginning of a response in the dialogue and serves to indicate that what follows in the fact a response to what has been preceded in the previous sentence.

Datum 34 :

' That'n yonder, ' she said.(P:196)

In the utterance datum 34, there are two cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **that, she**.

Referring expression :

- **That** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as head. That is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to something that has been talked earlier. It refers to **gestures**.
- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayelle Violet Ewell**.

Datum 35:

' Robinson. ' (P:196)

In the utterance datum 35, there is one cohesive device namely lexical in the word **Robinson**.

Lexical :

- **Robinson** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 36 :

' then what happened?' ' I said,' Come here, nigger, and bust up this chiffarobe for me, I gotta nickel for you. ' (P:196)

In the utterance datum 36, there are seven cohesive ties namely five reference in the words **I, here, this, me, you** and two conjunction in the words **and, for**.

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mr. Gilmer**.
- **Here** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference; functioning as adverbial place. Here is endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference that refers back to **witness stand**.
- **This** in the sentence above is classified into near, selective, demonstrative reference. It is categorized as an exophoric where the referent is identifiable in the specific sentence. this is also anaphoric reference because it refers to its own referent in text says **chiffarobe**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. Me is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mr. Gilmer**.
- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. You is categorized as exophoric reference that refers to **nigger**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *come here and bust up.....* .

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning 'for what was just said'. I got a nickel for you.

Datum 37 :

He coulda done it easy enough, he could. (P:196)

In the utterance datum 37, there are two cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **he, it**.

Referring expression :

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.
- **It** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, neuter. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to something in the preceding sentence namely bust up this chiffarobe.

Datum 38 :

So he came in the yard an' I went in the house to get him the nickel and I turned around an' fore I knew it was on me. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 38, there are nine cohesive ties namely two conjunction in the words **and**, **so** and six reference in the words **he**, **him**, **it**, **me**, **the**, **I** and one lexical in the word **house**.

Conjunction :

- **So** in the sentence above is substitution which is classified into clausal substitution, positive. So substitute for *he coulda done it easy enough*.
- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *I went in the house to get him the nickel and I turned around*.

Referring expression :

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. The is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **house**.
- **I** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mayella**.

- **Him** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, masculine. It functions as object. Him is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.
- **It** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.**the nickel**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. **Me** is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mayella**.

Lexical :

- **House** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **house** in previous sentences. It is related referent in referential relation.

Datum 39 :

Just run up behind me, he did. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 39, there are three cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **me**, **he** and one substitution in the word **did**.



Referring expression :

- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. **Me** is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mayella**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. **He** is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.

Substitution :

- **Did** in the sentence above is substitution which is verbal substitution for verb because **did** substitutes for **run up**.

Datum 40 :

He got me around the neck, cussin' me and sayin' dirt- I fought 'n' hollored, but he had me round the neck. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 40, there are six cohesive ties namely four reference in the words **he, me, the, I** and two conjunction in the words **and, but**.

Referring expression :

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. **He** is categorized as endophoric reference

in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.

- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. Me is anaphoric reference which refers back to **Mayella**.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. The is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **neck**.
- **I** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mayella** in the preceding text.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *cussin' me and sayin' dirt*.
- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *I fought 'n' hollored, but he had me round the neck*.

Datum 41 :

He hit me agin an' agin-' (P:197)

In the utterance datum 41, there are two cohesive ties namely one reference in the word **he** and one conjunction in the words **and**.

Referring expression :

- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. He is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **nigger**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another **agin an' agin-'**.

Datum 42 :

Mr. Gilmer waited for Mayella to collect herself : she has twisted her handkerchief into a sweaty rope : when she opened it to wipe her face it was a mass of creases from her hot hands. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 42, there are six cohesive ties namely two lexical in the words **Mr. Gilmer, Mayella** and one conjunction in the word **for** and three reference in the words **she, her, it**.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.
- **Mayella** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Conjunction :

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning ' for what was just said'. *Mr. Gilmer waited for Mayella to collect herself.*

Referring expression :

- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **Her** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, feminine; functioning as non-possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mention namely **Mayella**.
- **It** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text. *to wipe her face.*

Datum 43 :

She waited for Mr. Gilmer to ask another question, but when he didn't, she said, '-he chunked me on the floor an' choked me 'n took advantage of me.' (P:197)

In the utterance datum 43, there are eight cohesive ties namely four reference in the words **she**, **he**, **me**, **the** and three conjunction in the words **and**, **but**, **for** and one lexical in the word **Mr. Gilmer**.

Referring expression :

- **She** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, female. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **Mayella Violet Ewell**.
- **He** in the sentence above is pronominal persona reference, singular, masculine. It functions as subject. **He** is categorized as endophoric reference in this case anaphoric one because it refers to someone in preceding sentence namely **Mr. Gilmer**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. **Me** is anaphoric reference that refers back to **Mayella** in preceding sentence.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is unmarked or nonselective, referential deictic. **The** is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **floor**.

