
RESEARCH ARTICLE

**Reference Grammatical Cohesion in Christine Lindop's *The Bridge and other Love Stories*:
A Discourse Analysis**

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the types and function of reference in a short story book written by Christine Lindop under the title *The Bridge and Other Love Stories*. This research applies discourse analysis, especially on the reference. The study used a qualitative descriptive approach. The data source of this research is a short story telling about the bridge and love stories that happened. The data of this research are words, phrases, and sentences contained in a short story. The results of this research show that the types of reference used in the short story include personal reference, demonstrative reference, definite article reference and comparative reference. Meanwhile, the function of reference is to risk word repetition, to show the close of scale, and to compare things or situations.

KEYWORDS

Discourse Analysis, Grammatical Cohesion, References, Short Story, Bridge and Other Love Stories

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1. Introduction

To communicate, a language is required to be used as a tool for communication. Language is also a system of communication in the form of both spoken and written used by people of a particular country (John Eastwood, 2011: 247 in Hodairiyah, 2016: 1). Language is called a communication system because language is one of the subjects studied in linguistic study. In linguistics, the study of language can be divided into several categories, i.e., lexical, syntactical patterns, and discourse levels. This research deals with Discourse level or analysis since it is one of the aspects of cohesion. Cohesion is part of discourse analysis that acts to convert imperfect text into a meaningful one. Thus, the text can be understood well by the readers. As stated, Halliday and Hasan (1976) identify that there are two main types of cohesion to form the unity of a text. There are grammatical cohesions based on structural content, lexical cohesion and background knowledge. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are four types of grammatical cohesions, namely reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction, while lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation.

Based on the linguistics explanation above, the researcher focuses on one aspect of grammatical cohesion as a part of discourse analysis, especially on types of reference. Wales (1989: 396) stated that reference is concerned with the relation between words and extralinguistic reality: what words stand for or refer to in the outside world or universe of discourse. Furthermore, it is said that reference is one of the kinds of grammatical cohesion, a linguistic unit that refers to other linguistics. On the other hand, some linguists gave the idea that the principle of reference is based on the exploration of the lexical-grammatical environment of a text to look elsewhere to get a full picture and to make complete sense of a word or structure (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31).

Referential cohesion plays a special role in creating cohesive ties between the elements that can be difficult or even impossible to be interpreted if a single sentence is taken out of context (Nunan, 1993: 21). Gillian Brown and Yule (1983:204) said, reference is one in which the relationship of reference is taken to hold between expressions in a text and entities in the world, and that of

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reference between expression in a different part of the text. In addition, reference is the specific nature of the information that is signed from retrieval. In the case of references, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; and cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:32). Based on Halliday in Hodairiyah (2016: 20) it is written that the kinds of grammatical of references are classified into four types, they are: (1) Personal reference, (2) Demonstrative reference, (3) Definite article reference, and (4) Comparative reference.

Reference is a part of cohesion that serves to give good understanding for readers to read text. As a short story book under the title *"The Bridge And Other Love Stories"*. This short story consists of some dialogues uttered that is expressed in the sentence types. The story mainly tells about a bridge where the love story of three couples takes place. The first chapter talks about *Plan for Love*, roled by Luke and Gemma. The second chapter talks about *The Maker of Cake*; in this section, the love story is roled by Lucy and Sam. The third is *Bridge*, which has the love story between Nina and Dragan. This short story tells different characters with their own different love stories. Luke is a good-looking young man, but he is not very clever with words; meanwhile, Gemma is clever with words. Lucy and Becky are good friends, then Sam, a young man who makes wonderful cakes, unfortunately, makes a mistake. Nina and Dragan are in love, so deeply in love, but they live in the wrong place and at the wrong time. All the love stories that took place on the bridge, as well as other love stories, showed moments of misunderstanding, pain, happiness, laughter, and sometimes great sadness. After all, love can nearly always find a way.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers focused on analyzing the types of references in Christine Lindop's short storybook. In this book are found several types of references, yet their kinds and functions in the text of the short story are still unknown. There have been many types of research carried out by some researchers about references. The first was done by Hodairiyah (2021) in her article titled "Reference Analysis on Grammatical Cohesion Types in Nawal El- Sadawi's *Woman at Point Zero*". She highlighted the types of reference on grammatical cohesion in Nawal El-Saadawi's novel. The second was Ahmed Rahman's *Reference As A Cohesive Device* (2008). In his article, he stated that Reference is a relationship by means of which one detects the meaning of an item by referring to another previous item that stands for it. It is a semantic relationship that is employed for effectiveness purposes to avoid repetition and redundancy. The third is Sudani. Meri et al. (2017): *The Grammatical Cohesion with Reference to Short Stories Entitled "The Twelve Dancing Princesses" by Brothers Grimm and "The Whale Sound" by Roger Dean Kiser*. In their article, based on the results of the analyses, four types of grammatical cohesion were found in the first story such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. There were two cohesive grammatical types found in the second story, namely: reference and conjunction. Among all the grammatical cohesions found in both stories, the most widely used type of grammatical cohesion was the reference.

