

ANALYSING THE USE AND FUNCTION OF LEXICAL COHESION IN THE SHORT STORY OF *HOP FROG*

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Abstract

This study was aimed at analyzing the use of lexical cohesion and its function in *Hop Frog*, a short story written by Allan Edgar Poe. This qualitative research employed a documentation analysis to analyze the use and functions of lexical cohesions found in the short story. Having analyzed the data, it was found that there are five general categories of lexical cohesion such as hyponymy, antonymy, repetition, synonymy, and meronymy of which the finding is in line with the kind of lexical cohesion proposed by Hassan's theory. It was also found that the functions of each lexical cohesions consist of ideational, interpersonal, and textual function showing in each lexical cohesion of which they are the same as that of stated by Halliday's theory.

Keywords: lexical cohesion, types, functions, Short Story

1.1. Introduction

One of the universal systems in a culture that functions as a means of communication is considered as language. It enables people to interact, communicate, and make sense of the world so that it is dynamic, and it develops and changes over time as a result of many different influences. In other words, English is one of the languages used by people all around the world for the purpose of communication.

Textually language consists of one unit of word, phrase and clause that are used to state the relationship among propositions that must be cohesive and coherent. According to Halliday and

Hassan (1976:8), cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence.

Further Halliday and Hassan (1989) say that kinds of relationship refer to reference, including lexical cohesion and conjunction. In line with this, (Tanskanen, 2006:7) refers the cohesion to the grammatical and lexical elements on the surface of a text which can form connections between parts of the text. Supporting Tanskanen, Brown and Yule in Fulcher (1989:148) argue that cohesion is the distinction between the meaning

relations which hold between items in a text and the explicit expression of those meaning relations within a text.

This becomes clear that lexical cohesion refers to the relationship between or among words in a text. This coincides with Santoso's (2003:72) notes that lexical cohesion is a cohesion system which has a relation of lexical within a text. So, writer should know that the analysis of the cohesive relation will give us a clear view of how the speaker conveys his ideas. Besides, we would know whether his conveyance is in good speaking, or not.

Accordingly, cohesion presents experience and logical meanings with the structure of a text. The use of cohesion is important to form a whole discourse, but it is not enough if it uses such a marker. There are other factors such as relevance and external textual factors (extra textual factor) that will determine the integrity of the discourse.

Hop Frog is a gothic-horror short story from a famous short story writer, Edgar Allan Poe. It tells about the king that has an insatiable sense of humor and has clowns-comedians. They also amuse the king by doing a joke. However, everything becomes horrible when the king and the ministers are brutally murdered by his clowns because he harasses a Hop Frog's woman friend.

The short story entitled *Hop-Frog* is a short of written discourse which provides the relationships between or among words in a text. In this short story, there are many such as repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. They are used to give pressure and bolder in a context to describe similarity difference, role, result, position, and interaction. They are also used a way of understanding a text (written discourse).

The studies about lexical cohesion have been conducted by several previous researchers. The first research was conducted by Chaily (2010). She focused the study on An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Flannery O'Connor Short Story, *a Good Man it's Hard to Find*. By using qualitative method, she attempt to analyze the categories of lexical cohesion in the short story and to find out which lexical cohesion is more dominant to be used. Having analyzes the collected data, she found that there are five categories in the short story and a dominant lexical cohesion is repetition.

The second research was done by Gultom (2009). She focused the study on An Analysis of Meaning Properties and Lexical Relation in *The Rainbow* by D.H Lawrence. By using qualitative method, she attempted to analyze meaning properties and lexical relation about classification of meaning existing in the novel. Having analyzed the collected data, she found that there are several kinds of meaning properties consisting of 43 sentences of redundancy, 14 sentences of anomaly, 10 sentences of ambiguity, and 4 sentences of contradictory. While found kinds of lexical relations consisting of 57 sentences of synonyms, 40 sentences of antonyms, 13 sentences of hyponyms, and 7 sentences of homonyms.

