

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COHESION IN VERONICA
ROTH'S NOVEL "DIVERGENT"**



Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
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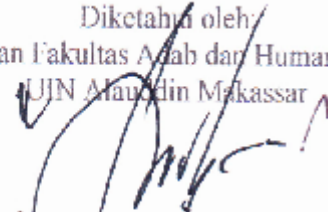
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ABSTRACT

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This thesis studied about an analysis of lexical cohesion in Veronica Roth's "Divergent" by using discourse analysis. The thesis aims to find out kinds of lexical cohesion and to explain the functions of lexical cohesion that were performed by characters in the novel.

The writer used descriptive qualitative method, because the data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data of this research are data from Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent" which is published on March 2011, consisted of 381 pages which is divided into 39 chapters. The technique of data analysis in this research is always linked to the theory, concepts, and method based on the theory of cohesion. The writer analyzed the data by using Renkema's theory.

The result of this research shows that lexical cohesion which consists of reiteration is used in the text of Veronica Roth's novel and each kind of lexical cohesion has different function. There are; repetition is expressed up to 15 times in the sentences. While synonym is 2 times, hyponym is 5 times, antonym is 7 times and the last metonym is 1 time.

Based on the result, the writer concludes that repetition dominates in this novel. Therefore, the functions of repetition are to stress, to connect, to inform, to declare, to persuade, to describe, to express, to explain and to show the speaker situation. This research gives contribution to English students, lecturers, and people who are interested in analyzing about lexical cohesion, because this research can lead the reader to understand the relationship of the words in the text.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is used by people to communicate with each other in every social activity. By using language, people not only can conceal and reveal their characters, but also can get knowledge and understand about the things around them. According to Crane (1981:10), language is most commonly defined as a form of communication that is no stereotyped and nonfinite, it is learned and created. By creative we generally mean that language is unlimited in its scope. Speakers of a language are able to produce and interpret an unlimited number of utterances that they have never heard before.

One of the most important functions of language is delivering a message. In delivering a message, a part of language system named cohesion is used to make the message meaningful. People need cohesion to communicate with other people by using both formal situation and informal situation, either by using grammatical cohesion or by using lexical cohesion.

This research focuses on the cohesion as a part of language system. Cook (1990:156) says that “cohesion is the formal links between sentences and between clause”. Cohesion can be used to link either one sentence to preceded one or between one clause and indicates the relationship between them. Rankema (1993:35) describes cohesion as the connection, which result

when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text.

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) cohesion is divided into two kinds, they are grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is a form of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:5). It relates to the internal structure of ties or devices which are used to relate words, clauses, and sentences in a text. Grammatical cohesion is classified into four devices, there are: reference, Substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. And in this present study, the researcher focuses on lexical cohesion.

Rankema (1993: 105) states that lexical cohesion refers to the links between the content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) which are used in subsequent segments of discourse. Lexical cohesion is classified into two parts. There are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things between the uses of synonym, and superordinate. In addition, Rankema (1993: 105) asserts that repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym are the aspects discussed in lexical cohesion.

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the text form of novel in different points of view. The researcher wants to study novel from a linguistic point of view especially discourse analysis. Here means about how the text of novel can relate each other (from one text to another text) and how the text of novel has unity from one text to another text. The

researcher analyzed reiteration in discourse that is divided into five categories, there are repetition, synonym, hyponym, antonym, metonym.

The researcher chose to analyze lexical cohesion in Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent" as the topic of this thesis because, besides the researcher wants to know what kinds of reiteration in the novel. This topic is also very important for readers and future researchers whose have same interest in the study about cohesion. Specially in English and Literature Department. It can be reference to more understand about cohesion. And it can help the future researchers who want to analyze literary works with linguistic's theory, specially discourse.

As for the researcher chose novel because it is one kinds of discourse according to the form. Besides, novel is one of the phenomenal literary work that is dystopian genre, which is famous in this years. Cohesion was also more important in this novel, because the researcher found many kinds of lexical cohesion in text. If this novel did not use cohesion so the text did not have harmonization between one topic to another. The researcher analyzed novel with lexical cohesion especially part of reiteration by using Rankema's theory to classify reiteration in the text Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent".

B. Problems statement

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher intends to answer these questions:

1. What are kinds of reiteration found in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent"?

2. What are the functions of reiteration found in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent"?

C. Objective of the research

Referring to the research questions above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the kinds of reiteration are used in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent"?
2. To explain the functions of reiteration are used in Veronica Roth's Novel "Divergent"?

D. Significance of The research

It is believed that the result of the study will give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be useful and meaningful to the discourse analysis study. Practically, it is expected that this study will be useful for the lecturer and the students of UIN Alauddin Makassar, especially for English. For English lecturer this study is provided in order to enrich the teaching materials in the learning and teaching of lexical cohesion. While for English students, this study can be used to obtain some information about kinds of lexical cohesion are used in novel's text and discourse. So, they can study more from it and it is expected that they will consequently be able to apply their knowledge. The last, this study contributes to the next researcher for supporting the following studies especially in the study of lexical cohesion.

E. Scope of the research

Based on the problems and the objectives of the research, this study focuses on the analysis of lexical cohesion in novel “Divergent”. While the researcher limited the analyses on the kinds of lexical cohesion which is reiteration. Reiteration is divided into five parts, namely repetition, synonym, superordinate or hyponym, antonym, and metonym. The scope of the study is the area of linguistics specifically in Discourse Analysis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discussed some variables related to the study they are;

A. Previous Research Findings

Irmawati (2004) in her thesis, “Cohesive Devices Used in Hello Magazine”. Her research aimed at identifying the cohesive devices, finding out the distance of cohesion and knowing the effectiveness of cohesive devices that were more frequently used in the short stories in hello magazine. The purpose of her study was to know what the kind and the function of cohesive devices which are dominant used with 49,2 %, lexical cohesion 36,7%, conjunction 12,5 %, and ellipsis 1,6%.

Batara (2006) in his thesis, “Cohesive Devices in Novel The Great Gatsby by Fitz Gerald”. He tried to explain about the analysis of cohesive devices which are dominant used in novel “The Great Gatsby” by Fitz Gerald. The result of the study revealed that the using of cohesive devices as follows: reference 58,8%, conjunction 7,2%, ellipsis 1,6%, substitution 4%, and lexical cohesion is 28,2%. So based on his research , he found the dominant kinds of cohesive devices is reference.

Sulastri (2011) in her thesis, “Cohesive devices in Students’ Thesis (A Discourse Analysis)”. She found that some kinds of cohesive devices which

consist of 160 items of reference, 0 item of ellipsis, 3 items of substitution, 64 items of conjunction, and 11 items of lexical cohesion.

Similarities to all the writer's purpose above, the researcher also studied on the cohesive devices. But they have different way from the previous finding above, all writer analyzed all types of cohesive devices. While the researcher does not focus on the all types of cohesion. But she only focuses on the one type of lexical cohesion which is reiteration. In addition, the researcher analyzed the literary work which is novel. While Irmawati analyzed a magazine. And Sulastri analyzed the student's thesis.

B. Discourse

A type of discourse might be characterized as a class of either written or spoken text, which aids its preception and consequently production of potential response.

Since its introduction to modern science the term 'discourse' has taken various, sometimes very broad, meanings. In order to specify which of the numerous senses is analyzed in the following dissertation it has to be defined. Originally the word 'discourse' comes from Latin '*discursus*' which denoted 'conversation, speech'. Thus understood, however, discourse refers to too wide an area of human life, therefore only discourse from the vantage point of linguistics, and especially applied linguistics, is explained here.

