

AN ANALYSIS OF COHESION IN SHORT STORY “THE GIFT OF MAGI”

By:

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Abstract

The researcher focuses the study on an analysis of Cohesion in short Story “The Gift of Magi”. The research is done through descriptive qualitative, in which the aims of the research are to describe the cohesion in short story, and then to determine the cohesion used dominantly in short story. Consequently, the researcher needs short story “The Gift of Magi” for primary data, and then some related Journals and books about Cohesion. Furthermore, the researcher uses content analysis method for analyzing the data. There the technique of analyzing the data; Reading the story, Analyzing cohesion in the story, and taking conclusion of overall discussion.

A. INTRODUCTION

As a homo socius, people need communication to interact with another. Communication among people is divided into two kinds. They are direct communication and indirect communication. Direct communication means talking to other by face to face or speaking in spoken form. While indirect communication means could be done by the fast reaction process or writing in written form.

The written discourse is meant planned to be permanent, and it reflects to transactional purpose; and transfers the information. On the other hand, the spoken discourse is intended to be transitory and it has an interactional function; to establish relationship with people. Therefore, the differences between spoken and written language are how types of communication are performed formally.²

Short story is the source of this research. Short story is the best for English learning. from short story, the reader can get more time to focus on individual words. When a text is short, the reader can devote more time to learn how every single word is used and what importance it has in piece.

Then, from short story, the reader can focus more on ideas and concept. Language is less about words and more about the meaning behind them.

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² Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, 2010), p. 457

Additionally, Cohesion refers to relation of meaning which exists within the text. cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in discourse dependet on that of another. That one presupposes the other, in the sense that it can not be effectively decoded except by recourse. Then this thing happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text.

In conclusion, the researcher would conduct the research aboutAn analysis of Cohesion in Short Story “The Gift of Magi”.

B. DISCUSSION

Cohesion refers to relation of meaning which exists within the text. cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in discourse dependent on that of another. In short story entitled “The Gift of Magi”, there are some kinds of cohesion that has been found. All kinds of cohesion devices found there³.

First, reference. There are 44 references that found in the story. Almost all of the conjunction represented by conjunction “and”. The second kind is substitution. For substitution, it is not too much. Substitution only occurred in the story twice. Next, ellipsis also only 3 in the story. The last is conjunction. For conjunction, there are 39 conjunctions that found in the novel.

Based on the findings, the most dominant type of cohesion that occurred is reference , 44 in total with percentage 50.57%.

C. FINDINGS

1. The used of Cohesion Devices in Short Story

The data was analyzed based on the aim to identify the cohesion devices uses. From the short story entitled “The Gifh of Magi” there are some cohesion devices that found in the story. The uses of cohesion devices in the short story described as follows:

³DewiMustikaArifani, An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion in Emma Watspn’s Speech Text on Gender Equality, A Thesis, Jakarta, 2016, p. 16

a. Reference

Table 1. The Reference in Short Story “The Gift of Magi”

Prg	Clause	Types of Cohesion
1	One dollar and eighty-seven cents. <i>That</i> was all. <i>And</i> sixty cents of <i>it</i> was in pennies Three times Della counted <i>it</i>	Satu dolar dan delapan puluh tujuh sen. Itu semuanya. Dan enam puluh sen dari delapan puluh tujuh dolar adalah uang receh Tiga kali Della menghitung uang itu
2	<i>So</i> Della did <i>it</i> <i>It</i> did not exactly beggar description	Della melakukan itu Itu bukanlah deskripsi yang pas tentang seorang pengemis
3	<i>But</i> whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home <i>and</i> reached his flat above <i>he</i> was called 'Jim' <i>and</i> greatly hugged by Mrs. James	Tapi, kapanpun Mr. James pulang kerumah dan mencapai flatnya di atas, dia dipanggil “Jim” dan dipeluk oleh James
4	<i>she</i> stood by the window and looked out dully at a grey cat walking a grey fence in a grey backyard. <i>She</i> had been saving every penny <i>she</i> could formonths,	Dia berdiri di dekat jendela dan melihat kucingabu-abu itu berjalan tanpa jalan di halaman belakang yang kelabu Dia telah menabung setiap sen yang dia dapat tiap bulan
5	Expenses had been greater than <i>she</i> had calculated Suddenly <i>she</i> whirled from the window <i>and</i> stood before the glass	Biaya sudah lebih besar daripada yang telah ia hitung Tiba-tiba dia meringkuk dari jendela dan berdiri di depan kaca
6	Jim would have pulled out his watch every time <i>he</i> passed.	Jim telah mengeluarkan narloinya setiap kali ia melewatinya

