

**COHESION DEVICES AS FOUND ON
“RONGGENG DUKUH PARUK” NOVEL
IN BANYUMAS LANGUAGE**

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Abstract

This research discusses discourse relator on *Banyumas* language i.e. cohesion and coherence tools. The objectives of this research is to explain about grammatical and lexical cohesion and a coherence tools in Banyumas language. The type of this research is a qualitative research. The data are taken from Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk (RDP), a novel by Ahmad Tohari in Banyumas language version. The samples in this research are the sequences of word and sentence which are involved in cohesion and coherence tools in Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung' as the first book sequence of RDP novel. The technique of collecting data which is used is reading and observing technique, that is Ahmad Tohari's RDP novel specially in Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung' as the first of RDP trilogy. The technique of analyzing data used is 'agih technique, the other name of distributional technique, that

is, language using itself for explaining and describing the language element which is analyzed. Then the technique of presenting data used in this research is informal technique which the researcher uses English language for describing and explaining, and uses Banyumas vocabularies, word and sentence as the main phenomenon. The research shows that cohesion and coherence tools in Banyumas language appear as personal pronoun, reflexive, comparative, demonstrative, relative, possessive, address, synonymy, repetition and collocation. In the meaning level, they appear as additive, temporal and use meaning.

Key words: discourse, cohesion, coherence.

A. Introduction

Cohesion and coherence analysis is one of discourse analysis form. On the western linguistics analysis, discourse analysis started develop as Harris introduced it in 1952 by his research entitled "Discourse Analysis" (Rani, 2006: 10). On his research, he started to find a language system which explained how the sentences in a text were related by expanded structure. The expanded structure is like anaphoric, cataphoric, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical. Main determinant for deciding whether it is text or not is depended on the relation of sentences itself in the text which creates a texture. It is texture which differs between text and non-text. The relations are created by net on the sentences cohesively. In main term, cohesion is structural relation from which is being one syntactic bound cause of language element using (Rani, 2006: 88). Moreover cohesion tool can be called as formal tool or discourse relators.

Widdowson in Rani (2006: 9) states that Discourse analysis is analysis on the text which has

cohesion tool in surface and coherence in semantics structure. It means that cohesion cannot stand alone so coherence can be able to exist. It is an obligation for creating the best discourse is not only cohesion but also coherence must exist side by side (Cook in Rani, 2006: 10).

Coherence on the text means "relationship of meaning". In the discourse concept, coherence means relation of meaning or content of sentence (Tarigan, 1987: 32). Coherence also means "reciprocal relationship" which is harmony among sentence element (Keraf, 1984: 38). Continuously, Haliday and Hassan (1983: 191) clarify that basically discourse structure is not syntactic structure coming from coherence but it is semantic structure, that is, sentence in which content of proposition. Then, Ramlan (2005: 32) arranges coherence proposition, they are relation of additive, adversative, manner, usage and temporal. Thus, that coherence is only signifying to the sentence which is structurally is from semantics relations.

In this analysis, the research puts "Cohesion and Coherence tool analysis on Banyumas language" title. Banyumas is part of Indonesia country which is located in central java. There are several reasons why the researcher puts the title. First, there is no more linguistics view which is only in phonology, morphology and syntactic circle. The second, the existence of Banyumas language which well known as "Brayat Panginyongan" language (Ahmad Tohari in Atur Bukakan) as matter of fact, it can be analyzed practically and theoretically. Practically, up to now the language is used more than ten million people and theoretically the language can be analyzed on well-known novel such as "Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk and Jegingger" by Ahmad Tohari-Banyumas Literalist as linguistic study.

The data of this research are taken from "Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk" novel in Banyumas language version by Ahmad Tohari which researcher feel that all everything literary work as discourse. Then Discourse Analysis is everything about text (Rani, 2006: 9). Viewing to discourse as text, researcher divide it into three texts, that are, monologue, dialogue and polilogue text which all of them is intended to be analyzed on cohesion and coherence tool. The novel uses Banyumas language which researcher intensify to explain and describe its cohesion and coherence tool. Cohesion content of grammatical and lexical which grammatical is reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction and one more, is synonymy, repetition and collocation (Halliday, 1976: 4). Besides, coherence which depends on sentence and meaning (semantic meaning) in the novel sentences (co-text). The novel contains of three book sequences that are "Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung", "Lintang Kemukus," and "Wulan Kinalingan."

Model of this research is qualitative description by which the researcher want to describe written word and paragraph which has cohesion and coherence tool on Banyumas language. Qualitative research is research procedure which producers descriptive data such as word, or oral that can be observed (Lexy, 2004: 3). Sampel or limited data for being analyzed is the first book title which is "Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung" of Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk (RDP). Data analysis technique in this research is "Agih" Technique (distributional technique) by distributioning of direct element (Bagi Unsur Langsung/BUL) (Mastoyo, 2007: 55).

Limitation of this research is cohesion and coherence tool in "Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung" as the first book on RDP novel which is in Banyumas language.