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 constituting a coherent unit such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative" (Crystal 1992:25). On the other hand 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.

Cook (1989:6) defines that “discourse is later kinds of language used for communication that preceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive”. A good discourse concerns sentences which are composed structurally and comprehensively. Discourse consists of two types, the are written discourse and spoken discourse. Written discourse is not intervened by receiver while spoken discourse. Written discourse is not intervened by receiver while spoken discourse is often considered more open to the receiver’s intervention.

C. The meaning of Cohesion

Before discuss on lexical and grammatical cohesion in detail, it is necessary to consider some proposed opinions concerning the meaning of cohesion itself. Halliday and Hassan (1976:8) say that “Cohesion is semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it”. In addition, they note that Cohesion occurs where

the interpretation of some element in the text is dependent on that of another. In other words, one element presupposes the other element, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by resource to it.

When this happens, a relation of cohesion is established, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, thereby integrated into a text (1976: 4). While Rankema (1976) proposes that: “Cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element depends on another element in the text. Moreover, Widdowson in Lestari, (2011: 9) states that “cohesion is a matter of contextual appropriacy of linguistic forms-sentences or in other words, there is a meaning relation between sentences to others in the text. This relation is realized in the form of formal linguistics devices”, it means that the text can be realized by formal linguistic devices. Furthermore, concerning with the forms of formal linguistic devices, Halliday and Hassan (1975:5) state hat cohesion is part of the system of the language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. While For Hoey (1991:260),” cohesion is a property of a text whereby certain grammatical or lexical features of the sentences of the text connect them to other sentences in the text.”Therefore, cohesion can be divided into two types, lexical and grammatical cohesion.

Futhermore, they add that cohesion is the set of semantic resources for linking a sentence whith what has gone before. Almost the some defenition are stated by Cook (1990:156) says that “cohesion is the formal links between sentences and between clauses”.

Combining the all of defenition above the researcher can take the conclusion that cohesion can be used to link either one sentence to preceded one or between one clause and indicates the relationship between them.

D. Lexical cohesion

Lexical Cohesion is a group of words which is lexically cohesive when all of the words are semantically related. Lexical cohesion refers to the reader perceived unity of text achieved by the author's usage of words with related meaning. Crystal (1995: 118) states that to study lexicon of English, accordingly, is to study all aspects of the vocabulary of the language. Lexical cohesion is the result of chains of related words that contribute to the continuity of lexical meaning (Morris and Hirst). Lexical cohesion is the central device for making texts hang together experientially, defining the about of a text (cf. Halliday and Hassan, 1976:278).

Its mean that lexical cohesion is cohesive relation where one lexical item refers back to another to and one word have relation with another word. McCarthy (1991:65) writes that "lexical cohesion is a related vocabulary items that occur across clause and sentence boundaries in written text and across act, move and turn boundaries and speech are the major characteristic of coherence discourse". Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. (Rankema, 1993:105) says that "Lexical cohesion refers to the links between the content words (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) which are used in subsequent segments of discourse. Two types of lexical cohesion can be distinguished:

reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes not only repetition but also synonym. Repetition can also occur through the use of a word that is semantically linked to a previous one. In general, reiteration is divided into the five following types. Here are in detail:

1. Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things between the uses of synonym, near synonym, or super ordinate. Reiteration can also occur through the use of word that is systematically linked to a previous one. The items of reiteration may be a repetition (other involving reference), a synonym, a hyponym (related to the variation or kinds of thing) or superordinate and a general word. In addition, Rankema (1993: 105) asserts that repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, antonym are the aspects discussed in lexical cohesion. Here are in the detail:

a. Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before and it often involves reference in second occurrence by matching definite articles. Repetition is just the simple repetition of a word, within a sentence or a poetical line, with no particular placement of the words__ Bloomsbury in Lestari (2011: 12) states that “repetition is repeating of something an act or doing something again”.

Something the same as before an event or situation that is the same as one that happened previously. Repetition is basically just what it says; a word is repeated several times in the text. Which leads to lexical relationships, where a series of words are used to suggest the same thing, like: the apple, the red thing, my breakfast, etc. (Cook 1989:19). Martin (1992:382-383) states in their classification of texture creating resources lexical items are distinguished from grammatical items. Repetition or “recurrence” is a phenomenon that creates a cohesive effect which is free of varied expression.

For example:

a) The problem with contemporary art is that it is not easily understood by most people. Contemporary art is deliberately abstract, and that means it leaves the viewer wondering what she is looking at.

b) Mary bit into a *peach*. Unfortunately the *peach* wasn't ripe.

In sentence (a), the repetition item is “*contemporary art*” which has been mentioned in the first sentence. And in sentence (b), the repetition item is “*peach*” which repeated in the second sentence.

b. Synonymy

Synonyms are words that have essentially the same meaning, and they provide some variety in your word choices, helping the reader to stay focused on the idea being discussed.. “Synonymy deals with

sameness of meaning, more than one word having the same meaning, or alternatively the same meaning being expressed by more than one word” (Jackson, 1988: 64). Synonym is two or more words with very closely related meaning or same meanings which are often intersubstitutable in sentences. Crystal (1995: 164) states that “synonymy is the relationship of sameness of meaning”. In another word, it says as one concept can be expressed by many words in which results from the choice of a lexical item that are in some sense synonymous with a preceding one.

From the statements above the researcher conclude that Synonymy is two or more words with very closely related meaning or same meanings which are often intersubstitutable in sentences.

For example:

- a) At 6 p.m. I rang for a *taxi*; because of the traffic the *cab* was late.
- b) I saw a beautiful *flower* in the park. The *blossom* was really lovely.

In sentence (a), the word “*taxi*” is synonymous with the word “*cab*” in the next sentence. While in the sentence (b), the word “*flower*” in the first sentence is synonymous with “*blossom*” in the second sentence. In English, is not good style to continuously repeat the same word in a text. Both ‘*taxi*’ and ‘*cab*’ or ‘*flower*’ and ‘*blossom*’ are referring to the same concept but in a different way.

c. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word. Furthermore, hyponymy refers to something that is well known from the class membership with the close relationship between the words. Hassan and Halliday (1985:311) say that “Given a lexical set consisting of either hyponyms, where x y and z are all ‘kind of’ a, or meronyms, where p q and r are all ‘parts of’ b”. Hyponymy refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes, in which the meaning of one lexeme is included in (under) the meaning of another lexeme (Jackson, 1988: 65). Furthermore, Finegar (2004: 189) said that hyponymy is subordinate, a specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term. Hyponymy also well known as subordinate For example:

- a) I saw a beautiful *flower* in the park. The *rose* was really lovely.
- b) I turned the *ascent* of the peak, the *task* is perfectly easy.

In sentence (a), *flower* refers back to *rose*; and *flower* is the superordinate of *rose* – that is a name for a more general class. And in (b), *ascent* refers back to *task* and the ascent is the superordinate of *task*.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is relationship of part and whole. Bloomsbury (1999: 1190) defines metonymy is a figure of speech in which an attribute of something is used to stand for the thing itself. Fromkin,

Blair, and Collins (1999:161) defined ‘a metonymy is a word used in place of another word or expression to convey the same meaning’.