Referring to those three previous studies above, a conclusion then can be drawn that the researchers have the same theories about grammatical cohesion; however, the researches that were done, as well as the next research, were so different. The difference of the next research was that it merely focused on one aspect of grammatical cohesion, especially on reference and object. It means that the data found in the short stories were different from other research. Moreover, the research intended to describe the function that was applied in each type of reference.

2. Literature Review

To start with, an article written by Hodairiyah (2021) titled "Reference Analysis on Grammatical Cohesion Types in Nawal El-Sadawi's *Woman at Point Zero*". The article describes the types of reference of grammatical cohesion in Nawal El-Saadawi's novel. Then, Ahmed. Rahman (2008), in an article entitled "Reference As A Cohesive Device", In his article, it is stated that Reference is a relationship by means of which one detects the meaning of an item by referring to another previous item that stands for it. It is a semantic relationship that is employed for economical purposes to avoid repetition and redundancy. Next, Sudani. Meri et al. (2017); *The Grammatical Cohesion with Reference to Short Stories Entitled "The Twelve Dancing Princesses" by Brothers Grimm and "The Whale Sound" by Roger Dean Kiser*. It was found that based on the results of the analysis, four types of grammatical cohesion were found in the first story, namely: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Two cohesive grammatical types were found in the second story; they were reference and conjunction. Among all the grammatical cohesions found in both stories, the most widely used type of grammatical cohesion was a reference.

3. Methodology

This research applied the qualitative descriptive design on grammatical cohesion that focused on references theory. This study is categorized as descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. A qualitative study is a research which is analyzed qualitatively because the truth can be expressed in some ways without numbers. In addition, Bogdan and Biklen (1998:77) stated that in qualitative research, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data. Therefore, the researchers used descriptive qualitative because this method is suitable to analyze the types of reference applied in a short

story book entitled "The Bridge and Other Love Stories". This method is also simple and easy to be applied for some reasons, such as in the method of collecting data and data analysis.

The data source used in this research was a short story book consisting of three stories with dialogues among the characters. The data derived from the story book in this research were words that were expressed in texts or dialogues of the short stories.

In this research, the data collection was carried through reading the whole short story; then, the researchers underlined words that were in accordance with the theory of reference and made a classification based on the types of reference. Next, the researchers described the types of reference as well as their function, which corresponded with the theory used about reference.

4. Results and Discussion

1. Reference

Reference is one of the grammatical cohesion types. It is the expression of which the meaning refers to other words. In the novel *The Bridge and Other Love Stories* by Christine Lindop, there are sentences which contain a personal reference, demonstrative reference, definite article reference, and comparative reference.

a. Personal Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) stated that personal reference is a reference by means of function in the speech of a situation through the category of person. So, a personal reference is an indication that refers to someone. All types of pronouns, well it is singular or plural pronouns such as "I/me/mine, you/your/yours, he/his/him, she/her/hers, they/their/them, we/our/us, and it", they are included in the personal reference. The researchers discovered two pieces of data containing personal reference types of grammatical cohesion. The data of personal reference is analyzed below;

Data 1

Gemma was hungry. Time for lunch, she thought. She went down to the hospital canteen, got some sandwiches and a cup of coffee, and looked for a table. But it was one o'clock and the canteen was very busy. There were no free tables. Then, at the long table by window, she saw a tall man with fair hair. It was her friend Luke, and there was a seat next to him. She walked across to him.
'Hi Luke. Can I sit here?' said Gemma.
Luke did not look up, and did not speak. Perhaps he didn't hear her.
Gemma tried again. 'Luke? Er, can I sit here? Or are you waiting for someone?'
'Oh, hi Gemma. No, no, I'm not waiting for anyone. Come and sit down.' (Page 01)