Conjunction :

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning ' for what was just said '. *she waited for Mr. Gilmer to ask another question.*
- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses *namely Mr. Gilmer to ask another question, but when he didn't.*
- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *he chunked me on the floor an' choked me 'n took advantage of me.*

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 44 :

' Did you scream?' ask Mr. Gilmer. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 44, there are two cohesive ties namely one reference in the word **you** and one lexical in the word **Mr. Gilmer**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. It is categorized as exophoric reference that refers back to **Mayella** in the previous sentence.

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 45 :

' Did you scream and fight back ? ' (P:197)

In the utterance datum 45, there are three cohesive ties namely one reference in the word **you** and one lexical in the word **scream** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. It is categorized as exophoric reference that refers back to **Mayella** in the previous sentence.

Lexical :

- **Scream** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same item because it repeats **scream** in preceding sentence.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another..... *scream and fight back.*

Datum 46 :

' *Reckon I did, hollered for all I was worth, kicked and hollered loud as I could.* '

(P:197)

In the utterance datum 46, there are five cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **I**, **as** and one substitution **did** and two conjunction in the words **for**, **and**.

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mayella**.
- **As** in the sentence above is categorized as submodifier, particular comparison, comparative reference.

Substitution :

- **Did** in the sentence above is substitution which is verbal substitution for verb because did substitutes for *scream and fight back.*

Conjunction :

- **For** in the sentence above is causal conjunction, reserved causal. It is used in internal sense because it's meaning 'for what was just said'. *hollered for all I was worth.*
- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *kicked and hollered loud as I could.*

Datum 47 :

' Then what happened?' (P:197)

In the utterance datum 47, there is one cohesive device namely one reference in the words **then**.

Referring expression :

- **Then** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference, selective. It is categorized as circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative because it refers to the location of process in time or space.

Datum 48 :

' I don't remember too good, but next thing I knew Papa was in the room a' standing over me hollerin' ' Who done it, who done it?' then I sorta fainted an' the next thing

I knew Mr. Tate was pullin' me up offa the floor and leadin' me to the water bucket.'

(P:197)

In the utterance datum 48, there are ten cohesive ties namely five reference in the words **I, me, it, the, then** and two conjunction in the words **and, but** and three lexical in the words **papa, room, Mr. Tate**.

Referring expression :

- **I** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as non-possessive. It refers to **Mayella**.
- **The** in the sentence above is classified into demonstrative reference, definite article. As definite article, it can be summed up by saying that it is an unmarked or non-selective. Referential deictic. The is categorized as an exophoric reference. It refers to **water bucket**.
- **Me** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular; functioning as head, non-possessive. Me is anaphoric reference that refers back to **Mayella** in preceding sentence.
- **It** in the sentence above is proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text. **hollerin'**.
- **Then** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference, selective. It is categorized as circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative because it refers to the location of process in time or space.

Conjunction :

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely *I don't remember too good, but next thing.*
- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another... *I knew Mr. Tate was pullin' me up offa the floor and leadin' me to the water bucket.*

Lexical :

- **Papa** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats **papa** in the preceding text. It is related referential in referential relation.
- **Room** in the sentence above is lexical cohesion. It is categorized as the same word because it repeats room in the preceding sentences.
- **Mr. Tate** in the sentence above is a prefer name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Datum 49 :

Apparently Mayella's recital had given her confidence, but it was not her father's brash kind: there was something stealthy about hers, like a steady-eyed cat with a twitchy tail. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 49, there are five cohesive ties namely one lexical in the word **Mayella** and three reference in the words **her, it, there** and one conjunction in the word **but**.

Lexical :

- **Mayella** in the sentence above is a proper name of lexical cohesive. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

Referring expression :

- **Her** in the sentence above is head, pronominal (personal) reference, singular, feminine; functioning as non-[possessive. Her is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric one because it refers to something who is previously mentioned namely **Mayella**.
- **It** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, neuter. It functions as head. It is categorized as endophoric in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to something in the preceding sentence namely **recital** in the preceding sentence.
- **There** in the sentence above is demonstrative reference, selective. It is categorized as circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative because it refers to the location of a process in space or time.

Conjunction :

- **But** in the sentence above is adversative conjunction, contrastive, external item, simple adversative. It is used to contrast both clauses namely... ..
confidence, but it was not her father's brash kind.

Datum 50 :

' You say you fought him off as hard as you could? Fought him tooth and nail? '
asked Mr. Gilmer. (P:197)

In the utterance datum 50, there are four cohesive ties namely two reference in the words **you**, **him** and one lexical in the word **Mr. Gilmer** and one conjunction in the word **and**.

Referring expression :

- **You** in the sentence above is pronominal (personal) reference, plural; functioning as subject. It is categorized as exophoric reference that refers back to **Mayella** in the previous sentence.
- **Him** in the sentence above is pronominal reference, singular, male. It functions as non-possessive. It is categorized as endophoric reference in this case is anaphoric reference because it refers to **nigger**.