Metonymy can involve the use of the same word, in which case it is a kind of polysemy, in which a single word has multiple related meanings (sameness), i.e. a large semantic field. Metonymy may be instructively contrasted with metaphor. Both figures involve the substitution of one term for another. In metaphor, this substitution is based on similarity, while in metonymy; the substitution is based on contiguity. Metaphor’s example: That man is a pig (using pig instead of unhygienic person. An unhygienic person is like a pig, but there is no contiguity between the two).

Metonymy example:

- a. At its six-month check up, the brakes had to be repaired. In general, however, the car was in good condition.

The first sentence the plural nouns “brakes” is a part of the noun “car” which exists in the second sentence.

- b. After a hard storm two days ago, the leaking “roofs” need to be repaired. However, the house is in good condition.

The relationship between roofs and house is between part and whole.

e. Antonymy

Antonym is word which in sense opposite in meaning. For examples: cold and hot; old and young; and soft and hard. Jackson, (1988: 64) antonym deals with the oppositeness of meaning, word with

opposite meaning of various kinds. Furthermore, antonym is word that means the opposite another word, (Bloomsbury, 1999: 77). Antonym is word which is in the some sense opposite in meaning.

For example:

- a. In that terrible situation, the old people did not want to take a risk. But the young were braver. Old and young are having opposite meaning.
- b. This novel I am holding on is *expensive*, while the same one on thattable is *cheap*.

2. Collocation

Collocation is the second type of lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hassan (1976: 284) recognize collocation as an important part of creating cohesion in connected text. Collocation refers to the semantic and structural relation among words, which native speakers can use subconsciously for comprehension or production of a text. This type of lexical cohesion results from the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. Or as Yarmohammadi in Mirzapour, (2011:3) belives collocation is achieved “through the association of lexical items that regularly tend to appear in similar environments. Such words don’t have any semantic relationship”. Behnam in Mirzapour, (2011: 3) considers collocation as “collocation is one of the factors on which we build our expectations of what is to come next”.

They argue the case of collocation as follows: The cohesive effect depends not so much on any systematic relationship as on their tendency to share the same lexical environment, to occur in collocation with one another. In general, any two lexical items having similar patterns of collocation – that is, tending to appear in similar context – will generate a cohesive force if they occur in adjacent sentences (Halliday & Hassan 1976: 286). Rankema (1993:39) describes that collocation deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these words often occur in the same surrounding or are associated with each other.

Furthermore, Jackson (1988: 97) explains that collocation refers to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy; the words regularly keep company with certain others. Bloomsbury in Lestari, (2011: 17) defines that collocation is linguistic co-occurrence of words, the association between two words that are typically of frequently used together.

A 'cohesive force' will produce a 'cohesive tie,' which is the relationship between a cohesive item and the item it presupposes in a text. In other words, collocational links between lexical items create cohesion. However, cohesion can be concluded as "the means by which texts are linguistically connected" (Carter, 1998:80). It is significant to recognize that lexical cohesion cannot exist without sentences. That is, cohesive words should be discussed not only as the meaning relations which hold between items, but also as the explicit expression of those meaning

relations within a text. Ultimately, it is necessary to consider cohesion as “a set of discourse semantic systems” (Martin, 2001:37).

E. Function of lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion is a part of discourse that does not wonderat random from one topic to another but reasonably systematic runs on lines with a certain consistency of topic and predictability of development. (Halliday and Hassan, 1979:288) a series of text can form discourse, but sometimes that does not have a collection of text cohesion can jump around from one topic to another in an irregular manner.

Thus, from Halliday and Hasan's explanation above, the function of lexical cohesion in a discourse is to:

1. Creating a discourse or text has a clear harmonization.

A good text or discourse has good composition and mutually continuous with each other so that the text can be understood its meaning.

Text or discourse that has a clear harmonization can be easy for the audience or reader to digest and understand the message delivered by the orator or writer. The second lexical cohesion function is to:

2. Lexical cohesion is also set limits on discourse or text to keep the systematic continuity despite jumping from one topic to another.

A text or discourse should have a limit so that a regular topic or theme and neatly arranged. The use of lexical cohesion can function for an orator or writer remains on the path that is being discussed. Substitution themes in a text or discourse can indeed be done, but the use of lexical

cohesion at the turn of the theme makes the text or discourse retains the systematic continuity.

Halliday also said that a discourse that does not contain any lexical item surely have cohesion in it. In lexical cohesion, however, it is not a case of there being particular lexical items which always have a cohesive function (Halliday and Hassan, 1979:288) However, a discourse in which definitely has a cohesion.

3. Ties which link which also serves to explain the meaning in the text.

A text that forms the discourse certainly has ties interconnect that serves to explain the meaning in the text and explain the position of the discourse. All the types of lexical cohesion that we have considered up to this point have involved identity of reference; no matter whether the reiterated the item has been repetition, a Synonym, a superordinate or a general word. (Halliday and Hassan, 1979:281) These bonds are a function to refer to something else in a text or discourse, these bonds are on all types of lexical cohesion without exception.

F. Biography of Veronica Roth

Veronica Roth is a twenty-two-year-old debut author and a recent graduate of Northwestern University's creative writing program. While a student, she often chose to work on the story that would become *Divergent* instead of doing her homework. Now a full-time writer, she lives near Chicago.

Apart from writing and reading, I like to cook. I'm interested in psychology (especially as it relates to personality, brain chemistry, and group dynamics), biology, theology (lately, the writings of John Calvin and Augustine), fashion, contemporary art, and poetry (Edna St. Vincent Millay is a favorite), among other things.

On a long drive from her home near Chicago to Carleton College in Minnesota—which she attended as a freshman before transferring to Northwestern—Veronica Roth saw on a billboard an image of a person leaping off a building. "I wondered why someone would do that," she recalls. "At the time, I was also taking Intro to Psych and we were studying the treatment of phobias by repeated exposure to fears."

From those musings came the underlying concept of *Divergent* (HarperCollins/ Tegen, May), Roth's thought-provoking debut set in a crumbling dystopian Chicago, where citizens are divided into five factions depending on their beliefs, passions, and loyalties. When the main character, Beatrice Prior, or "Tris," forsakes her Abnegation family to become a Dauntless, she must confront her deepest fears, guard an ominous secret, and, incidentally, leap off a few buildings.

Roth began writing around the time she got too old to play pretend in the backyard. After reading the entire *Animorphs* series and *Ender's Game* a number of times, she knew exactly what genre she was headed for, and what age group. "I never had the same enthusiasm for an adult book that I do for

young adult literature," she explains. "I have a deep respect and love for this genre and these readers.

"Roth started writing *Divergent* while in college, originally from the perspective of Tobias, Tris's mentor and love interest. But Tobias's voice didn't feel quite right. So Roth switched to a strong-willed female narrator. "I knew that Tris would not be nearly as compelling if she was perfect," Roth says. "Her flaw became her lack of compassion."

Which sometimes made Tris a difficult protagonist to like. But Roth believes that having your character make unpopular choices is a "weird sacrifice that's always for the greater good. The stronger a character is, the more flawed she has to be." While shopping around a different manuscript as she polished *Divergent*, Roth caught the eye of Joanna Stampfel-Volpe of Nancy Coffey Literary. Though Stampfel-Volpe turned down that first project, she loved Roth's writing and invited her to submit other manuscripts. After reading *Divergent*, Stampfel-Volpe quickly signed her on. An offer from HarperCollins came only four days after *Divergent* went out on submission.

