

A Discourse Analysis of Lexical Cohesion In The Novel ‘Jane Eyre’ By Charlotte Bronte

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to describe the reiteration and to know the collocation in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte and it was analyzed by using the descriptive method. It was to indicate the lexical cohesion. This research described the methods which commonly consisted of two techniques, namely data collection and data analysis. Data collection consisted of the text of the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte and data analysis consisted of the tables of cohesive items through the novel, 80 sentences taken from the first chapter.

The results of this study found out that there were two types of lexical cohesion, namely reiteration and collocation. It could be seen in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte that there were 4 kinds of reiteration which had found, they were 5 items of repetition, 17 items of synonym, 4 items of superordinate, and 6 items of general word. Besides, there were 6 items of collocation. So that, the writer concluded that the author (Charlotte Bronte) mostly used synonym to avoid repetition in her novel especially in the first chapter under the title Gateshead. Meanwhile, this result hopefully would motivate the people to learn about discourse analysis moreover to know about lexical cohesion itself.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Lexical Cohesion, Jane Eyre Novel

Introduction

Generally, novel is a long story written in prose and has many characters. To talk about novel as a literary work, we should know that novel is an art creation which is illustrates in narrative from the world experience and human being, especially about the social interrelation of people in society. The structural of novel is very important because it can help the readers to understand and know all the content of novel. Besides, novel is a book-length story in prose whose author tries to create the sense that while we read we experience actual life, the proof of human imaginative power to think of the nature and the life before and after the novel was created as a implied of the human real life. Discourse is a higher grammatical element which being realized in a form of composition with complete message, and a high coherence

and cohesion in a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use or any significant semiotic event.

The study of lexical cohesion in novel is also a kind of language study which is mean to reveal the uses of language in novel. Conceptually, cohesion is linguistic device used to relate different portions of the text, which lend to the text its sense of connectedness. It is also as a device which helps to create unity of text and discourse.

Analyzing the lexical cohesion is an alternative way to know the grammatical relation among the sentences in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. The writer interest to analyze the lexical cohesion in order to enrich the personal feeling of the reader to learning about the structural of the sentence. Besides, to know the using of word in any construction of sentences which are the author implies to convey in their works. The writer chooses the title because the writer is

interested in novel Jane Eyre as a old novel which is still existence until now. In other word, the writer also want to know about the grammatical used in this novel. This writing was therefore conducted to analyze the lexical cohesion which covered the two types that are reiteration and collocation in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. This objective can be revealed by having good command about the background of the lexical cohesion on their side reiteration and collocation, in virtue to develop the novel.

Method

Related to the objective of this study, the writer used the descriptive method. In this case, the descriptive method was used to give the description about lexical cohesion which was involved in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. This research had one variable, namely lexical cohesion that had two parts, they were reiteration and collocation. The indicators of this research were reiteration and collocation. The reiteration divided into four parts, namely repetition, synonym or near-synonym, superordinate and general word. Lexical cohesion was the grammatical function that we could used to know the using of structure in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. Besides, we could know the cohesion every sentence in this novel.

The data being obtained were about the lexical cohesion in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. Based on the characteristics of data, the writer used the qualitative data to know more about the lexical cohesion in relation with discourse analysis. Besides, based on the method of data, the writer used primary data and secondary data. Primary data was novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. The procedures being followed are; (1) to grasp the story of the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte to gained the description about the two types of lexical cohesion, namely reiteration and collocation, and (2) to select the lexical cohesion based on the two types, then stated as the data of this study. The data was taking on chapter 1, Gateshead (80 sentences). The data that acquired were analyzed by using the cohesion analysis. The

procedures were as follows; (a) To read all the sentences in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte especially in the chapter 1 Gateshead, (b) To identify every sentence by giving a number in bracket as a code at the end of the sentences. (c) To put all the words and clauses which were included in reiteration and collocation on the table of cohesive item. (d) To classify the kinds of the sentences in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte. (e). To evaluate all the words and clauses that had put on the table of cohesive item. (f) To discuss about the words and clauses on the table of cohesive item.

Findings and Discussion

The findings of the research revealed the description of the result of analysis about the lexical cohesion in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte in the chapter 1 Gateshead which was consisted of 80 sentences.

