CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter consists of the Background of the Research, Question, and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of the Research.

A. Background of the Research

Reading as a process of understanding words in written form or text which is one of the three skills that must be mastered by the student in addition to the abilities to listen, speak, and write. Various reading media are available for reading in the form of books, newspapers, subtitles, and novels. Novels are one of the most popular readings, which is the novel contains casual fictional stories that can describe the lives of the readers themselves, and the storyline is not boring. The novel contains collections of text that have been neatly arranged and coherent so that the reader can easily understand the contents of the novel.

Text is a collection of words arranged to produce meaning. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 1) state that text is a linguistic unit in use, it is neither a grammatical unit such as a clause or a sentence nor is it characterized by its size.

A text is sometimes thought of as a super sentence, a grammatical unit larger than a sentence, but it is related to a sentence in the same way that a sentence is related to a clause, a clause to a group, and so on; by

constituency, the construction of larger units out of smaller units. The text was created so that information could be easier to remember and understand.

For various techniques for analyzing text, spoken, or any relevant semiotic event, discourse is a basic grammatical element that is realized in a form of composition with a complete message, high coherence, and cohesiveness. Discourse analysis is a critical skill for learning how to use a language. It teaches us about language in use, context, meaning, form, and function. Also focuses on two parts, which are spoken and written language. Spoken and written have differences in their uses, such as their grammatical and lexical.

Grammatical consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, repetition and collocation contribute to lexical cohesion. Every part of it stands as a grammatical cohesive device that has its character. Relationships between grammatical elements of grammatical cohesion are very important in writing text to make sentences related to each other. People can determine if a sentence is cohesive or not based on its grammatical cohesion. Reference is the first part that is closely related to the description of the meaning of grammatical cohesion.

Reference as a relationship between a word and an object has a type of particular unit that refers to the lingual unit that precedes and follows it. Reference used to introduce the text. A few properties that language has in reference are used as terms. Reference is a piece of text

that is processed semantically to establish the sender and sender's context. Furthermore, being processed semantically in their own words keeps changing into something referenced for their interpretation. These things are known as Personals, Demonstratives, and Comparatives.

Personal reference refers to the person who is stated in the text. Personal references mean function in the speech situation through the category of person (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 37). Meanwhile, demonstrative reference means a scale of proximity or location that refers to something, typically of some entity, person, or object. Demonstrative is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the reference by locating it on a scale of proximity. As with personal reference, demonstratives regularly refer exophorically to something within the context of a situation.

Different from personal and demonstrative, comparative reference is an indirect reference employing identity or similarity. The comparison covers general (deictic) and particular (non-deictic). Identity (same, equal, identical,), similarity (similar, likewise), and difference (other, different, else, otherwise) are examples of general (deictic) terms. Particular (non-deictic) includes numeric (more, fewer, less, further) and epithet (Comparative, adjective, verb). After those three types of reference, Halliday & Hasan (1976) also divided reference into two anaphora and cataphora.

(Huang, 2000, p. 18) says, the term "anaphora" comes from the Greek word ana4orá, which means "carrying back." In contemporary theoretical linguistics, there are three distinct senses of "anaphora": anaphora, anaphor, and anaphoric. An association between two or more linguistic elements, in which the interpretation of one (called an anaphoric expression) is in some way determined by the interpretation of the other (called an antecedent). An anaphora is a repetition of a word or phrase to get emphasis so that the intent and purpose of the speaker can be understood by the hearer. Anaphora is the opposite of cataphora, which is that anaphora means looking backward, while cataphora means looking forward.

As stated in, (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 56), cataphora is cohesive which refers to a word or phrase after the antecedent that has no connection to the previous sentence as a whole. It may nevertheless be helpful to the cataphoric structural function of the personal form. In addition to communication media, language can also be used as a medium for expressing self-expression, feelings, and desire. through song, poetry, writing, and film. Cataphora occurs less frequently than anaphora. Anaphora and cataphora are part of the endophora reference. Halliday and Hassan said that reference is divided into two parts, which are endophoric and exophoric. Cohesive in reference ties that meaning inside the text is Endophoric (Textual), and meaning outside the text is Exophoric (Situational).

According to the properties, endophoric is known as an absolute reference because it is already stated in the text. Meanwhile, Exophoric is ambiguous about what or who it refers to. Because it does not exist in the text. On the other hand, just endophoric reference is cohesive. Exophoric reference contributes to the creation of the text, but it does not contribute to the integration of the passage with another. So that the two together form a part of the same text. With references, we do not need to repeat a word; we can replace it with a pronoun.