Roth says working with editor Molly O'Neill has been a match made in heaven: "We have these direct message conversations on Twitter. Molly will send me a link and we'll tweet about how it relates to *Divergent*. It's not just a job for either of us."

Today, Roth is a full-time writer living in Evanston, Ill. At 22, and a recent graduate from Northwestern's writing program, she fully appreciates *Divergent's* quick rise to success; HarperCollins printed 200,000 copies, and *Divergent* became an immediate bestseller. In the second volume in the *Divergent* trilogy, due out next spring, Roth promises readers more about the factions that weren't highlighted in the first book, and a lot more of Tris and Tobias.

Having readers react to *Divergent* has been a treat for Roth, though like many authors, she's had to overcome the initial anxiety of being in the spotlight. On a recent Dark Days of Summer Tour—with fellow authors Aprilynne Pike, Ellen Schreiber, Tara Hudson, Josephine Angelini, and Amy Plum—she met hundreds of teen and adult fans across five states. "Seeing people who are actually reading your book and listening to the wide variety of reactions they have to it," Roth says, "is really special."

"When asked what message she hopes readers take away from her book, Roth is definite. "I want people to come away from my book with questions," she says. "Questions about virtue and goodness. Not answers."

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the research method which was used in this study. It consists of research method, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Method of Research

This study used descriptive qualitative research method in answering the research questions. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in processing, meaning, and understanding gained through words or utterances. According to Moleong (2005: 3), qualitative research is a research which does not deal with numbers but in written and oral words from the object of the study. The researcher concludes that this study is as a descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this study is to describe and to identify reiteration found in the Veronica Roth's novel.

B. Data Sources

The researcher took the data from Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent" which is published on March 2011, consisted of 381 pages which is divided into 39 chapters. On this research, the researcher analyzed chapter one until five which is consisted of 44 pages. The researcher chose chapter one until five because there are some sentences which contains reiteration. These chapters were easy to be understood and explained because the story was begun.

C. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the researcher used an instrument called note-taking. This instrument is stated by Ray (2005: 2)“an important aspect of good note taking skills knows what to write down in the notes”. Distinguishing important from unimportant information is a skill that improves with practice. Being able to identify key words and key points will help you determine what should be recorded. Note taking is a kind of technique done by writing all the data that the writer had found about cohesive devices in novel.

D. Prosedure of DataCollection

In this study, the researcher collected the data mainly from Veronica Roth’s novel *Divergent*. In collecting the data, the following activities were done:

1. The researcher read the novel carefully. Through this way, the researcher notes some sentences considered which contains repetition.
2. Identifying any reiteration in every text in novel. In this step, the research was conducted by using note cards. Notes were taken or recopied on cards. There are five cards the researcher used for repetition such as (1) red: repetition, (2) yellow: synonym,(3) green: hyponym,(4) blue: antonym, and (5) orange: metonym. The topic or concept was written on one side of the card and the explanation or description was written on the other side.
3. The researcher classified the data which contains reiteration.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used discourse analysis to analyze the novel “Divergent” by Veronica Roth based on Renkema’s theory. According to Rankema (1993:105) asserts that repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym are the aspects discussed in lexical cohesion. The definition of discourse, he says, does not only refer to the text itself, but also to the consumers of discourse.

It is concerned with degree of discourse acceptability by the consumers, whereas the definition refers to the function of language. It can be seen that even there is a gradation among those definitions of discourse analysis stated above are still they have an intersection that discourse analysis is the study about language or language use.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the result of study related to research questions of the study. It was divided into two parts. There were research findings and discussion.

A. Research Findings

The data were taken from Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent". The novel was analyzed based on the research questions. The researcher used Rankema's theory to identify the kinds of reiteration in Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent". And the researcher used Hassan and Halliday's theory to identify the functions of lexical cohesion in Veronica Roth's novel "Divergent". Furthermore, the researcher found all kinds of reiteration in this novel. Repetition has 15 data in each chapters. Synonym has 2 data in first, second, and fifth chapter. Hyponym has 5 data in first, second, third and fifth chapter. Antonym has 7 data in first, second and fifth chapter. Metonym has 1 datum in fourth chapter. Furthermore, in this following data analysis, each of the kinds of reiteration in the data is signaled by **bold** type code. And the researcher gives D code to data/datum, C code to chapter and P code to page.

1. Lexical cohesion

No.	Findings	Kinds of reiteration	Functions of reiteration
1.	<p>a. And tomorrow, at the choosing ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them (D.1, C.1, P.2).</p> <p>b. The Upper Levels building is oldest of the three schools in the city: Lower Levels, Mid Levels, and Upper Levels (D.2, C.1, P.4).</p> <p>c. I pause by a window in the E Wing and wait for the Dauntless to arrive. I do this every morning. At exactly 7:25, the Dauntless</p>	Repetition	<p>a. In this data according to Hassan and Halliday, the function of lexical cohesion is “creating a discourse or text has a clear harmonization”. Because it is to <i>stress</i> the speaker’s idea.</p> <p>b. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 2 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to inform</i> an idea that was in the novel.</p> <p>c. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 3 is “to</p>

	<p>prove their bravery by jumping from a moving train. My father calls the Dauntless “hellion” (D.3,C.1,P.7).</p> <p>d. The test administrators are mostly Abnegation volunteers. Although there is an Erudite in one of the testing rooms and a Dauntless in another to test those of us from Abnegation (D.4, C.2, P.8).</p> <p>e. Back when I got this, I figured if I always had the sun on me, I wouldn’t be afraid of the dark.”</p> <p>I try to stop myself from asking another question, but I can’t</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p>explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> one topic that was said by speaker in the novel .</p> <p>d. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 4 is to keep the systematic continuity despite jumping from one topic to another. Because it is <i>to connected</i> one paragraph.</p> <p>e. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 5 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is</p>
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	<p>help it. “You’re afraid of the dark?”</p> <p>“ I was afraid of the dark,” she corrects me (D.5, C.2, P.12).</p> <p>f. Behind me, a woman’s voice says,” Choose.”</p> <p>“ Why?” I ask.</p> <p>“ Choose,” she repeats. I look over my shoulder, but no one is there. I turn back to the baskets. “what will I do whit them?”</p> <p>“ Choose!” she yells (D.6, C.2, P.13).</p> <p>g. What else do I know about dogs? I shouldn’t look it in the eye. That’s a sign of aggression. I remember asking my father for a pet dog</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p><i>to declare</i> a idea that is mentioned by major character.</p> <p>f. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 6 is“creating a discourse or text has a clear harmonization”. Because it is to <i>persuade</i> the other character.</p> <p>g. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 7 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to declare</i> the</p>
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	<p>when I was young, and now, starting at the ground in front of the dog's paws, I can't remember why (D.7, C.2, P.15).</p> <p>h. The headline reads; "Brutal Murderer Finally Apprehended!" I stare at the word "murderer." (D.8, C.2, P.16).</p> <p>i. What if they tell me that I'm not cut out for any faction? I would have to on the streets, with the factionless. I can't do that. To live factionless is not just to live in poverty and discomform (D.9, C.3, P.20).</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p>speaker's idea.</p> <p>h. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 8 is "to explain the meaning in the text". Because it is <i>to inform</i> a event in the novel.</p> <p>i. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 9 is "to explain the meaning in the text". Because it is <i>to show</i> what the character said.</p> <p>j. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration</p>
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	<p>j. “ We are not supposed to share our result.” I nod. “ I know that.”</p> <p>“No.” Tori kneels next to the chair now and place her arms on the armrest. Our faces are inches apart. “ this is different. I don’t mean you shouldn’t share them now; I mean you should never share them with anyone (D.10, C.3, P.22).</p> <p>k. The choices you made didn’t even allow candor, the next possibility, to be ruled out, so I had to alter the simulation to put you on the bus. But there your insistence upon dishonesty ruled</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p>in datum 10 is “creating a discourse or text has a clear harmonization”.</p> <p>Because it is to <i>persuade</i> the other character.</p> <p>k. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 11 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> what the character said.</p> <p>l. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 12 is “to explain the meaning in</p>
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	<p>out candor.” She half smile. “ don’t worry about that. Only the candortell the truth in that one (D.11, C.3, P.21).</p> <p>l. I will cut into my hand and sprinkle my blood into the bowl of the faction I choose.My blood on the stones. My blood sizzling in the coals (D.12, C.5, P.40).</p> <p>m. “Welcome,” he says. “Welcome to the choosing ceremony. Welcome to the day we honor the democratic philosophy of our ancestors, which tells us that every man has the right to choose</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p>the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> what the character said.</p> <p>m. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 13 is “to keep the systematic continuity despite jumping from one topic to another”. Because it is <i>to connected</i> some sentences in the novel.</p> <p>n. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 14 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is</p>
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	<p>his own way in this world (D.13, C.5, P.41).</p> <p>n. What do I believe? I do not know; I do not know; I do not know(D.14, C.5, P.42).</p> <p>o. I think of the motto I read in my faction History text book: faction before blood. More than family, our factions are where we belong (D.15, C.5, P.43).</p>	<p>Repetition</p>	<p><i>to express</i> what the speaker said.</p> <p>o. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 15 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to inform</i> the speaker’s idea.</p>
2	<p>a. The Condor man wears a black suit with a white tie Condor standar uniform. Their faction values honesty and sees the truth as black and white, so</p>	<p>Synonym</p>	<p>a. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 16 “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to inform</i> the one topic in</p>