Figure 1. The Reiteration in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte

Sentence Number	Cohesive Item	Type	Proposed Item
1	Day	General Word	Time
2	Garden	Superordinate	Leafless garden

	Garden	General Word	Leafless garden
	Morning	General Word	Time
	Wind	Superordinate	The wind
	Wind	General Word	Weather
	Leafless garden	Repetition	Garden

3	It	Repetition	Wind
4	On cold afternoons	Repetition	S.2
5	Twilight	Synonym	Afternoons in the S.4
6	Room	Superordinate	Drawing-room
	Room	General Word	Place
	Place	Superordinate	Gateshead
8	Group	Synonym	Gathered
	Earnestly	Synonym	Really
15	It	Repetition	S.13
	It	Repetition	Book
16	Gathering up my feet	Synonym	Sit
	I sat cross-legged	Synonym	Sit
20	Feared	Synonym	S.5
23	World	General Word	Place
37	Hatred	Synonym	S.38

		m	
38	Ill-treated	Synonym	Punished
45	Staggered	Synonym	Drew back
51	Fetches	Synonym	S.52
53	No money	Synonym	None
55	Interferes	Synonym	S.20
56	Looking-glass	Synonym	The windows
59	Hit	Synonym	S.43
62	Wicked	Synonym	Cruel
63	Murderer, slave-driver,	Synonym	S.63

The explanation in this part is related to the reiteration in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte which is found in the first chapter ‘Gateshead’ that consisted of 80 sentences. Besides, it showed to us the meaning of the code which included in the table.

a. Repetition

Based on the data above, the first item found in the 2nd sentence found one word of repetition, namely ‘it’. It was referred back to ‘leafless garden’. Besides, the second item found in the 3rd sentence, namely ‘it’. It was referred back to ‘wind’. In addition, the third item found out in the 4th sentence, namely ‘on cold afternoons’, it emphasized about the previous statement ‘clouds so dark and rain so heavy’. The fourth and the last item found out in the 15th sentence, namely ‘it’ and ‘it’.

b. Synonym

Based on the table above, the first item found one word of synonym in the 5th sentence, namely ‘twilight’. Meanwhile,

the second and the third item found out two words of synonym in the 8th sentence, they were group and earnestly’. The fourth item found in the 16th sentence, namely gathering up my feet’ and I sat cross-legged’. Besides, the fifth item found in the 20th sentence, namely feared’. The sixth item found out in the 37th sentence, namely hatred’. In addition, the seventh item found in the 38th sentence, they were ill-treated and punished’. The eighth item found in the 45th sentence, they were staggered and drew back’. The ninth item found in the 51st sentence, namely fetched’. The tenth item found out in the 53rd sentence, they were no money and none’. The eleventh item found in the 55th sentence, namely interfere’. In addition, the twelfth item in the 56th sentence, namely looking-glass and the windows’. The thirteenth item found out in the 59th sentence, namely hit and striking’. The fourteenth item found out in the 62nd sentence, namely wicked and cruel’. In other word, the fifteenth item found in the 63rd sentence, namely murderer, slave-driver, roman emperor’. The sixteenth item found in the 71st sentence, namely wept’. And the last item found in the 76th sentence, namely fury’.

c. Superordinate

Based on the table above, the first and the second item found out in the 2nd sentence, namely garden and wind’. Garden’ was refer back to leafless garden’, and wind’ was refer back to the cold winter wind’. The third and fourth item found in the 6th sentence , namely room and place’.

d. General Word

Based on the data on the table, the first item found one word in the 1st sentence only, namely day’; it is general word of time. Besides, the second, third, and fourth item found in the 2nd sentence found two words, namely garden, morning, and wind’. The fifth item found in the 6th sentence, namely room’, it is the general word of place. In addition, the sixth item found in the 23rd

sentence, namely world’, it is general word of place.

Figure 2. The Collocation in the novel ‘Jane Eyre’ by Charlotte Bronte

Sentence Number	Collocation	Type	Proposed Item
2	Garden	Collocation	Flower, vegetable, beautiful, and woman
	Clouds so dark	Collocation	Dreadful
	Rain so heavy	Collocation	Cold
4	I never liked long walks	Collocation	Lazy, no spirit
5	Frozen fingers and toes	Collocation	Cold