The studies above show that the topic about lexical cohesion has paid many researchers' attention to conduct further research although there have been many studies about it. The present study is different from the previous ones at least in the focus of the problems. This present study focused on the things that are uncovered by other researcher, namely the kinds of lexical cohesion and its function of each besides, the present study uses a different short story from the previous one. The short story is written by Edgar Allan Poe entitled *Hop Frog*. This study was focused on anwering the research



questions consisting of the kinds of lexical cohesion are used in the short story of *Hop Frog* and the functions of each lexical cohesion in short story of *Hop Frog*.

The reasons for choosing the topic is under the following considerations. The first, the topic has not ever been researched before at Open University, Riau Pekanbaru, so that it is of great interest to research this topic. The second, the topic has many benefits for many people with the result that the research is feasible to do. The third, this topic is very important for the students who are active in writing of literature because the researcher chooses the data from literature, short story so that they know that lexical cohesion in a text is a tool to integrate one unit of languages in literature. The fourth, practically, the results of this study can provide practical contribution for students of Open University, Pekanbaru, Riau Province. By knowing lexical cohesion, they can easily do literature work by using lexical cohesion because it becomes a tool to integrate one unit of language in a discourse.

1.2 Theoretical Underpinning

Talking about lexical cohesion found in a text is inseparable from the discussion on semiotics and semantics. It is because in the lexical cohesion, a text is a language which is doing its act to express social function and social meaning in situation context and cultural context. So, lexical semantics is called part of semiotics and semantics study.

Semiotics is the study of signs and sign processes (semiosis), indication, designation, likeness, analogy, metaphor, symbolism, signification, and communication. According to Sebeok

(2001:1), semiotics is the phenomenon that distinguishes life forms from inanimate objects. In addition to semiotics, it is also closely related to the field of linguistics, which, for its part, studies the structure and meaning of language more specifically, especially semantics, relation between signs and the things to which they refer; their denotata, or meaning. Meanwhile, in semantics, there are a link between sign and the thing within semiotics, namely lexical cohesion. According to Hassan and Halliday (1976:8), cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it.

Furthermore, Brown and Yule in Fulcher (1989:148) argue that this is the distinction between the meaning relations which hold between items in a text and the explicit expression of those meaning relations within a text. So, Cohesion refers to the grammatical and lexical elements on the surface of a text which can form connections between parts of the text.

This research focuses on lexical cohesion in a short story entitled *Hop Frog*. The main theory of this research is based on the theory of lexical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hassan. According to Hassan in Gerot and Wignell (1995:177), There are five general categories in lexical cohesion such as Hyponymy, Antonymy, Repetition, Synonymy, and Meronymy,

Hassan in Gerot and Wignell (1995:177) presents five categories of general lexical cohesion as follows: First, hyponymy is relation between two words in which the meaning of one of the words includes the meaning of another words. In other words, it has a semantics relation among figures of speech whose its meaning is covered in meaning of other speech. For example: by the fact of his

being also a dwarf and a cripple. The underlined words above is hyponymy because the meaning of dwarf is covered the meaning of cripple.

Santoso (2003:72) says that the superordination relationship of hyponymy shows that some certain specific physical or social reality is included in a certain group. The term hyponym is derived from Greek's words "onyma" means 'name' and "hypo" means 'inclusion'. So, hyponym is the *words include the meaning of the other word. In other words, hyponym is the inclusion of one word into another word or the inclusion of more specific term in a more general term.*

Second, antonymy is a word having a meaning opposite that of another word and has a contrastive meaning. It is also called a semantics relation between two units of speech. This coincides the definition given by (Saeed. 2003:66). Saeed (2003:66) states that in traditional terminology, antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning. The word antonyms derived from the Greek 'anti' (opposite) and 'onoma' (name). For examples: several of the great continental 'powers' still retain their 'fools. The underlined words is antonymy because the meaning of two words have a contradict relation meaning each other.

Antonymy is divided into two, they are simple antonym and gradable antonym. In this case, the items are complementary to each other. It means the items belong to the set of incompatible terms. The characteristics of this kind of antonyms is that negative of one word is synonymous with the other. For example:

Married >< Single

These two words can not be used to refer to the same individual at the same time. There is only one possibility of the fact, such as in the sentences John is married or John is single. If married is applicable, then single is not and vice

versa. It means to say John is married is to say that He is not single. So, to say something is not.