	<p>that is what they wear (D.16, C.1, P.3).</p> <p>b. “ Nope,” I say, my voice casual. “No idea who he is” (D.17, C.2, P.17)</p>	Synonym	<p>the novel.</p> <p>b. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 17 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> one topic in the paragraph.</p>
3.	<p>a. My blood on the stones. My blood sizzling on the coals (D.18, C.5, P.40).</p> <p>b. Her body is thin beneath the gray robe. She has high</p>	Hyponym	<p>a. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 18 “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to explain</i> what the major character said in the novel.</p> <p>b. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration</p>

	<p>cheekbones and long eyelashes (D.19, C.1, P.2).</p> <p>c. He pushes his palms along his leg like I do when I wipe off sweat, and when he brings the back, his fingers shake (D.20, C.2, P.10).</p> <p>d. Caleb grabs my hand, squeezing my palms so tightly it hurts but I don't let go (D.21, C.5, P.41).</p>	<p>hyponym</p>	<p>in datum 19 “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> one topic in the paragraph.</p> <p>c. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 20 is “to keep the systematic continuity despite jumping from one topic to another”. Because it is <i>to show</i> what happen in this novel.</p> <p>d. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 21 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to express</i> the topic in one paragraph.</p>
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	<p>e. I peer into his room and see an unmade bed and a stack of books on his desk. He closes the door (D.22, C.3, P.36).</p>		<p>e. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 22 is “to keep the systematic continuity despite jumping from one topic to another”. Because it is <i>to show</i> what happen in this novel.</p>
4.	<p>a. I sit on the stool and my mother stands behind me with the scissors (D.23, C.1, P.1)</p> <p>b. I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them (D.24, C.1, P.2).</p> <p>c. The condor man wears a black suit with a</p>	Antonym	<p>a. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 23 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> the speaker’s idea.</p> <p>b. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 24 is “to explain the meaning in</p>

	<p>white tie, condor standard uniform. Their faction values honesty and see the truth as black and white(D.25, C.1, P.3).</p> <p>d. The Upper Levels building is oldest of the three schools in the city: Lower Levels, Mid Levels, and Upper Levels (D.26, C.1, P.4).</p> <p>e. I get up and dust myself off. A few people stopped when I fell (D.27, C.1, P.6).</p>		<p>the text”. Because it is <i>to explain</i> what the speaker said.</p> <p>c. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 25 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to explain</i> again what the speaker said.</p> <p>d. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 26 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to describe</i> one topic in sentences.</p> <p>e. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 27 is “to</p>
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	<p>f. On the table in front of me are two baskets. In one is a hunk of cheese, and in the other, a knife the length of my forearm. Behind me, a mowan's voice says, "choose" (D.28, C.2, P.13).</p> <p>g. Those who blamed aggression formed amity. Those who blamed ignorance become the erudite. Those who blamed duplicit created candor. Those who blamed selfishness made</p>	<p>Antonym</p>	<p>explain the meaning in the text". Because it is <i>to describe</i> again one topic in sentences.</p> <p>f. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 28 is "to explain the meaning in the text". Because it is <i>to inform</i> the topic that was talking by speaker.</p> <p>g. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 29 is "to explain the meaning in the text". Because it is <i>to explain</i> what happen to the speaker in novel.</p>
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	<p>abnegation.And those who blamed cowardice were the dauntless (D.29, C.5, P.42).</p>		
5.	<p>a. He squeezes my shoulder and walks into his bedroom. I peer into room and see an unmade bed and a stack of books on his desk (D.30, C.4, P.36).</p>	Metonym	<p>a. According to Hassan and Halliday, the function of reiteration in datum 30 is “to explain the meaning in the text”. Because it is <i>to explain</i> what happen in novel.</p>

B. Discussion

1. Kinds of reiteration found in Veronica Roth’s “Divergent”

There are five types of reiteration which are found in Veronica Roth’s novel “Divergent”. They are repetition, synonym, hyponym, antonym and metonym. Repetition becomes a type of reiteration which is mostly stated in that novel since it is expressed up to 15 times in the sentences. While synonym is 2 times, hyponym is 5 times, antonym is 7 times and the last metonym is 1 time.

a. Repetition

In this section, the researcher found one kind of reiteration, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the Datum 1. The sentence are *“And tomorrow, at the choosing ceremony, I will decide on a faction; I will decide the rest of my life; I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them”*. The word **“decide”** in the first sentence is mentioned by the major character which is Beatrice. It refer to choosing ceremony. While the word **“decide”** in the second sentence refer to faction and is also mentioned by Beatrice. The word **“decide”** in the third sentence that refer to her choice. And **“decide”** in this section is still mentioned by Beatrice. This word is categorized as repetition because is stated three times in a sentence.

In the 2rd datum, Repetition occur within this sentences. The word is **“level”**. It happen in Datum 2. The sentence is *“The Upper Levels building is oldest of the three schools in the city: Lower Levels, Mid Levels, and Upper Levels”*. The word **“level”** refer to building. It means that there are many floors of building in school. The words are repeated in 3 times in sentence.

In the 3th datum, there is sentence; such as *“I pause by a window in the E Wing and wait for the Dauntless to arrive. I do this every morning. At exactly 7:25, the Dauntless prove their bravery by jumping from a moving train. My father calls the Dauntless “hellion”*. The word **“Dauntless”** in this sentences are identified as repetition. Because one word is stated again in the same verse. And the words are repeated in

different sentences. The sentences is repeated in Datum 3. The word “**Dauntless**” mean people that is in one group. And the people have courage.