Robert Louis Stevenson's novel entitled The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was chosen for this research because it is a continuous narrative with each text connected to the next and well structured. Characters from the 1886 novel Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson include Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Describes the investigation into weird occurrences involving his old acquaintance Dr. Henry Jekyll and Mr. Edward Hyde by a lawyer Mr. Utterson. Not only in the form of a novel, the Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is also widely implemented in films. This novel was published in Gramedia Indonesia in 2018 and contains 124 pages.

Based on the definition above, the author aims to describe the use of reference endophora for analysis of the data markers in *Robert Louis Stevenson's novel entitled The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The data used are words and the data analysis uses the qualitative method,

and the data collecting technique used documentation and observation techniques.

B. The Question and Scope of the Research

   1. Question of the Research

   1. What type of endophora reference is used in Robert Louis Stevenson's novel entitled The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

   2. What type of reference is used in the novel?

   2. Scope of the Research

   This research will focus on words contained in Robert Louis Stevenson's novel entitled The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde using references based on Halliday & Hasan's (1976) theory. The author wants to analyze the form of the words markers anaphora (following) and cataphora (preceding) text based on three parts of references such as personal (speaker), demonstrative (proximity location), and comparative (similarity) including in the novel. This scope of the research will help readers to comprehend why there is a following and preceding, who the subject, object, location, and similarity.

C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

To answer the questions of the research, it will be obvious by explaining the aim of the research below:

1. To Find Out what type of endophora is used in the novel, which is anaphora or cataphora reference.

2. To describe the types of references contained in the novel.

2. Significance of the Research

The author desires this research will be useful for other researchers. Such as academics, because it can be useful as their reference in the future if they have a similar field or hypothesis research, especially in the Discourse Analysis field.

a. Theoretically Significance

This research hopes to be useful to be as reference for other researchers to assist them to comprehend more about references. It can do a favor for the next researchers to understand the function of anaphora and cataphora in a text, and that's why a text can be coherent and easily understood by the reader.

b. Practically significance

Practically is anticipated that the research findings will aid other scholars working on related issues and serve as a resource for others, particularly linguistics majors. This study may help

the writer better comprehend and learn about the reference in discourse analysis.

D. Operational Definition

The author conducted some definition research after reading all relevant sources for the title, that is:

1. **Text**

   Text is an utterance that is written in the form of a sentence.

2. **Anaphora**

   Anaphora is a repetition of a word or phrase to get emphasis so that the intent and purpose of the speaker can be understood by the hearer (Looking backward)

3. **Cataphora**

   Cataphora is cohesive which refers to a word or phrase after the antecedent that has no connection to the previous sentence as a whole (Looking forward).

4. **Personal references**

   Personal reference refers to the person who is stated in the text.

5. **Demonstrative references**

   Demonstrative reference means a scale of proximity or location that refers to something, typically of some entity, person, or object.

6. **Comparative references**

    A comparative reference is an indirect reference employing identity or similarity.

7. **Reference**

    Reference is a piece of text that is processed semantically to establish the speaker and hearer's context.

8. **Grammatical cohesion**

    Relationships between grammatical elements of grammatical cohesion are very important in writing text to make sentences related to each other.

9. **Cohesion**

    Cohesive has the function of joining sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the reader.

10. **Discourse analysis**

    Discourse analysis is a critical skill for learning how to use a language. It teaches us about language in use, context, meaning, form, and function.

11. **Novel**

    Novels are a type of prose-based literary composition. The novel's narrative is an imaginative piece that explores the issues that different characters or people in real life may face

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12. Robert Louis Stevenson's novel entitled The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

A novel by Robert Louis Stevenson that contained a work of fiction, talking about the investigation into weird occurrences involving his old acquaintance Dr. Henry Jekyll and Mr. Edward Hyde by a lawyer Mr. Utterson.

E. The Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means presenting the paper in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as listed.

Chapter 1: Introduction consists of the Background of the Research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of the Research.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Description presents the definition of Discourse analysis, Text, Novel, and Relevance of the Research.

Chapter 3: Methodology shows the definition of Methodology of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Source.

Chapter 4. Research Findings and Discussion consists of the analysis of Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter 5. Conclusion and Suggestion, Conclusion is related to hypothesis discussion, and suggestion is related to the significance of the research.