Meanwhile, appropos of gradable antonymy, Saeed (2003:67) states that gradable antonyms are a relation between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other. It means that the pairs of words have a graduation of width, age, size, etc., all indicated by the adjectives. It also means the negative of one word is not synonymous with the other. For example:

Beautiful >< Ugly

If we say not beautiful, it is not necessarily equal with ugly because when someone is not beautiful, it does not mean he is ugly. Third, repetition is the act or process instance of repeating or being repeated. It is simple repeating words and includes inflection and derivation. For example: i never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was. He seemed to live only for joking. The underlined words of the sentence are repetition because there is repeating of two words; joke and joking and the words have a meaning of the assertion.

Fourth, synonymy is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or other words in a language. It is mentioned as a semantic relation that states a similarity of meaning among one unit of speech with the other one unit of speech. For example: they are taken to the clinic - they are taken to the hospital. The underlined words are named as synonymy because the words have nearly a similarity of meaning.

Fifth, meronymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which is closely. Meronymy is the opposite of holonymy. It denotes constituents of part, or a member of something. For example: the eight corpses swung in their chains, a fetid, blackened, hideous, and

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indistinguishable mass. The underlined words are meronymy because those is a part of death's meaning, the words are meronym of death.

Each lexical cohesion has some functions to express the meaning. Santoso (2003:72) notes that lexical cohesion is a cohesion system which has a relation of lexical within a text. According to Halliday (1994), function of language as a text consists of three functions; 1) ideational function, 2) interpersonal function, and 3) textual function. So, each lexical cohesion has some function within text.

1.3 Method

This section presents a set of research method, which covers the research design, data resources, data collection, data analysis and conclusion. Each will be clearly explained here.

The researcher considers that qualitative method as umbrella of research is the most suitable approach to find the answers to the research question. In other words, this qualitative method is used to find out the kinds of lexical cohesion are used in the short story of *Hop Frog* and the functions of each lexical cohesion in short story of *Hop Frog*. To run this qualitative method into operation well, the researcher collects data from the documentation (short story). The data gained from documentation analysis are in the form of descriptive data of which the words or pictures are taken rather than numbers (Ary, et al., 2010).

Accordingly, this qualitative research uses short story as source of data and participant is not needed as research site or research subject. One of the branches of the research umbrella is documentation study method. So, in documentation method, qualitative

researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study (Ary, et al., 2010:442).

The descriptive data to be taken in this research are primary and secondary data. Regarding the primary data, the researcher takes the data from documentation analysis (short story) entitled *Hop Frog* by Edgar Allan Poe. According to Ary, et al. (2010), short story is part of popular cultural documents. The short story used is the first edition which was published in 1849 by The Flag of Our Onion and consisted of 7 pages. The researcher acquires this data from internet within portable document format. The steps, in acquiring this data are typing a key word on Google search "*Hop Frog* short story by Edgar Allan Poe". Afterward, the researcher accesses the link of the website <http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Hop-Frog>. The next step, after finding the source, the researcher searches the data in application of portable document format on Google search "portable document format *Hop Frog*" and accesses the link. The last step, the data are downloaded directly by the researcher.

Meanwhile, regarding the secondary data, the researcher quotes some theories underpinning the studies from books or eBooks about semantics, social semiotics, functional grammar, and especially lexical cohesion. According to Marwick in McCulloch (2004:26), At a common-sense level the distinction between a primary and a secondary source is obvious enough: the primary source is the raw material, more meaningful to the expert historian than to the layman; the secondary source is the coherent work of history, article, dissertation or book, in which both the intelligent layman and the historian who is venturing upon a new



research topic, or keeping in touch with new discoveries in his chosen field, or seeking to widen his general historical knowledge, will look for what they want. Then, some literatures supporting the research are such as journals, papers, previous research related to the researches, and websites.

In qualitative research, the role of the researcher can be the key instrument because he is the one who takes and analyzes the data. As stated by Lincoln and Guba in Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010:424), the concept of human as instrument is to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry. According to Birmingham and Wilkinson (2003:3), research instruments are simply devices for obtaining information relevant to the research project. So, the researcher has a role to involve within his researched object.