In the 4th datum the researcher found retiteration, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the word “**test**” and it happen in defferent sentence. The sentences are “*The test administrators are mostly Abnegation volunteers. Although there is an Erudite in one of the testing rooms and a Dauntless in another to test thos of us from Abnegation*”. It is in Datum 4. The word “**test**” in the first sentence mean workers from abnegation. While the word “**test**” in the second sentence mean other rooms to examine.

In the 5th datum above, repetition is expressed in the word “**dark**”. This is called repetition because the word “**dark**” is repeated in three times and in same data. It is in Datum 5. Tori said “*Back when I got this, I figured if I always had the sun on me, I wouldn’t be afraid of the dark.*” *I try to stop myself from asking another question, but I can’t help it.* “*You’re afraid of the dark? “I was afraid of the dark,” she corrects me*”. In this data, the first word “**dark**” is mentioned by Tori. But the second word is mentioned by Beatrice.

In 6th datum above, the researcher found kind of reiteration, namely repetition. The sentences are “*Behind me, a woman’s voice says, “Choose.” “Why?” I ask. “Choose,” she repeats. I look over my shoulder, but no one is there. I turn back to the baskets. “what will I do whit them?”*”

“ Choose!” she yells. The word “**choose**” is repetition because the word “**choose**” is repeated three times in Datum 6. The word “**choose**” mean that Beatrice has to take stuffies. It is used to factions.

In the 7th datum, repetition is expressed in the word “**dog**”. The word “**dog**” is repeated three times in Datum 7, but different sentence. The sentences are *“What else do I know about dogs? I shouldn’t look it in the eye. That’s a sign of aggression. I remember asking my father for a pet dog when I was young, and now, starting at the ground in front of the dog’s paws, I can’t remember why”*. The word “**dog**” in the first and second sentence have same meaning. The word “**dog**” in all of sentences talk about a pet.

In 8th datum, the researcher found reiteration, namely repetition. The speaker said *“The headline reads; “Brutal Murderer Finally Apprehended!” I stare at the word “murderer”*. Repetition is expressed in the word “**Murderer**”. It is called repetition because the word is often stated in the Datum 8. But the word is just repeated in twice. While the meaning of the word “**Murderer**” is a bad news. It is about killer that has been caught. the word “**Murderer**” in the first and second have the same sense meaning. And it is told by a man in novel.

In 9th datum, the researcher found repetition. The word “**faction**” is repeated again in second and last sentence. So it is categorized as repetition. It is in Datum 9. The word is mentioned by Beatrice. She said *“What if they tell me that I’m not cut out for any faction? I would have to*

on the streets, with the factionless. I can't do that. To live factionless is not just to live in poverty and discomfort". The word "**faction**" does not have same meaning in the second and last sentence. The meaning of first word "**faction**" is Beatrice's fear if she is not suitable in wherever. It is used as adverb of place. But the word "**faction**" in second sentence has same sense meaning with the word "faction" in last sentence. It talk about profession.

In 10th datum, the researcher found repetition that is expressed in Datum 10. The sentences are "*We are not supposed to share our result.*" *I nod.* "*I know that.*" "*No.*" *Tori kneels next to the chair now and place her arms on the armrest. Our faces ar inches apart.* "*this is different. I don't mean you shouldn't share them now; I mean you should never share them with anyone*". The word "**share**" is called repetition because it is repeated again and again. The meaning of the word "**share**" is prohibition to Beatrice.

In the 11th datum above, the reseacher found kind of reiteration which is called repetition. The word "**Candor**" is categoriz as reptition, because it is fully stated without any deletion of word. It finds in sentences "*The choices you made didn't even allow candor, the next possibility, to be ruled out, so I had to alter the simulation to put you on the bus. But there your insistence upon dishonesty ruled out candor.*" *She half smile.* "*don't worry about that. Only the candor tell the truth in that one*".The

word “**Condor**” is always mentioned by Tori in Datum 11. She is one of character in novel. “**Candor**” is one kinds of faction in novel.

In the 12th datum above, the researcher found repetition. repetition is expressed in the phrase “**my blood**”. It is stated three times in the same area in Datum 12. The sentences are “*I will cut into my hand and sprinkle my blood into the bowl of the faction I choose. My blood on the stones. My blood sizzling in the coals*”. The phrases “**my blood**” are told by Beatrice.

In the 13th datum above, the researcher found kind of reiteration which is repetition in Datum 13. Repetition is expressed by the word “**welcome**”. The word “**welcome**” is mentioned by Marcus. He is one of leader faction in the novel. He said “*Welcom,*” he says. “*Welcome to the choosing ceremony. Welcome to the day we honor the democratic philosophy of our ancestors, which tells us that every man has the right to choose his own way in this world*”. The word “**welcome**” is categorized as repetition because it repeated in three times. And the words “**welcome**” mean a greeting to all new member of each faction.

In the 14th datum above, the researcher found reiteration, namely repetition. Repetition is expressed in the form of clause. It is in the Datum 14, and happen in sentence “**What do I believe? I do not know; I do not know; I do not know**”. The clause “**I do not know**” in sentence is categorized as repetition because the word is expressed three times in the same meaning.

In the 15th datum above, the researcher found kind of reiteration. It is repetition. Repetition is expressed in the word “ **faction**”.The sentences are “*I think of the motto I read in my faction History text book: faction before blood. More than family, our factions are where we belong*”.It happen in Datum 16. The word “faction” in the first sentence refer to Beatrice’s faction, but the second word refer to text of book. And the last word refer to people’s faction in novel.

b. Synonym

In the 16th datum above, the researcher found kind of reiteration. It is synonym. It is expressed in Datum 16. The word “**Candor**” and word “**honesty**” are categorized as synonym, because those word have similar meaning. it happen in sentences “*The Condor man wears a black suit with a white tie Condor standar uniform. Their faction values honesty and sees the truth as black and white, so that is what they wear*”.The word “**candor**” is one name of faction in novel. But the word “**honesty**” is character that are has by candor’s faction.

In the 17th datum above, the researcher found synonym in Datum 17. And the sentences are “*Nope,*” *I say, my voice casual. “No idea who he is*”.The word “**nope**” and the word “**no**” are classified as synonym because, those words have closely meaning. Those words mean that Beatrice will lie that she does not know about the murder.

c. Hyponym

In 18th datum, the researcher found kind of reiteration namely hyponym. Hyponym is expressed in the sentences *“My blood on the stones. My blood sizzling on the coals”*. The word **“stone”** and word **“coals”** in Datum 18 are called hyponym because “stone” as superordinate and “coals” as subordinate.

In the 19th datum, the researcher found hyponym. The phrase **“her body”** and word **“cheekbones”** in Datum 19 are categorized hyponym because, it use general word to spesific word. It happen in sentences *“Her body is thin beneath the gray robe. She has high cheekbones and long eyelashes”*. The sentences above refer to Beatrice’ mother. In addition, it is told by major character.

In the 20th datum, the researcher found kind of reiteration namely hyponym. Hyponym is showed in the sentence *“He pushes his palms along his leg like I do when I wipe off sweat, and when he brings the back, his fingers shake”*. The word **“palms”** and word **“fingers”** are in Datum 20. Those words are categorized superordinate because word **“fingers”** are part of word **“palms”**. Those words refer to Beatrice brother.