7	<p><i>It</i> reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her</p> <p><i>And</i> then <i>she</i> did <i>it</i> up again nervously and quickly</p> <p>Once <i>she</i> faltered for a minute <i>and</i> stood</p> <p><i>She</i> fluttered out of the door <i>and</i> down the stairs to the street</p>	<p>Sampai di bawah lututnya dan membuat dirinya menjadi pakaian baginya.</p> <p>Dan kemudian dia melakukannya lagi dengan gerogi dan cepat</p> <p>Selama dia tersendat selama satu menit dan berdiri</p> <p>Dia terbang keluar dari pintu dan menuruni tangga kejalan</p>
8	<p>Where <i>she</i> stopped the sign read</p>	<p>Dimana dia berhenti membaca tanda itu</p>
9	<p>'Give <i>it</i> to me quick <i>She</i> was ransacking the stores for Jim's present <i>She</i> found <i>it</i> at last. <i>It</i> surely had been made for Jim <i>and</i> no one else.</p> <p><i>it</i> must be Jim's</p> <p><i>and she</i> hurried home with the 87 cents.</p> <p><i>he</i> sometimes looked</p>	<p>cepat berikan itu padaku dia mengobrak-abrik took untuk hadiah Jim pada akhirnya dia menemukannya</p> <p>Itu benar-benar dibuat untuk Jim dan bukan orang lain Itu harus menjadi milik Jim Dan dia bergegas pulang dengan 87 sen</p> <p>Dia terkadang terlihat</p>
10	<p><i>She</i> got out her curling irons <i>and</i> lighted the gas <i>and</i> went to work</p> <p><i>She</i> looked at her reflection in the mirror long</p> <p><i>she</i> said to herself</p>	<p>dia mengeluarkan curling ironnya dan menyalakan gas dan pergi bekerja</p> <p>dia melihat bayangannya di cermin yang panjang</p> <p>dia berkata pada dirinya sendiri</p>
11	<p>Then <i>she</i> heard his step on the stair away</p> <p><i>and she</i> turned white for just a moment</p> <p><i>she</i> had a habit of saying little silent prayers</p> <p>'Please God, make <i>him</i></p>	<p>Kemudian dia mendengar langkahnya di tangga</p> <p>Dia berubah pucat beberapa saat</p> <p>Dia memiliki kebiasaan mengucapkan doa diam-diam</p> <p>Ku mohon Tuhan, buat ia berpikir aku masih</p>

	think I am still pretty	cantik
	<i>He</i> looked thin and very serious	Dia terlihat kurus dan sangat serius
12	<i>He</i> simply stared at <i>her</i> fixedly <i>she</i> cried, 'don't look at <i>me</i> that way i had my hair cut off and sold <i>it</i> <i>he</i> had not arrived at that patent	dia hanya menatap tajam Dia menangis, “jangan lihat aku sepertiitu” Aku memotong rambut dan menjualnya Dia belum sampai di paten itu
13	'You needn't look for <i>it</i> Be good to <i>me</i> <i>She</i> went on with a sudden serious sweetness He enfolded his Della and threw <i>it</i> upon the table.	Kamu tidak perlu mencari itu Bersikap baiklah kepadaku Dia tiba-tiba pergi dengan serius Dia merengkuh Dellanya Dan melemparkan itu kemeja
14	<i>she</i> knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them	dia tahu, dan hatinya hanya mendambkan dan merindukan mereka
15	But <i>she</i> hugged them to her bosom <i>she</i> was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile <i>She</i> held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm	Dia memeluk mereka di dadanya Dia mampu melihat dengan mata memucat dan senyuman Dia memegangnya dengan penuh semangat pada telapaktangannya yang terbuka
16	And now suppose you put the chops on.	Dan sekarang anggaphlah kamu meletakkan daging di atasnya

*Note:Reference is the relation between as element of the text which is interpreted by the participants. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some clauses that consists of reference, such as:

1) One dollar and eighty-seven cents. *That* was all.

The sentence above consist of reference which signed by italic. “That” belongs to reference. The use of demonstrative “that” refers “One dollar and eighty-seven cents”.

2) *And sixty cents of it* was in pennies

The sentence above consist of reference which signed by italic. “It” belongs to reference. The use of pronoun “it” refers “One dollar and eighty-seven cents”.

3) *But* whenever Mr.James Dillingham Young came home *and* reached his flat above *he* was called 'Jim'

The sentence above consist of reference which signed by italic. “He” belongs to reference. The use of pronoun “He” refers “Mr.James Dillingham Young”.