In relation to this research instrument, the researcher as the key of instruments takes the data that relate to the lexical cohesion from short story written by Edgar Allan Poe as the source of data and as documentation to be analyzed. Having taken the data, the researcher analyzes the lexical cohesion in the short story, which is classified into five categories of general cohesion and the functions of each lexical cohesion are also analyzed into three categories. As a result, documentation analysis would be proper for the method.

In the documentation analysis, the researcher uses document in collecting data since the writer tried to look into specific characteristics in the document of the short story which are related to lexical cohesion. (Krippendorff in Birmingham and Wilkinson, 2003:68) states that content analysis to be simply a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context. So, documentation analysis is a research technique which is part of data collection.

In accordance with Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2011:457), document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. It is meant that the researcher aims to identify, to classify, and to analyze the data.

In technique of data collection, some data are needed more in research because they are made as object of the research. There are some steps in analyzing data. According to Creswell (2007:151), data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data (i.e. text data as in transcripts, or image data as in photographs). Preparing the data involves in reading and collecting the data related to topic from the short story, while organizing the data involves in identifying, classifying, describing the data into five categories of general lexical cohesion used in the short story, e.g. synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, repetition, meronymy and then, the function of lexical cohesion, e.g. ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. Therefore, it uses Halliday and Hassan's Theory.

1.4 Result and Discussion

1.4.1 The Kinds of Lexical Cohesion Found in the Short Story of Hop Frog

In this section, the researcher discussed the concept and definition of cohesion in the context of discourse analysis, and analyzed the data found in the short story entitled *Hop Frog* written by Edgar Allan Poe. This analysis will answer two research problems. Those are the kinds of lexical cohesion and the functions of each lexical cohesion used in this short story. Then, Three steps are used in analyzing the data. First, the researcher read all the material carefully.

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Second, identify the cohesion used in the short story. Third, classify into kind of lexical cohesion devices by using Halliday and Hassan's theory.

Based on the data analysis, it is found that the cohesion is classified into five categories of general lexical cohesion, they are, as categorized by Hasan in Gerot and Wignell (1995), hyponymy, antonymy, repetition, synonymy, and meronymy.

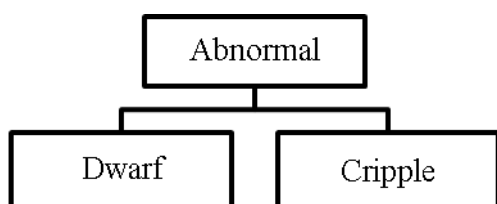
1.4.1.1 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is relation between two words in which the meaning of one of the words includes the meaning of another words. In other words, it has a semantics relation among figurative word whose meaning is covered in meaning of other word. The data related to hyponymy can be seen as follows.

- 1) His value was trebled in the eyes of the king, by the fact of his being also a dwarf and a cripple. (page3)
- 2) At such exercises he certainly much more resembled a squirrel, or a small monkey, than a frog. (page 4)
- 3) Many had made up their minds (as to what roles they should assume) a week, or even a month. (page 4)

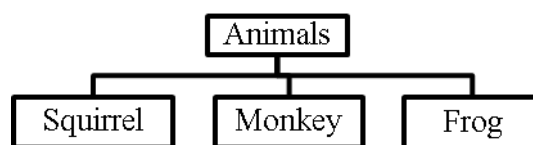
This first category of lexical cohesion, in which the data are found in the form of sentences, is analyzed based on the hyponymy of the words. However, the hyponymy data, for the shake of this analysis, analyzed here are to be mentioned some.

1) Abnormal Hyponymy



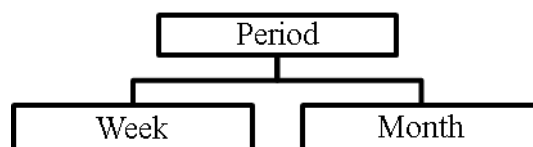
The chart above indicates that the lexical of dwarf and cripple are hyponymy of abnormal. The concept of human abnormality is categorized in the form as known, abnormal of human is in form of two categories .i.e. physical and mental disorder.