Coming from the explanation above, basically cohesion and coherence are parts of discourse analysis form; discourse relators or formal relators which there will be there if we observe tightly. They are grammatical, lexical, and relation of meaning (coherence) as semantic relations.

B. Literature Review

Meaning of the text will be understood if it has cohesion and coherence tool. For supporting the assumptions. This chapter will explain Discourse concept and definition, the types of discourse and discourse analysis text and context as in concept and definition in order to know more about cohesion and coherence principle as the main analysis subject in this research. The construction of the text will seem perfect if there is coherence also.

The language unity which is state as comprehensive language unit is not only words and sentences but also a discourse. It means that word and sentence analysis will not able to stop on syntactic description but it must be gone to the discourse more wide than both word and sentence. Halliday (1976: 10) states that discourse is as the name implies, a type of structure; the term is used to refer to the structure of some postulated unit higher the sentence, for example the paragraph or some larger entity such as episode or topic unit. Actually, based on the originally discourse word, discourse is from Greek, discourse meaning in both backward and forward and curare meaning run (Mulyana, 2004: 4). Then Webster (in Mulyana, 2004: 4) expands the discourse concept

which it is included the public speaking writing expression and giving an idea.

Discourse is a communicative event in which language plays a prominent role. It minimally requires a sender (writer, speaker), a receiver (reader, listener), and a message that is being communicated. This message is not just a concatenation of clauses; it forms a unified, coherent whole. Both the sender and receiver normally have the implicit agreement that the message being communicated is coherent. Coherence in discourse has been studied in a range of disciplines including linguistics, philology, sociology, philosophy, psychology, and computer science. Linguists identify and analyze inventories of the linguistic markers of coherence that are available in a language. Sociologists explore the production and comprehension of coherent discourse in naturalistic conversations that involve different groups and cultures. Psychologists collect data in experiments that test hypotheses about the effect of coherence on cognitive processing and representations. Talking about discourse concept, there is not only one linguist trying define a discourse but also there is more than one.

There is no agreement among linguists as to the use of the term discourse in that some use it in reference to texts, while others claim it denotes speech which is for instance illustrated by the following definition: "Discourse: a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, often, joke, or narrative constituting a coherent unit such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative" (Crystal 1992: 25). On the other and Dakowska, being aware of differences between kinds of discourses indicates the unity of communicative intentions as a vital element of each of them.

Consequently she suggests using terms 'text and discourse' almost interchangeably betokening the former refers to the linguistic product, while the latter implies the entire dynamics of the processes (Dakowska 2001: 81). According to Cook (1990: 7) novels, as well as short conversations or groans might be equally rightfully named discourses (Kamil Wisniewski, 2006).

Therefore Rani (2007:13) takes conclusion stating: "*The discourse term has a meaning more than reading. Recently the experts have argued that discourse is a larger unit used in communication. The unit forms a series; sounds into words, combinations of words into phrases and combinations of phrases into sentences. Finally, a series of sentences form into discourse.*"

Based on the quotation above, similar to Halliday (1976:10) stating that discourse is the structures of some postulated unit higher the sentence. It is a speech and definitely is discourse that is conceptually is conversation or structures of some postulated unit higher the sentence. Further, Tarigan (1987: 29) adds that good and complete discourse characteristics are discourse having Cohesion - grammatical relationship between parts of a sentence essential for it interpretation; Coherence - the order of statements relates one another by sense.

C. Method of Investigation

Then research methodology on linguistics is work system on language research object understanding. Language having been mentioned is daily language in the society. Concerning research methodology, the type of the research, source of data, population and sample and also the research procedure will be discussed below.

The type of this field research is qualitative research field. Qualitative research is research procedure which produces descriptive data such as word or oral element that can be observed, Bogdan and Taylor (in Lexy J.M., 2004:3). The researcher uses qualitative research method in this thesis because it wants to describe cohesion and coherence tool on Banyumas.

The technique of analyzing data is the second step. If the research has had problem coming from the data, the researcher will analyze on the data having had problem. After the researcher has read the first title story sequence of RDP, the researcher intends to analyze the cohesion and coherence tool in Banyumas language. The technique of analyzing data which will be used in this research is Banyumasese syntactically technique.

Source of data is limited units to be examined (Fatimah, 1993: 31). It can be defined as a real units of a certain form to be examined. In this thesis the rescarch take the data from Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk RDP) novel by Ahmad Tohari in Banyumas language version.

Population is all fact that is examined based on their characteristic (Suyoto, 2005: 5). Population in this research is all of paragraph and sentences in the RDP novel by Ahmad Tohari. Sample is limited data or data collected coming from population that will be examined (Lexy J.M., 2004: 13). Sample in this research is the sequences word and sentences which certain cohesion and coherence tool in Minangka Tambah Kangen Maring Biyung' title as the first book of RDP novel trilogy, The research steps linguistics study is for seeking the ways that is from language analyzed by the researcher, Chaer (in Mastoyo, 2007: 28). For seeking the ways are needed arranged system

systematically. Systematically research is involved in three steps, that are, the technique of collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting data.