4) *She* stood by the window and looked out dully at a grey cat walking a grey fence in a grey backyard

The sentence above consist of reference which signed by italic. “She” belongs to reference. The use of pronoun “She” refers to “Della”in previous sentence or context.

5) Jim would have pulled out his watch every time *he* passed.

The sentence above consist of reference which signed by italic. “He” belongs to reference. The use of pronoun “He” refers to “Jim”.

1) **Substituion**

Table 2.Substituion in Short Story

Paragraph	Clause	Meaning
6	<i>One</i> was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's The other one was Della's hair	Salah satunya adalah jam tangan emas yang merupakan milik ayahnya dan kakeknya Satunya lagi adalah rambut dela

*Note: Substituion is the replacement of one item by another. Substitution holds a text together through preventing repetition and creating cohesive grammatical cohesion, not in meaning, but in the wording, between words, clauses and phrases.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found some clauses or sentences that consist of substituion, such as:

1) *One* was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's

The sentence above consists of substituion which signed by italic. “One” belongs to substituion. The “one” used to substitute the clause “there were two possessions of the James Dillingham” in previous sentence.

2) *The other one* was Della's hair

Parg	Clause	Meaning
1	<p>One dollar <i>and</i> eighty-seven cents <i>And</i> sixty cents of <i>it</i> was in pennies</p> <p>Pennies saved one <i>and</i> two at a time by bulldosing the grocer <i>and</i> the vegetable man <i>and</i> the butcher until one's cheek with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied</p> <p><i>And</i> the next day would be Christmas.</p>	<p>Satu dolar dan delapan puluh tujuh sen. Itu semuanya.</p> <p>Dan enam puluh sen dari delapan puluh tujuh dolar adalah uang receh. Uang receh disimpan dalam satu dan dua sekaligus membuldozer took kelontong dan tukang jual sayur dan daging untuk pipi seseorang dengan imparasi diam dari parsomoni yang disepakati seperti itu</p> <p>Dan hari selanjutnya Natal</p>
2	<p>There was clearly nothing to do <i>but</i> flop down on the shabby little couch <i>and</i> howl</p> <p>Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, <i>and</i> smiles.</p> <p><i>But</i> it certainly had that word on the look out for the mendicancy squad</p> <p>In the vestibule belows was a letter-box into which no letter would go, <i>and</i> an electric finger could coax a ring.</p>	<p>Jelas tidak ada yang bias dilakukan kecuali menjatuhkan diri ke sofa dan lolongan lusuh</p> <p>Yang menghasut refleksi moral bahwa hidup terdiri dari isak tangis dan senyum</p> <p>Tapi tentu saa itu bekerja pada tampilan luar untuk sekelompok pengemis</p> <p>Di ruang deoan di bawah ada surat yang tidak ada surat tidak bias masuk dan listik yang membujuk sebuah jari</p>
3	<p>As though they were thingking seriously of contracting to a modest <i>and</i> unassuming D.</p>	<p>Seolah-olah mereka berpikir serius untuk membuat kontrak menjadi sederhana dan tidak menarik</p>
4	<p>Tomorrow would be Christmast Day, <i>and</i> she had only \$1.87 with which to buy Jim a present.</p>	<p>Besok adalah hari Natal, dan dia hanya punya 1.87 dollar untuk membelikan Jim hadiah</p>
5	<p>Something fine and rare <i>and</i> sterling a very thin <i>and</i> very agile person may <i>she</i> whirled from the window <i>and</i> stood before the glass</p>	<p>sesuatu yang bagus, langka dan sterling</p> <p>seorang yang sangat kurus dan mungkin sangat lincah</p> <p>Dia berputar dari jendela dan berdiri di depan kaca</p>