7	Fireside	Collocati on	Hot, war m
	Quarrelli ng	Collocati on	Ene my, disli ke, hate
	Crying	Collocati on	Pity , suff er

the 2nd sentence in the second line; it repeated again with the same meaning but changed with personal reference it in the third line in the same sentence. It showed to us that leafless garden could be changed with personal pronoun. The second item it found in the 3rd sentence. The word which had same meaning with it mentioned in the second sentence in the third line as wind. So that, there were repetition about the same purpose but with another way or another word to convey the meaning. In this sentence, it emphasized about the weather which had been explained in the previous sentence. The third item on cold afternoons found in the 4th sentence. This statement explained about the condition of the weather outside of the house. It had explained before with the same meaning but with another statement; it was in the second sentence in the third and fourth line, namely clouds so dark and rain so heavy. The fourth item it found in the 15th sentence. In this case the word it had two meanings, the first meaning of it found in the first line and referred back to a small breakfast-room in the 13th sentence; and the second meaning of it found in the second line which referred back to book in the first line of the same sentence. From the explanation above, the writer concluded that the repetition in the first chapter mostly used personal references as a way to avoid repetition of words and ambiguity. Besides, to make the sentences become easy to read and to understand with the reader.

The explanation in this part related to the collocation in the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte which found in the first chapter under the title Gateshead that consisted of 80 sentences . Besides, it showed to us the meaning of the code which included in the table. Below the explanation of the table : The first, second, and third item found out in the 2nd sentence, namely garden, clouds so dark, and rain so heavy. Besides, the fourth item found in the 4th sentence, namely I never liked long walks. The fifth item found in the 5th sentence, namely with frozen fingers and toes. The sixth, seventh, and eighth item found in the same sentence, namely in the 7th sentence; in this sentence found three words of collocation, namely fireside, quarrelling, and crying.

Discussion

The Reiteration in the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte, In this case explained clearly about the reiteration in the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte which had been described in the table.

a. Repetition

Based on the data, the writer found 5 items of repetition, they are leafless garden, it, on cold afternoons, it, and it. The first item leafless garden found in

b. Synonym

Based on the table of data, the writer found the first item twilight in the 5th sentence. It had relation with the word in the 4th sentence namely afternoons, they were had similar meaning. Both of the words twilight and afternoons explained about the condition of the sunset. The second and third items found out in the 8th sentence, namely group and earnestly. Group found in the first line of this sentence and had similar meaning with

gathered in the 6th sentence in the first line which was explained about togetherness. Earnestly found in the third line in the 8th sentence and had similar meaning with really in the fourth line of the same sentence. The fourth and fifth item found out in the 16th sentence, namely gathering up my feet and I sat cross-legged. Both of statements actually different in this sentence because they were located in the same sentence with parallel way, but they had similar meaning in semantic side and when they were used in different time and different condition. The sixth item found feared in the 20th sentence in the first line. This word had near-synonym with dreadful in the 5th sentence in the first line, these words meant scary or something disturb. The seventh item found hatred in the 37th sentence. It was had near meaning with the word ill-treated in the 38th sentence in the first line. Both of them used to describe about feeling of person who really eager to fight with another one. The eighth and ninth item found out in the 38th sentence in the first line. In this sentence found ill-treated and punished which had similar meaning with suffering. The tenth and eleventh item found out in the 45th sentence, they were staggered and drew back that had similar meaning with back off. Both of them actually had different meaning because they put in the same sentence with parallel, but they were similar when it were seen in semantic side and used in different time and condition. The tenth item found fetch in the 51st sentence. This word had same meaning with take in the 52nd sentence. The eleventh item found in the 53rd sentence, they were no money and none. In this sentence both of them had different meaning because their location which were put in parallel. It would had same meaning if located in different time and with another condition of sentence. Besides, these words collocated with poor. The twelfth item interfere found in the 55th sentence in the second line. It had near meaning with the word in the 20th sentence in the first line namely interruption. The thirteenth item found

out in the 56th sentence in the second line. They were looking-glass and the windows which had similar meaning. In this sentence it located parallel; so that, they had different meaning. They would had same meaning when it seen in semantic side. The fourteenth item found out in the 59th sentence two words, namely hit and striking. It had similar meaning with fight. Hit found in the first line of this sentence. Meanwhile, striking found in the second line of this sentence and also found in the 43rd sentence in the second line. The fifteenth item found in the 62nd sentence, they were wicked and cruel. They had similar meaning with bad person or bad attitude when it seen in semantic side. But, they put in parallel in the same sentence; they had different meaning. The sixteenth item found out in the 63rd sentence, namely murderer, slave-driver, roman emperor. They found in the first and second line in this sentence. These items had similar meaning with bad person when they seen in semantic side. Besides, they also had different meaning because they put with parallel. The seventeenth item found out wept in the 71st sentence. It had same meaning with cry. It found in the 23rd sentence from the statement where in the world is she? He cried. In other word, cry also found in the 57th sentence in the second line; and found again in the 64th sentence. The last item found out one word in the 76th sentence, namely fury. It had same meaning with the word in the 77th sentence, namely rage. Sometimes, those words used to describe about the feeling of temperament person.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that there were 18 items of synonym which was found in the 17 sentences in the first chapter. In addition, every single word, clause, and sentence would had same meaning when it put in different sentences and different story, so that it could give different sense. Meanwhile, every person would had different opinion about sentence in a novel, it based on knowledge of the reader and based on the way the author expressed his work in a novel.