2) Animalys Hyponymy



Squirrel, *Monkey*, and *Frog* are hyponymy of *Animals*. *Squirrel* is bushy-tailed animal with red and grey fur, *Monkey* is member of the group animals most closely resembling man, and *Frog* is small, cold-blooded, tailless jumping animal living in water and land.

3) Period Hyponymy



Week and *Month* are hyponymy of *Period*. *Week* is any period of seven days. Meanwhile, *Month* is any of the twelve parts into which the year is divided; period of time from a day in one. Therefore, *Week* and *Month* is kinds of *Period*. *Period* is a component quantity of many measurements used to sequence events, to compare the durations of events and the intervals between them, and to quantify rates of change of quantities in

material reality or in the conscious experience.

1.4.1.2 Antonymy

Antonymy is a word which is the meaning contradicts with other word. This coincides with the definition given by Saeed (2003:66) that in traditional terminology, antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning. The followings are the data related to antonymy.

- 1) Several of the great continental 'powers' still retain their 'fools.' who wore motley, with caps and bells, and who were expected to be always ready with sharp witticisms, at a moment's notice, in consideration of the crumbs that fell from the royal table. (Page 3)
- 2) But, as I have already observed, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are fat, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person. (Page 3)
- 3) "Here we are!" cried the king, laughing at his acute discovery of the coincidence; "eight to a fraction—I and my seven ministers. Come! What is the diversion?" (page 7)

The aforementioned data could be analyzed that *Powers* and *Fools* are gradable antonyms, not *powers* are nor necessarily *fools*. There is a continuous scale of value between *powers* and *fools*. which may be given name such as not *powers* and not *fools*. *Fat* and *Small* are gradable antonyms, not *fat* is not necessarily *small*. There is a continuous scale of value between *fat* and *small*, which may be given name. *Cry* and *Laugh* are gradable antonyms, not *cry* is

not necessarily *laugh*. There is a continuous scale of value between *cry* and *laugh*, which may be given name such as keep quite.

1.4.1.3 Repetition

Repetition is the act or process instance of repeating or being repeated (Hassan, 1995:177). In other word, it is simple repeating words and includes inflection and derivation.

- 1) I never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was. He seemed to live only for joking. (Page 3)
- 2) To tell a good story of the joke kind, and to tell it well, was the surest road to his favor. (Page 3)
- 3) Whether people grow fat by joking, or whether there is something in fat itself which predisposes to a joke, I have never been quite able to determine; but certain it is that a lean joker is a rara avis in terries. (Page 3)

The analysis to the words categorized as repetition is the word *Joke* and *Joking* is repetition of inflection of *joke*. In other word, they have a same word class each other. *Joke* is noun, while *joking* is noun (gerund). There is one word repeated in the sentence, *tell*. The word class is as verb. The sentence explains that a good story is good to tell as a joke. There is one word repeated, *fat*. The word class is as adjective and it refers to people and something in fat.

1.4.1.4 Synonymy

Synonymy is mentioned as a semantic relation that states a similarity of meaning among one unit of speech with the other one unit of speech. In other



words, for some authors synonymy is a context-bound phenomenon, two words being synonyms in a certain given context, whereas for others it is context-free: if two words are synonymous they are identical in meaning in all contexts (Riemer, 2010:151).

- 1) I believe the name 'Hop-Frog' was not that given to the dwarf by his sponsors at baptism, but it was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do. (Page 3)
- 2) But although Hop-Frog, through the distortion of his legs, could move only with great pain and difficulty along a road or floor, the prodigious muscular power which nature seemed to have bestowed upon his arms, by way of compensation for deficiency in the lower limbs, enabled him to perform many feats of wonderful dexterity, where trees or ropes were in question, or any thing else to climb. (Page 4)
- 3) At such exercises he certainly much more resembled a squirrel, or a small monkey, than a frog. (Page 4)

The analysis categorized as synonymy above could be revealed that *Give* and *Confer* are related in meaning to each other. *Give* means 'hand over to somebody without payment or exchange, while *confer* means 'give or grant (a degree, a title, favor)'. *Prodigious* and *Wonderful* have the same and similar meaning to each other. In the sentence, *prodigious* means 'enormous; surprisingly great; wonderful', while *wonderful* means 'good; pleasant; extremely well'. *Much* and *More* are related in meaning to each other. *Much* means 'a large quantity',

while *more* means 'greater in number, quantity, degree, size, etc'.