The underline words are personal reference types of grammatical cohesion. We can see this from the word or pronoun "she" in the second sentence as well as in the third sentence. The same reference also exists in the sixth sentences and eighth sentences. The reference she in the second and third sentences refers to Gemma. It can be proved by the sentence, '*Gemma was hungry. Time for lunch, she thought. She went down to the hospital canteen, got some sandwiches and a cup of coffee, and looked for a table.*' Then, reference 'she' on, she saw a tall man with fair hair. It clearly refers to "Gemma". It has a main correlation with the previous sentences because the main topic idea of this story is Gemma. Next, the word 'she' on She walked across to him, also refers to Gemma. There is still one correlation meaning in the same paragraph. It means that the data in the text are cohesion because they have correlative meaning to connect the main idea in the second sentence with others. Then, the readers are able to understand the plot of the story, which talks about Gamma, who wants to get some food in the hospital canteen. The personal reference that are in the text of the dialogue signed by the third person.

On the other hand, the author of this short story also used the words "you" as a personal reference. 'you' that is on "*Or are you waiting for someone?*" is a part of the dialogues that happened between Gamma and Luke. 'you' refers to Luke in the dialogues above. It is so obvious because the dialogues are uttered by those two people directly.

Finally, the personal pronoun "I" as the first person is also expressed in the dialogues '*Gemma tried again. Luke? Er, can I sit here? Or are you waiting for someone?*' '*Oh, hi, Gemma. No, no, I'm not waiting for anyone. Come and sit down.*' in this dialogue, there are two same personal references, but they have a different reference. The first, '*Gemma tried again. Luke? Er, can I sit here?*' "I" here, as the first pronoun, refers to Gamma. And the second 'I' refers to Luke and Er, who are sitting down in the canteen.

So, the function of reference 'she' as the third person in the dialogue has a function to connect ideas from the previous sentences to other sentences. Likewise, the words "You and I" have the same function to make cohesion between the first sentence and others; it is because the text of the paragraph can be understood well by the readers if the text is well arranged.

b. Demonstrative Reference

Similar to the previous data, the researchers present one data that contains three words of demonstrative reference. These words are categorized as demonstrative reference because, based on Halliday and Hassan (1976:57), a demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. Demonstrative reference is divided into two groups they are nominal demonstrative, i.e., this, these, that, those and adverbial demonstrative, namely here, there, now, then. The data is analyzed below:

Data 1

There were always boyfriends at the door, but they changed all the time. **Then** when she was eighteen, she began to study at the university. One day she came home with a smile on her face. 'What is it, Nina?' I asked. 'You look excited about something. Or is it somebody? Tell me!' 'I met someone today,' she said happily. 'He's called Dragan, and he's studying math too. And he's he's *wonderful*.' '**That**'s great, Nina,' I said. Where in the city does he live?' My sister did not answer this question. She began to talk about a party on Friday night. I looked at her face carefully. I knew my sister very well. (Bridge, page 30)

This data is a demonstrative reference of grammatical cohesion in reference type because the author uses the words "there" and "then". These words indicate the demonstrative reference. The demonstrative reference "there" refers to a later noun or person, and this type is categorized as a cataphoric reference because the reference is placed in front of a sentence, as in the sentence "**There** were always boyfriends at the door, but they changed all the time." above. In this data, the author also presents the demonstrative reference "That", which is a demonstrative adverbial reference that shows the position that correlates with the condition at that time.

The function of this reference also gives emphasis to the event that happened at that time. As demonstrative references, they play a very important role in the text, that is, to make the text meaningful and be understood clearly; therefore, the readers know what ideas the author has expressed in the short story.