c. Superordinate

The first and second item found out in the 2nd sentence, namely garden and wind. Both of the words had their own hyponymy which had been mentioned in this sentence. 'Garden' referred back to leafless garden or I can said that the hyponymy of garden was leafless garden; and wind referred back to the cold winter wind or I could gave conclusion that the hyponymy of wind was cold winter wind. The third and fourth item is found in the 6th sentence, namely room and place. Room was the superordinate of drawing-room, drawing room was the hyponymy of room. Place was the superordinate and gateshead was the hyponymy. The writer could concluded that there were 4 items of superordinate which found in the first chapter. Every superordinate had their own branches; or in simple way it could said that supeordinate was a source of the noun and it had derivative that called hyponymy.

d. General Word

The first item found out one word in the 1st sentence, namely day. It was one of the word which had general meaning, and for addition in this sentence did not mention the specific day which the writer meant because it was recognition sentence. The second, third, and fourth item found in the 2nd sentence, namely 'garden, morning and wind'. These words were general noun. The first word was garden, it found in the second line. The second word was morning, it found in the second line of this sentence and it had general meaning of time. The last word was wind, it found in the third line in statement 'the cold winter wind'. The fifth item found out room in the 6th sentence in the second line. It was the general word of place. It came from the statement drawing-room. The sixth item found on word in the 23rd sentence, namely world, it was general word of place. It came from statement where in the world is she?

Based on the data above, the

writer concluded that there were 6 items of general word which found in the first chapter under the title Gateshead in the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte.

The Collocation in the novel 'Jane Eyre' by Charlotte Bronte

The first, second, and third item found in the 2nd sentence, namely 'garden, clouds so dark, and rain so heavy'. Garden found in the second line which collocated with flowers, vegetables, and woman; in the third line found 'clouds so dark' collocated with dreadful; and in the fourth line found 'rain so heavy' collocated with cold. The fourth item found out in the 4th sentence, namely 'I never liked long walks', it collocated with the condition of the body like feel lazy and there was no spirit. The fifth item found out in the 5th sentence in the first line, namely with frozen fingers and toes, it collocated with cold. The sixth, seventh, and eight item found out in the 7th sentence, namely fireside, quarrelling, and crying. In the second line found fireside that collocated with hot and warm; besides, quarrelling found in the second line which collocated with enemy, dislike, and hate; and in the third line found 'crying', it had collocated with pity, suffer, and feeling like uncomfortable with the condition. From the explanation above could concluded that there were 8 items of collocation which found in different sentences in the first chapter. Besides, different person would give different collocation about the word. So, it based on the soul of the novel and soul of the reader.

Conclusion

Based on the cohesion study found in the novel 'Jane Eyre' by Charlotte Bronte, the writer may take some conclusions as follows; (1) Cohesion study found in the novel 'Jane Eyre' by Charlotte Bronte can show us the two kinds of lexical cohesion, they are reiteration and collocation. In other words, lexical reiteration can be shown to be a significant feature of textuality, then there may be something for the language teacher to exploit. We shall not suggest that it be

exploited simply because it is there, but only if, by doing so, we can give learners meaningful, controlled practice and the hope of improving their text- creating and decoding abilities and providing them with more vary contexts for using and practicing vocabulary. The reiteration divided into four types, they are repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. (2) Collocation deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings. Therefore, it can be said that collocation is the word which has collocate with the words surround them. (3) Cohesion is a limited set of options for creating surface links between the clauses and sentences of a text. Based on the sentences taken from the first chapter (Gateshead), the writer found 5 items of repetition, 17 items of synonym, 4 items of superordinate, 6 items of general word, and 8 items of collocation.

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