1.4.1.5 Meronymy

Meronymy is a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which is closely (Santoso, 2003:73). It is the opposite of homonymy and it denotes constituents of part, or a member of something.

- 1) Thus it happened that his seven ministers were all noted for their accomplishments as jokers. They all took after the king, too, in being large, corpulent, oily men, as well as inimitable jokers. (page 3)
- 2) But, as I have already observed, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are fat, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person.. (page 3)
- 3) But although Hop-Frog, through the distortion of his legs, could move only with great pain and difficulty along a road or floor, the prodigious muscular power which nature seemed to have bestowed upon his arms, by way of compensation for deficiency in the lower limbs, enabled him to perform many feats of wonderful dexterity, where trees or ropes were in question, or any thing else to climb.

The following is the analysis to the words categorized as meronymy. *Large, Corpulent, Oily men* and *Inimitable jokers* have meronymy meaning of *Ministers*. *The ministers* who are told in the short story have four criteria. They have some characteristics which explain some

physiques of them. So, *Large, corpulent, Oily men* and *Inimitable jokers* are part of *ministers*. *Fat, Round, and Unwieldy* have meronymy meaning of *jesters*. *The jesters* who are told in the short story have three criteria. They have some characteristics which explain some physiques of them. So, *Fat, Round, and Unwieldy* are part of *jesters*. *Prodigious muscular power* and *Deficiency in the lower limbs* have meronymy meaning of *Hop Frog*. As told in the short story, Hop frog has lack of their legs; nevertheless such lack can be covered by their boon of their arms. Accordingly, *Prodigious muscular power* and *Deficiency in the lower limbs* are part of *Hop Frog*.

1.4.2 The Functions of Lexical Cohesions

1.4.2.1 The Function of Hyponymy

But although Hop-Frog, through the distortion of his legs, could move only with great pain and difficulty along a road or floor, the prodigious muscular power which nature seemed to have bestowed upon his arms. At such exercises he certainly much more resembled a squirrel, or a small monkey, than a frog. (Page 4)

Textually, the clause presents a message as a new turn in response to a statement (*Hop Frog*) that that is the theme of the message. The topical theme established in this clause is maintained as the theme of the next clause and is elaborated further within the rheme: (theme: he) and (rheme: certainly much more resembled a squirrel, or a small monkey, than a frog.). So, hypernymy “*squirrel, monkey, and frog*” has a meaning of the participant “*Hop Frog*” as part of theme.

Interpersonally, the clause enacts a proposition (by tagged a declarative clause: (*But although Hop-Frog, through*

the distortion of his legs, could move only with great pain and difficulty along a road or floor, the prodigious muscular power which nature seemed to have bestowed upon his arms) that is explicit addressed to a particular person, Hop Frog. This statement has been caused by the previous clause and it elicits a response from the next clause, adjusting the proposition. The 'nub of the argument' is realized by the Subject of clause and the Finite fixes it as 'present' in relation

Ideationally, the clause experientially construes a quantum of change as a figure', or configuration of a process, participants involves in it and any attendant circumstances. In the example, the clause construes a relationship of signification between a word and its meaning: “*hop frog*” signifies (represents, expresses) “*only*”. There are three elements in. this relationship of the clause *although, move* and *only*. One of these elements is the process or the process of meaning'. This process is represented as being located in, and unfolding through, time: the process is realized by a verb marked for 'present' tense, contrasting with 'past' moved and 'future' will move. The other two elements are participants involved in the process of meaning: one of them represents the expression (*although*) and the other its meaning (*only*). These participants are the Token and the Value in the relationship of signification.

So, the function of hyponymy is to relate to inter-element and inter-unit lingual in the discourse semantically and primarily, to establish a relationship of meaning superiors and subordinates, or between the covering elements and the covered elements. Moreover, it is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the author's idea by using superordinate and subordinate word to reach the good story.