The technique of collecting data is the first step. If the research has had the data object having already been arranged, the researcher will collect data firstly. In this research, the technique of collecting data which is used is reading and the technique of presenting data used in this research is informal technique by which the researcher uses English language for describing and explaining, and uses Banyumas language vocabularies, word and sentence as the main phenomenon.

D. Findings and Discussion

There are two cohesion tools, which are grammatical cohesion consisting of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The findings and discussion as follow:

1. Reference

Kegedhen ujare rasmus gawe kaget maring srinthil. Prawan cilik kue ndenghal. inyong gelem nggawe badongan nggo ko Rasmus ngimbuhi omong. Nawakna tenaga.

Inyong is I and *Ko* is You in English. Both of them **refer** to the first person and second person. On the dialogue *inyong* word appears as anaphoric reference since it refers to previous subject.

2. Nominal substitutions

Sebanjure Rasmus, Warta karo darsun padha deleng-delengan. Telu-telune padha ngusap-usap tlapak tangane dhewek-dhewek.

Substitution is the replacement of language element in widely unit. On the dialogue *telu-telune* (Three of them) substitutes or replace *Rasmus, Warta*

and Darsun. Those include as Nominal substitution, the replacement as noun element.

3. Ellipsis

*Neng nduwurane langit mbang sejene, ana manuk prit lagi daya-daya nggandhuli nyawane. **Manuk** cilik kue mabur mlesat kaya watu njepat sekang bandring karo njerit-njerit saporete.*

Ellipsis is the other name of substitution but in this element, it is substituted by zero words or blank word. It means that the word is deleted in order to make the efficiency of word usage. On the dialogue above there is a word deleted specially in *manuk (prit)* has been *manuk cilik*.

4. Conjunction

***Angger** ora nganggo jugil inyong padha ora bakal kuwat mbedhul mbedul wit budin kiye.*

Conjunction is cohesion tool functioned as cohesive tie between clauses or section of text. On the text above *angger* word is conjunction like if clause functioned subordinate clause.

5. Synonymy

Dongeng sing ana neng dhukuh paruk contone critane ninine inyong.

Cohesion tool can appear as Lexical Item, which is, synonymy. It defines word or phrases with the same or nearly meaning itself. On the text above, the synonymy is *Dongeng* and *critane*.

E. Conclusion

Grammatical cohesion tools on Banyumas language as it is seen in RD novel are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference on Banyumas language scopes of personal pronouns *inyong* "I", *ko* "you", *inyong padha* "we", *dheweke* "he or she", *ko padha* "all of you", *ko kabeh* "all of you". The address; *kang* "honey", *kaki-nini* "a couple

of old man", mpeyan "you". The comparative; luwih "more than", kaya "same with". Possessive; bongkreke inyong (my bongkreke). pipine srinthil (srinthil's cheek). Demonstrative; kuwe "that in near", kiye "this in near", kae "that in a long".

Substitution in Banyumas language, consisting of nominal substitution; batir sing loro "two friend", telu-telune "three of them", sekloron "both of them", swara "the sound" and clausal substitution; kiye "this (near)", sing kaya kuwe "such as this", that (near)" and the last is verbal ana "exist", kuwe substitution; kuwe "that (near)", mau this time", kae that".

Ellipsis (zero substitution) in Banyumas language consists of nominal, clausal and verbal substitution. Nominal ellipsis (deleted noun); bango loro "two herons", Prit "prit bird", ibinge "the dance", Dhukuh paruk "Dhukuh paruk village" Clausal ellipsis (deleted clause): Srinthil nggered tangane " In inyong "Srinthil hands my hand", Dhower ora ngira kartareja arep nolak karo omongan sing kaya kuwe kerase Dhower did not think so, which is, kartareja will refuse it with hard tone. Merga keracunan bongkreke "cause of bongkreke toxic". Verbal ellipsis; weruh kampret "looking cave bat", kudu adu ototmust do hardly", duwe bayi sing anteng "have a calm baby".

Conjunction in Banyumas language consists of subordinate and coordinate, subordinate; ya neng "that is (explanation)", sewektu "when"(time), kaya-kaya "as same as (similarities)" sing arep thukul "that want to produce" (result meaning) angger ora "if not" (requirement meaning), karo "with" (use meaning), merga "caused by" (cause meaning). Then coordinate conjunction in Banyumas language is all conjunction appearing in parallel structure; inyong mung meneng

terus ngloyong senajan ora seneng maring polahe Srinthil.

Lexical cohesion in Banyumas language is synonymy. Repetition, collocation. The Synonymy; dongeng and critane "the story". racun and bakteri "toxic" ngglethak and mati "die". The Repetition: Eyang Secamenggala is repeated by eyang seca menggala. The Collocation: hawa panas "dry season". Coherence in Banyumas language is additive meaning relation; karo detambah "with the addition of, use meaning relation; "sing gunane ggo", temporal meaning relation; wektu, lagi, nalika "the time.

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