In the 21st Datum, the researcher also found hyponym in sentence *“Caleb grabs my hand, squeezing my palms so tightly it hurts but I don’t let go”*. The word **“hand”** and word **“palm”** are called hyponym because, the word **“palm”** is subordinate of word **“hand”**. Those words refer to major character. She is Beatrice.

In the 22nd datum above, the researcher found one kind of reiteration in Datum 22. It is hyponym again in sentences *“I peer into his room and see an unmade bed and a stack of books on his desk. He closes the door”*. The word **“room”** and word **“door”** are categorized as hyponym because **“room”** is as superordinate and **“door”** is as subordinate. Those words are expressed when Beatrice is in brother’s room.

d. Antonym

In the 23th datum, the researcher found antonym in sentence *“I sit on the stool and my mother stands behind me with the scissors”*. Antonym is expressed in the word **“sit”** and word **“stand”** in Datum 23. Those words are called antonym because they represent different meanings, and those words are told by Beatrice.

In the 24th datum, the researcher found a kind of reiteration which is called antonym. In Datum 24, the word **“stay”** and word **“abandon”** are identified as antonym because those words have different meanings. When opposite meanings are used, the sentence will not look monotonous and will be a colorful word to reach a beautiful sentence. The sentence is *“I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them”*. Those words talk about Beatrice’s choice. She will be together with her family or she will leave her family forever because of her choice.

In the 25th datum above, the researcher found kinds of repetition and antonym in sentences *“The condor man wears a black suit with a white tie, condor standard uniform. Their faction values honesty and see*

the truth as black and white". The word "**black**" and word "**white**" are expressed as repetition in Datum 25 because it is repeated twice in the same area. Those words are told by Beatrice. While the words "**black**" and "**white**" are also categorized as antonym in this data because those words have an opposite meaning. The words "black" and "white" are also mentioned as **Unranked Antonyms**. Antonyms of this type is also called as antonyms interpretation (Redible Antonimy). Redible antonym is usually connected with adjective. There are somea djective is usually associated with antonym this type. It is black and white. However, according to Hassan Abdullah resistance has meaning for the word adjective distinction. This distinction can be seen by the context of the verse itself something.

In the 26th datum, the researcher found antonym. The word "**Lower**" and word "**upper**" are called antonym because those words have an opposite meaning. Those words are explained by Beatrice. She said "*The Upper Levels building is oldest of the three schoolsin the city: Lower Levels, Mid Levels, and Upper Levels*". She explained about building's school in the city.

In the 27th datum, the researcher found antonym. The word "**Get up**" and "**fell**" are identified as antonym because those words have an opposite meaning. Those words are mentioned by Beatrice in sentences "*I get up and dust myself off. A few people stopped when I fell*". Those words describe about insident that are experienced Beatrice.

In the 28th datum, the researcher found antonym. The word “**infort**” and “**behind**” are expressed as antonym in Data 30 because those words have also an opposite meaning. The sentences are “*On the table in front of me are two baskets. In one is a hunk of cheese, and in the other, a knife the length of my forearm. Behind me, a mowan’s voice says, “choose”*”. Those words describe situation when Beatrice is in the room and when the test of choosing ceremony is begun.

In the 29th datum, the researcher found kind of reiteration namely antonym again. In this Datum 31, the researcher found some words are called antonym. It happen in sentences “*Those who blamed aggression formed amity. Those who blamed ignorace become the erudite. Those who blamed duplicity created candor Those who blamed selfishness made abnegation. And those who blamed cowardice were the dauntless.*”. The word is “**aggresion**” has opposite meaning with “**Amity**”. Then the word “**ignorance**” has opposite meaning with “**Erudite**”. The word “**duplicity**” has opposite meaning with “**Candor**”. While the word “**selfishness**” has opposite meaning with “**Abnegation**” and the last word “**cowardice**” has opposite meaning with “**Dauntless**”. Those words are said by Beatrice.

e. Metonym

In the 30th datum, the researcher found metonym. In sentences “*He squeezes my shoulder and walks into his bedroom. I peer into room and see an unmade bed and a stack of books on hics desk*”. The words “**bedroom**” and “**room**” are included into sub-catbegory ofreiteration,

namely metonym because the words have relation between a part versus the whole. The word “**bedroom**” is as the part and word “**room**” is as whole. Those words are mentioned in novel by Beatrice.

Based on the first discussion above, there are five kinds of reiteration which are found in the Veronica Roth’s novel. They are repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, metonym. But repetition becomes a type of reiteration which is mostly stated in this novel since it is expressed to 15 times. Synonym is 2 times, hyponym is 5 times, antonym is 7 times and metonym is 1 time. Those kinds of reiteration are found in this novel to prove Rankema’s theory that repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym are the aspects discussed in lexical cohesion.

2. The functions of reiteration in Veronica Roth’s novel “Divergent”

a. *to stress*

In Datum 1, All of the words “**decide**” in this sentence are used as predicate. Furthermore, the function of repetition in the word “**decide**” in first sentence is *to stress* the speaker’s ideas. It means that the speaker which is Beatrice will resolve where faction that she has to choose and receive faction that she chooses. In addition, her choice will transpire forever.

b. *to connected*

In Datum 4, 13, the function of reiteration is used *to connected* the sentences, such as; datum 4, there are words “**test**”. In the first sentence, the word “**test**” is used as subject. And the word “test” in the second

sentence is used as adverb of place. While the word “**test**” in the last sentence is use as predicate. The function of repetition in this data is used *to connected* all of sentences that is explained by major character. She is Beatrice. And In Datum 13, the word “**welcome**” is used as greeting. As for, function of repetition is used *to connected* what Marcus say to all of partisipants. Marcus is a leader of all faction.

c. to inform

In Datum 2, 8, 15, 16, 28, the function of reiteration is used *to inform*. Such as; Datum 2, The words “**level**” is explained by the major character which is Beatrice. In addition, all of the words “**level**” is used as object and noun phrase in sentence. So repetition is used *to inform* that school’s building has three levels. And Datum 8, the word “**Murderer**” in this sentence is used as subject. Futhermore, the function of repetition is *to inform* about Brutal Murder. the word “**Murderer**” is mentioned by a man in the bus. While datum 15, the word “**faction**” that is repeated in three times, it is used to inform how is strong the faction. And it is used as object in the sentence. Datum 16, the words “**candor** and “**honesty**” is told by beatrice. The word “**candor**” is used as subject in the first sentence. While the word “**honesty**” is used as objek in the second sentence. Furthermore, the function of synonym in this data is *to inform* faction Candor value the trurt as black and white. So they wear the colours. In Datum 28, the word “**infront**” is used as preposition in the first sentence. And the word “**behind**” is also used as andver of place in the

second sentence. Furthermore, the function of antonym is used *to inform* about situation in the testing room. In addition, those words are showed by Beatrice again.

d. *to describe*

In Datum 3, 11, 12, 17, 19, 23, 26 and 27, the function of reiteration is used *to describe*, such as; data 3, the word “**Dauntless**” in this first sentence is used as object but in the second sentence is used as subject. In addition, function of repetition is *to describe* a group of human being in novel. Datum 11, the word “**Candor**” is used as object in the first and second sentence. But the word “**Candor**” in the last sentence is used as subject. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this data is *to describe* about one of faction in novel which is called Candor. Datum 12, the phrase “**my blood**” is used as object in first sentence. But the phrase “**my blood**” is used as subject in the second and last sentences. in addition, the phrase “**my blood**” is always mentioned by beatrice. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this data is *to describe* the proses where Beatrice is the next participant that will choose her faction. And datum 17, the words “**nope**” and “**no**” are used as expression by major character. She is Beatrice. Furthermore, the function of synonym in this data is used *to describe* beatrice’s fear in this sentence. She is afraid if the man do something to him. Because she lies about the murder. In addition, in this data, the synonym is used *to avoid* repetition in the text