1.4.2.2 The Function of Antonymy

But, as I have already observed, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are fat, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person. (Page 3)

Textually, the clause “*But, as I have already observed, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are fat, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person*” presents a message in it. The theme of the message is the word “as” concerned within subject “I” and the topical theme established in the clause is maintained as the theme of the next clause and is elaborated further within the rheme: (theme: it) and (rheme: was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog, he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person.)

Interpersonally, the clause enacts the proposition realized by a tagged declarative, “*But, as I have already observed, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are fat, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no small source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person.*” That is explicit addresses to a particular person, I. The statement has been caused by the previous clause “*Dwarfs were as common at court, in those days, as fools; and many monarchs would have found it difficult to get through their days (days are rather longer at court than elsewhere) without both a jester to laugh with, and a dwarf to laugh at.*”

Ideationally, all such figures are sorted out in the grammar of the clause. The clause containing antonymy meaning is included into mental transitivity: But, as I have **already observed**, your jesters, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are *fat*, round, and unwieldy—so that it was no *small* source of self-gratulation with our king that, in Hop-Frog (this was the fool's name), he possessed a triplicate treasure in one person. As explained and construed by transitivity system above, process of mental (already observed) + participant (I); circumstance (*fat and small*). Accordingly, the sentence containing antonymy meaning is the transitivity system of mental process (process of sensing), because there is a contrastive relationship constructed in human consciousness and enacted in the form of language.

So, the function of antonymy is to identify the different meaning of word and to express an opposite meaning, when using an opposite meaning the story will not look monotonous and will be colorful by using contrastive word to reach the good story.

1.4.2.3 The Function of Repetition

I never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was. He seemed to live only for joking. (Page 3)

Textually, the clause “*I never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was. He seemed to live only for joking.*” presents a message in it. The theme of the message is the word “I” and the topical theme established in the clause is maintained as the theme of the next clause and is elaborated further within the rheme: (theme: he) and (rheme: seemed to live only for joking.). Here, the repetition of joke here is more striking, the repeated words ‘joking’ refers back to the balanced word in the former sentence ‘joke’. It

means that the words give information which is distributed by clause and sentence.

Interpersonally, the clause enacts the proposition realized by a tagged declarative, “*I never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was. He seemed to live only for joking.*” That is explicit addresses to a particular person, I. This statement has been caused by the previous clause and it elicits a response from the next clause, adjusting the proposition. The 'nub of the argument' is realized by the Subject of clause and the Finite fixes it as 'present' in relation.

Ideationally, the clause experientially construes a quantum of change as a figure', or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances. In the example, the clause construes a relationship of signification between a word and its meaning: “I” signifies “never knew anyone so keenly alive to a joke as the king was”. There is repetition of joke in clause which is included into relational transitivity: “I never knew anyone so keenly *alive to a joke* as the king was. He seemed to *live only for joking*. As explained and construed by transitivity system above, process of mental (never knew) + participant (I); circumstance (*alive to a joke and live only for joking*). Accordingly, the repetition of the clause is the transitivity system of relational process, because the clause serves to identify and give a stress to the next clause.

Therefore, the function of repetition is to strengthen the author’s idea by stating the word more than once and to give stress in an appropriate context and it is expressive in that it gives emphasis or emotive heightening in the repeated meaning.

1.4.2.4 The Function of Synonymy

I believe the name 'Hop-Frog' was not that given to the dwarf by his

sponsors at baptism, but it was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do. (Page 3)

Textually, the clause “*I believe the name 'Hop-Frog' was not that given to the dwarf by his sponsors at baptism, but it was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do.*” presents a message as a new turn in response to a statement (*Hop Frog*) that it is the theme of the message. The topical theme established in this clause is maintained as the theme of the next clause and is elaborated further within the rheme: (theme: it) and (rheme: *was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do.*). So, the word “*given*” explains the next clause with the similar word (meaning) “*conferred*”.

Interpersonally, the clause enacts a proposition (by being tagged a declarative clause: (*I believe the name 'Hop-Frog' was not that given to the dwarf by his sponsors at baptism, but it was conferred upon him, by general consent of the several ministers, on account of his inability to walk as other men do*) that is explicitly addressed to a particular person, I. This statement has been caused by the previous clause and it elicits a response from the next clause, adjusting the proposition. The 'nub of the argument' is realized by the Subject of clause and the Finite fixes it as 'present' in relation

Ideationally, the sentence containing synonymy meaning is the transitivity system of verbal process, because there is a symbolic relationship constructed in human consciousness, enacted in the form of language and has the same purpose of synonym word in the clause.