Conjunction :

- **And** in the sentence above is additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive because it is used to link one sentence to another *Fought him tooth and nail.*

Lexical :

- **Mr. Gilmer** in the sentence above is prefer name of lexical cohesion. He is categorized as the same item and identical reference in the preceding text.

3.2 Table of Number of Cohesive Ties

As the result of analyzing the novel *"To Kill a Mockingbird"*, the writer finds number of cohesive ties as presented them by using table below :

Number of datum	Number of cohesive ties				
	Reference	Conjunction	Lexical	Substitution	Ellipsis
1	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	0
3	4	3	1	0	0
4	4	0	1	0	0
5	4	1	2	0	0
6	2	0	3	0	0
7	0	0	1	0	0
8	2	0	1	0	0
9	1	0	1	0	0
10	1	1	1	1	0
11	2	0	1	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	0	2	0	0
14	2	0	0	1	0
15	1	1	1	0	0
16	2	1	0	0	0
17	9	3	3	0	0
18	1	0	1	0	0
19	2	0	1	0	0
20	2	0	1	0	0
21	4	0	1	0	0
22	1	0	2	0	0
23	4	0	0	0	0
24	2	0	0	0	0
25	0	1	1	0	0
26	1	1	2	0	0
27	6	1	2	3	0
28	2	0	2	0	0
29	1	0	0	0	0
30	3	2	1	0	0
31	8	4	6	2	0
32	3	0	1	0	0

Number of datum	Number of cohesive ties				
	Reference	Conjunction	Lexical	Substitution	Ellipsis
33	1	1	0	0	0
34	2	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	1	0	0
36	5	2	0	0	0
37	2	0	0	0	0
38	6	2	1	0	0
39	2	0	0	1	0
40	4	2	0	0	0
41	1	1	0	0	0
42	3	1	2	0	0
43	4	3	1	0	0
44	1	0	1	0	0
45	1	1	1	0	0
46	2	2	0	1	0
47	1	0	0	0	0
48	5	2	3	0	0
49	3	1	1	0	0
50	2	1	1	0	0
Total items	121	39	52	9	0

From the table above, it is found that there are 221 of cohesive ties which consist of reference: 121, conjunction: 39, lexical cohesion: 52, substitution: 9 and Ellipsis: 0.

Moreover, the writer presents the percentage for each of the cohesive ties as follows:

Reference	: $121/221 \times 100\%$	= 54.75%
Conjunction	: $39/221 \times 100\%$	= 17.64%
Lexical Cohesion	: $52/221 \times 100\%$	= 23.52%
Substitution	: $9/221 \times 100\%$	= 4.07%

From the percentage of each ties, the writer finds that the dominant cohesive ties element is reference or referring expression and substitution is the least ties used in the novel ' *To Kill a Mockingbird* ' which are analyzed. It can be concluded that in the novel, reference dominates the cohesive ties and non-dominant ties such lexical, conjunction and substitution influenced by speaker themselves in the dialog and some reason such :

Reference (54.8%):

Reference mostly appears in the novel because in the case of reference the information to be retrieved, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time.

Here some reasons why reference is the most dominant tie in the novel :

- To avoid repetition (mentioning the same name repeatedly).
- To vary the author's style in addressing the characters.
- To introduce at one place in the text, which is either taken as reference point of something that follows, or as a basis for comparison.
- To point to another element for its interpretation.
- To refer forward or backward to items within the text or outside the text.



Lexical (23.5%):

Lexical is also predominant tie in analysis because it functions:

- To connect sentences in discourse.
- To related some items in some ways to those that have gone before.

Conjunction (17.6%) :

Conjunction is rather in nature from the other cohesive relations because its functions are :

- To link idea to show the unity of thought.
- To avoid using too many single sentences.
- To avoid repeating the same words or same terminology
- To link clauses

Substitution (4.1%) :

Substitution is less frequent in written discourse, but the existence is important because :

- To replace one element with another which is not personal pronoun.
- To relate the wording than meaning.

Ellipsis (0%) :

Ellipsis in written discourse is the least frequent, but it has some functions such as:

- To omit part of sentences that play minor function in sentences.
- To avoid redundant.

Chapter IV

Conclusions and suggestions

4.1. Conclusions

Based on the cohesion analysis of the first 50 utterances in chapter 18 in the novel '*To Kill a Mockingbird*', it can be concluded that :

1. After analyzing cohesive ties that are found in the in the novel '*To Kill a Mockingbird*', writer finds four types of cohesive ties in the novel analysis :
(1) Reference is connection between the meanings of word and sign which is used for representing; (2) Conjunction is the word which is used to indicate explicit relationship between one sentence or clause and another; (3) Substitution is relation between linguistic items; (4) Lexical cohesion is word which has the same meaning to word which associated with each other.
2. The percentage of cohesive ties used is reference (54,8%), conjunction (17,6%), lexical (23,5%), substitution (4,1%).

4.2. Suggestions

1. In analyzing utterances in a novel with cohesion, we should know the concept of cohesion and its function so that we can understand the story better and make a valid and reliable analysis.
2. The students also should apply the concept of cohesion in order to find more information/data as the source in analyzing cohesive ties.

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