7	<i>And then she did it she faltered for a minute and stood With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle and down the stairs to the street</i>	dan kemudian dia melakukan itu dia tersendat selama beberapa saat dan berdiri dengan putaran rok dan sparkel yang berlian dan menuruni tangga kejalan
8	One flight up Della ran, collected herself and painting.	Satu penerbangan Bella naik, mengumpulkan diri dan melukis
9	<i>and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings and no one else.</i> <i>And she had turned all of them inside out quiteness and value and she hurried home with the 87 cents</i>	dan dua jam perjalanan berikutnya dengan sayap rosy dan tak ada orang lain dan dia berubah pucat ketenangan dan nilai dia bergegas pulang dengan 87 sen
10	<i>and lighted the gas and went to work Carefully and critically But what could I do Could I do with a dollar and eighty- seven cents?</i>	Dan menyalakan lampu dan gas dan pergi bekerja Dengan hati hati dan kritis Tapi apa yang bias aku lakukan Bisakah aku lakukan satu dollar dalam 87 sen?
11	Della doubled the fob chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table <i>and she turned white for just a moment. The door opened and Jim stepped in and closed it He looked thin and very serious</i>	Della menggandakan rantai fob di tangannya dan dudui di sudut meja Dia berubah pucat selama beberapa waktu Pintu dibuka dan Jim melangkah dan menutup pintu Dia terlihat kurus dan sangat serius
13	<i>and threw it upon the table.</i>	Dan melemparkannya kemeja
14	White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper. <i>And then an ecstatic scream of joy she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them</i>	Jari-jari putih dan torehan gesit pada tali dan kertas Dan kemudian teriakan kegembiraan yang luar biasa Dia tahu, dan hatinya mendambakan dan merindukan mereka
15	<i>But she hugged them to her bosom she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile</i>	Tapi dia memeluk mereka kedadanya Dia mampu melihat dengan mata memucat dan senyuman
16	<i>And now suppose you put the chops on.</i>	Dan sekarang anggaplah kamu meletakkan daging di atasnya

The sentence above consist of substitution which signed by italic. “the other one” belongs to substitution. The “one” used to substitute the clause “there were two possessions of the James Dillingham” in previous sentence.

c. Ellipsis

Table 3. Ellipsis in Short Story

Paragraph	Clause	Meaning
3	already introduced to you as Della	Sudahdiperkenalkankepadamu Della
5	Della, being slender, had mastered the art.	Della, yang ramping, diatelahmenguasaiseni

*Note: When the linguistic unit of the sentence is omitted and replaced by nothing, it is called “ellipsis”. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some clauses or sentences that consist of ellipsis, such as:

- 1) Della, being slender, had mastered the art.

The sentence above consist of ellipsis. In the pattern, in order to arrange a sentence, it should be formed by subject and predicate minimally. But, in the sentence “had mastered the art”, there is no use of subject. But, the reader can comprehend that the subject of the sentence is “Della”. Della in the sentence is omitted and replaced by nothing, but it still can be understood.

- 2) Already introduced to you as Della

The sentence above consist of ellipsis. In the pattern, in order to arrange a sentence, it should be formed by subject and predicate minimally. But, in the sentence “already introduced to you as Della

”, there is no use of subject. But, the reader can comprehend that the subject of the sentence is “Jim”. Jim in the sentence is omitted and replaced by nothing, but it still can be understood.

d. Conjunction

*Note: Conjunction is the relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part

of the) sentence. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some clauses or sentences that consist of conjunction, such as:

1) One dollar *and* eighty-seven cents

The sentence above consist of conjunction which is pointed by italic “and”. The conjunction “and” used to connect between the previous and the next clause which is equal.

2) *And* then *she* did *it* up again nervously *and* quickly

The sentence above consist of conjunction which is pointed by italic “and”. The conjunction “and” used to connect between the previous and the next clause which is equal.

3) *She* fluttered out of the door *and* down the stairs to the street

The sentence above consist of conjunction which is pointed by italic “and”. The conjunction “and” used to connect between the previous and the next clause which is equal.

4) With a whirl of skirts *and* with the brilliant sparkle

The sentence above consist of conjunction which is pointed by italic “and”. The conjunction “and” used to connect between the previous and the next clause which is equal.

5) *She* fluttered out of the door *and* down the stairs to the street

The sentence above consist of conjunction which is pointed by italic “and”. The conjunction “and” used to connect between the previous and the next clause which is equal.

2. The Dominant Cohesion used in Short Story “The Gift of Magi”

After the researcher analyze the data and found some cohesion devices in the story, the researcher concluded the used of cohesion devices as follows:

Table 2. The Use of Cohesion Devices

	Types of Cohesion	Total	Percentage
	Reference	44	50.57%
	Substitution	39	44.83%
	Ellipsis	2	2.30%
	Conjunction	2	2.30%
	Total	87	100%

Based on the table, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of cohesion which is used in short story “The Gift of magi” is reference in total 44 times per 87 occurred in the story with percentage 50.57%.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the conclusions of this research are:

1. Cohesion refers to relation of meaning which exists within the text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in discourse dependent on that of another. In short story entitled “The Gift of Magi”, there are some kinds of cohesion that has been found. All kinds of cohesion devices found there. There are 44 for reference with percentage 50.57%. there are 2 for substitution with percentage 2.30%. There are 2 for ellipsis with percentage 2.30%. and there are 30.39 for conjunction with percentage 44.83%.
2. Based on the finding, the dominant type of cohesion that used in story The Gift of Magi is “reference” 44 in total with percentage 44.83%. almost half of the story consist of reference.

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