Datum 19, the phrase “**her body**” is used as subject in this first sentences. and the word “**cheekbones**” is used as adverb in the last sentence. As for the function of hyponym is used *to describe* about how is beautiful of Beatrice’s mother. This words are mentioned by Beatrice in the begining story. Datum 23 chapter 1 page 1, the words “**sit**” and “**stand**” are used as predicate in the first and second sentences. Furthermore, the function of synonym is used to describe situation when Beatrice will follow the choosing ceremony. And it happen at the home. Those words are told by Beatrice. Datum 26, the words “**lower**” and “**upper**” are used as predicate in different snetence. As for the function of antonym in this data is used *to describe* to the Beatrice about other building. Datum 27, the word “**get up**” is used as predicate in the first sentence. And the word “**fell**” is also used as predicate in the second sentence. Furthermore, the function of antonym is used *to describe* Beatrice’s felling when she fall in the room.

e. to declare

In Datum 5 and 7, the function of reiteration is used *to declare*. Datum 5, the word “**dark**” is used as objeck in the first sentence. While the word “dark” in the second sentence is also used as objek. But it is mentioned by Beatrice. The word “**dark**” in here mean a admission about something. The functionof repetition in this data is used *to declare* about emotion. And all of the sentences in this data is related with another. While datum 7, the word” **dog**” in first and second sentences are used as

object. But the word “dog” in the last sentence is used as adverb of place. Furthermore, the function of repetition is used *to declare* surprising that is experienced by the main character. She is Beatrice.

f. *to persuade*

In Datum 6 and 10, the function of reiteration is used *to persuade*. Datum 6, the words “**chosose**” in the sentences is used as predicat. And the word “**choose**” is mentioned by someone where is not seen. The function of repetition in this data is used *to persuade* and give a intruction to major character which is Beatrice. In Datum 10, the words “**share**” are used as verb in sentence. But the firts and last word “**share**” is mentioned by Tori. While in the second sentence is mentioned by Beatrice. The repetition in this data is repeat in three times. As for the funtion of repetition is used *to persuade* the major character which is Beatrice.

g. *to show*

In Datum 9, 20 and 22, the function of reiteration is used *to show*. Datum 9, the words “**faction**” are used as object. While, the function of repetition in this data is used *to show* her emotion. In Datum 20, the words “**palms**” is used as object in the first sentence. But the word “**finger**” is used as subject in the second sentence. The function of hyponym in this data is used *to show* situation that is experienced by her brother when he will test in choosing ceremony. In Datum 22, the words “**room**” is used as adverb of plase in the first sentence, but the word “**door**” is used as object in the second sentence. The meaning of words are talk about situation in

the Caleb's room. Furthermore , the function of hyponym is used *to make the text easy* to be understand what the main character say. Those words are mentioned by Beatrice and Caleb.

h. to express

In Datum 14 and 21, the function of reiteration is used *to express*. Datum 14, the clause “**I do not know**” is used to emphasize a condition happen to the speaker in novel. The clause “**I do not know**” is mentioned by Beatrice repeatedly. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this data is used *to express* her felling. It mean that the choosing ceremony is really happen. In Datum 21, the words “**hand**” and “**palms**” are used as object in all of sentences. the function of hyponym in this data is used *to express* what Caleb care with beatrice. And he understand what she feels. Those words iare mentioned by Beatrice again.

i. to explain

In Datum 18, 24, 25, 29 and 30, the function of reiteration is used *to explain*. Datum 18, the function of hyponym in this data is used *to explain*the proses when Beatrice's blood fall in stone. In addition the words “**stone**” and “**coals**” are used as object. This words also is mentioned by Beatrice. In Datum 24, the words “**stay**” and “**abandom**” are used as predicate in the sentence.Those words talk about Beatrice's choice. She will be together her family or she will leave her family forever because her choice. Those words as for the function of antonym is used *to explain* an opposite meaning.When opposite meaning, the sentence will

not look monotonous and will be colorful words to reach beautiful sentences. In Datum 25, the words “**black**” and “**white**” are used as objects in the sentences. The function of repetition in this data is used *to explain* about Candor’s life. And Furthermore, the function of antonym in these sentences are used *to explain* an opposite meaning between black and white. In Datum 29, there are five words that are used as objects in different sentences. They are “**aggression**” to “**amity**”, “**ignorance**” to “**erudite**”, “**duplicity**” to “**candor**”, “**selfishness**” to “**abnegation**”, “**cowardice**” to “**dauntless**”. Furthermore, the function of antonym in this data is used *to explain* about five factions in the novel. In Datum 30, the words “**bedroom**” and “**room**” are used as adverbs of place in all of the sentences. The function of metonymy in this data is used *to explain* that Caleb walks into the bedroom and Beatrice accompanies him. Caleb is Beatrice’s brother. Those words are mentioned by Beatrice.

Based on the second discussion above, the researcher found some functions of reiteration in the Veronica Roth’s novel “Divergent”. The functions of reiteration are; to stress, to connect, to inform, to declare, to persuade, to describe, to express, to explain, to show the speaker’s situation. The researcher found these functions according to sentences that are in Veronica Roth’s novel “Divergent” and it is more specific. While Hassan and Halliday’s theory only gives the functions of lexical cohesion in general. In this case, most of the data were found by the researcher is the functions “to explain the meaning in the text”

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two points that relate to conclusion of the results of the study discussed in the previous chapter and suggestions that can be used to interpret cohesive devices in proper context.

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding on the Veronica Roth's novel *Divergent*, the researcher concludes that the types of reiteration and their function in the novel based on the following evidences:

- a. In the pattern of reiteration, the researcher found all kinds of reiteration. Repetition has 15 data in each chapters. Synonym has 2 data in first, second, and fifth chapter. Hyponym has 5 data in first, second, third and fifth chapter. Antonym has 7 data in first, second and fifth chapter. Metonym has 1 datum in fourth chapter. So the repetition is dominant than other
- b. The function of reiteration within the data in the Veronica Roth's novel "*Divergent*" is to stress, to connected, to inform, to declare, to persuade, to describe, to express, to explain, to show the speaker situation. Furthermore, the general function of reiteration is to collaborate paternal links of the text in order to produce a good coherence in presenting the text and the text will be interesting and not monotonous. But most of the

data were found by researcher is function “to explain the meaning in the text” according to Hassan and Halliday’s theory.

B. Suggestion

For the readers especially English and Literature Department students, it is suggested to be more aware about the importance of cohesion which exists both in spoken and written forms of language. Moreover, the relation both through the grammatical and lexical cohesions contribute to the connectedness and unity within the elements as a whole as well as a way functions to create meaningful language in which is one of the most prominent usefulness of language itself to be able to perceive and interpret in a proper way. Therefore, English learners cannot only create understandable text but also interpret it in understanding a complex text.

Furthermore, the researcher also gives suggestion to the future researcher who have the same interest in the study of cohesive devices. The researcher hopes that the result of this study can lead the next researchers who will conduct research in the same field as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches. Hopefully, further researchers use more and better samples since it will be worth covering the weakness of this research.

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