The function of synonymy is to establish a relationship of commensurate meaning between lingual units and the



other lingual units in a discourse so that its function is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the author's idea by using the similar word in one line with another line to reach the good story.

1.4.2.5 The Function of Meronymy

Its waxen drippings (which, in weather so warm, it was quite impossible to prevent) would have been seriously detrimental to the rich dresses of the guests, who, on account of the crowded state of the saloon, could not all be expected to keep from out its centre; that is to say, from under the chandelier. Additional sconces were set in various parts of the hall, out of the war, and a flambeau, emitting sweet odor, was placed in the right hand of each of the Caryatides that stood against the wall—some fifty or sixty altogether. The eight ourang-outangs, taking Hop-Frog's advice, waited patiently until midnight (when the room was thoroughly filled with masqueraders) before making their appearance. (Page 8)

Textually, the clause “*Additional sconces were set in various parts of the hall, out of the war, and a flambeau, emitting sweet odor, was placed in the right hand of each of the Caryatides that stood against the wall—some fifty or sixty altogether.*” presents a message in it. The theme of the message is subject “sconces” and the topical theme established in the clause is maintained as the theme of the next clause and is elaborated further within the rheme: (theme: The eight ourang-outangs, taking Hop-Frog's advice) and (rheme: waited patiently until midnight (when the room was thoroughly filled with masqueraders) before making their appearance.)

Interpersonally, the clause enacts the proposition realized by being tagged declarative, “*Additional sconces were set in various parts of the hall, out of the war, and a flambeau, emitting sweet odor, was placed in the right hand of each of the Caryatides that stood against the wall—some fifty or sixty altogether.*” That is explicit addresses to the particular thing, sconces. The statement has been caused by the previous clause “*Its waxen drippings (which, in weather so warm, it was quite impossible to prevent) would have been seriously detrimental to the rich dresses of the guests, who, on account of the crowded state of the saloon, could not all be expected to keep from out its centre; that is to say, from under the chandelier..*”

Ideationally, the clause containing meronymy meaning is included into relational transitivity: Additional sconces were set in various parts of the hall, out of the war, and a flambeau, emitting sweet odor, was placed in the right hand of each of the Caryatides that stood against the wall—some fifty or sixty altogether. As explained and construed by transitivity system above, process of relational (were set in) + participant (sconces, hall, flambeau, and wall); circumstance (some fifty or sixty). Accordingly, the sentence containing meronymy meaning is the transitivity system of relational process (process of being and having); relational clauses serve to characterize and to identify of another word.

The function of meronymy is to relate inter-element or inter-unit lingual in a discourse semantically and primarily, to establish a relationship of meaning superiors and subordinates, or between the covering elements and the covered elements. Moreover, it is to inform, to describe, to confirm, to strengthen, to convince, to express and to stress the narrator's idea by using superordinate and subordinate word to reach the good story.



1.5 Conclusion

This study has revealed some words found in the short story of Hop Frog written by Allan Poe. Those words were used in different kinds of lexical cohesions, consisting of hyponymy, antonymy, repetition, synonymy, and meronymy. Every category has their own usage. Hyponymy words are used to show that the meaning of one of the words includes the meaning of another words. Antonymy words are used in which the meaning contradicts with other word. Repetition words are used as the act of repeating of which they include inflection and derivation. Synonymy words are used as a semantic relation for a similarity of meaning among one unit of speech with the other. Meronymy words are used as substitution of one word or phrase for another of which it denotes constituents of part of something.

By looking at the functions of each lexical cohesion, ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function exist within synonymy, antonymy, repetition, synonymy, and meronymy in the short story. Accordingly, each clause of each lexical cohesion presents clause as message exchange, and representation. Furthermore, the functions of lexical cohesion found in Edgar Allan Poe's short story show that they have important role to make a good relationship among the utterances. Their existences cannot be separated from each other and must be collaborated each other to give result in cohesive relation in the utterances.

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