Data 2

Barbara felt the warm sun on her face. '**This** is a difficult day for Alma,' she thought. 'But the sun's shining, and people are doing the usual things-working, driving around, shopping, talking, having coffee... perhaps **that** can help her.' (Page 37)

In the second data above, there are two demonstrative pronouns that are shown; they are 'this' and 'that'. As Halliday stated in his explanation, they included nominal demonstrative because, as the mean of dialogues, *Barbara felt the warm sun on her face. 'This is a difficult day for Alma,' she thought.* The word 'this' refers to the condition of the sun that is so hot. It means that the day of that time made Alma feel so hot, and it could be seen from the color of the face that looked red.

c. Definite Article Reference

The article that is included in the type of grammatical cohesion is an article "the". It is classified as a definite article. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 71) said that the article 'the' serves to identify a particular individual or sub class within the class designed by the noun, but it does this only through dependence on something else. It is usually found in nominal group types. To make it clear and easy to understand, the article reference 'the'. The data of definite article reference are explained below;

On Sunday morning, Luke went out on his bike. He rode along **the** streets of **the** city and thought about his week. 'I'm stupid,' he thought. 'Charlotte is **the** wrong girl for me. She is beautiful, but we like different things.' (Page 10)

The data above represents the definite article reference because it consists of article reference "the". This article is used to show a particular thing. The function of the definite article is as an adjective in a phrase, such as the underlined words and bold and bolded words to give a sign that the article 'the' is included in definite article reference and it is categorized as a cataphoric reference. The following data is about comparative reference.

d. Comparatives Reference

In the fourth data, the researchers discovered comparative reference of grammatical cohesion; the researchers present two examples of comparatives reference of this short story. These examples of data are included in the comparative reference. The data is analyzed below;

Data 1

Gemma looked across the canteen; there was a beautiful girl with long blonde hair at the table near the door. Gemma's hair was short and black, and she wore glasses.
'You mean Charlotte? She works for Dr. Howell, doesn't she?
'That's right. Well, I really **like** her. She's Well, look at her, she's beautiful! I want to talk to her, I really do!
'So, talk to her!
'But I can never find the right words. What can I say? I open my mouth-and nothing comes out! And she goes away, and I feel stupid.'
Gemma smiled at him.
'Poor Luke! But that's not **like** you. When you're with me, you talk about lots of things. **Like** this weekend- what did you do this weekend?
'I went swimming with Paul on Saturday,' Luke said. **(Plan for Love, page 2)**

The data above is one of the comparative references. The comparative reference that is used in this dialogue is the word 'like'. There are two words, 'like', but in this section, these two words 'like', have different meanings. The second and third 'like' are comparative reference because there is a sign in grammatical structure. It uses the sentence structure by means of showing the similarity. Meanwhile, the first 'like' in the text has a different meaning from the second and third 'like'. The first 'like' shows the meaning of a positive feeling about someone; therefore, it is not categorized as a comparative reference since it is not showing similarity or comparing things.

Data 2

Alma closed the door of her parents' home, and she and her friend Barbara stood in the sun for a moment.
'Your mother is so nice, Alma.' Said Barbara. 'She said to me, "we love to see Alma's friends" she wants to me, and my mother knows that,' she said. She looked around her at street. 'after six years away, this city feels very different to me.'
Barbara smiled. 'Yes,' she said, 'after your six years in Vienna, you are **more** Austrian **than** I am. But everything feels different now, it's true. Six long years of study-and now we are doctors!' (Bridge, page 28)

This data consists of comparative reference, i.e.: 'you are **more** Austrian **than** I am.' it is categorized as quantity numerative. It is signed by the structure rule 'noun more...than' as in comparative degree. The quantity comparative has a function to emphasize. This type is included in the anaphoric reference because the reference is mentioned before. From the findings above, it can be discussed that there is one data that contains a personal reference, one data contains a demonstrative article, one data contains a definite article, and two data contain a comparative reference. The researchers found the basic functions of types of grammatical cohesion. The function of reference is "to avoid repeating the same words", "to point out a scale of proximity", and "to compare something or situation".

5. Conclusion

This research describes the types and function of reference in a short story book written by Christine Lindop under the title *The Bridge and Other Love Stories*. The results of this research show that the types of reference used in the short story include personal reference, demonstrative reference, definite article reference and comparative reference. The functions of reference in the short stories have shown that reference has several functions, namely: "to avoid repeating the same words", "to point out a scale of proximity", and "to compare something or situation".

The researchers hope that this research provides a contribution to developing and broadening our knowledge about linguistics, especially in the grammatical field of study. In addition, the researchers hope that this research also gives contribution to enriching our knowledge about cohesion. The researchers offer the suggestion that can be useful for the student of the English Department. The researchers suggest that the readers analyze other objects more deeply in other objects such as poems, songs, drama or advertisements. Finally, for the next researchers, this research can be the object to analyze by applying other theories.

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