

AN ANALYSIS ON COHESION IN EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SHORT STORY "THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER"

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Abstract:

The devices function as a way of getting text "hang together" as a whole as well as indicators of text unity. The organization of those devices are categorized as cohesion which is also considered as one of the elements helps the readers to be able to perceive and interpret language well especially in written form. The present study aims to identify the types of cohesion found and the most frequently used in Edgar Allan Poe's short story which occur within sentences, between sentences and between paragraphs. The findings reveal that the types of cohesion found are grammatical cohesion which comprises reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction, the most frequently used is reference between sentences. Meanwhile, on the lexical cohesion which cover reiteration and collocation, it is found that the most widely found is reiteration namely synonymy between paragraphs.

Key Words: *Cohesion, short story, The Fall of the House of Usher.*

Short story is the one of literary works that usually served in a text form. It explains about senses and messages to convey ideas from the author to express their feelings or thoughts about something that connected to social life. Short story like other literary works, use a combination of words or sentences. The words or sentences that are used by the author are very

important because they are intended to give a clear and concise information as understandable as a whole by the reader. Hence, the short story is not constructed by separated elements one another, but supported by the cohesive devices which build up the unity and the cohesive of the short story. As Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) said, "The concept of cohesion is semantic one, it refers to the relation of meaning exist within a text and define as a text."

Cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary; therefore cohesion includes two types namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:5). Cohesion which consists of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion is very essential in order to get a deep understanding in the text. Analyzing grammatical cohesion means that we analyze the surface structure, while from lexical cohesion we can analyze the deep structure that is focused on the content.

According to Halliday and Hasan (Renkema, 1993:37), cohesion is divided into five types, namely substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction and lexical cohesion. According to Murcia (2000:53), "For type of cohesive ties in English that are related to grammar of text (grammatical cohesion): reference (pronoun, possessive forms, demonstrative and the like); substitution (nominal *one(s)*, verbal *do*, clausal *so*); ellipsis (or substitution by zero); and conjunction. Lexical cohesion: reiteration (repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy) and collocation".

The research aims at findings the types of cohesion found and the most frequently used in Edgar Allan Poe's short story which occur within sentences, between sentences and between paragraphs. Thus, it intends to answer: (1) What types of cohesions are found in the short story of Edgar Allan Poe and (2) What types of cohesions are most frequently used in short story of Edgar Allan Poe.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by using descriptive quantitative with survey design. "Survey are procedures in quantitative research in which

investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behavior or characteristics of population (Cresswell, 2008:388)". The data of this research were taken from words and sentences in the short story of Edgar Allan Poe, which title is The Fall of the House of Usher. The data was founded from feedbooks on <http://en.wikisource.org>. The data are collected by reading and identifying included in the sample. The data were analyzed through the following steps: underline the types of cohesion items found, tabulating, counting the percentage of cohesion, interpreting the result, drawing conclusion.

THE TYPES OF COHESIONS

Grammatical Cohesion

"Grammatical cohesion, the surface marking of semantic links between clauses and sentences in written discourse, and between utterances and turns in speech" (McCarthy, 1991:34). There are several types of grammatical cohesion:

Reference

"Reference is the relation between an element of the text something else by reference which it is interpreted in the given instance. Reference is a potentially cohesive relation because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:308-309). The followings are example taken from the data:

Within Sentences

Reference within sentences found is the text as follows:

[2] S.9: The silken hair, too, had been suffered to grow all unheeded, and as, in its wild gossamer texture, it floated rather than fell about the face, I could not, even with effort, connect its arabesque expression with any idea of simple humanity (paragraph 3).

The pronouns "its (2x)" and "it" in the sentence are included in personal reference which they represent to the same object "The silken hair".

Between Sentences

Reference between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[12] S.1: DURING the whole of a dull, dark, and soundless day . . . , within view of the melancholy House of Usher. S.2: I know not how **it** was; but, with the first glimpse of the building, a sense of insufferable gloom pervaded my spirit (paragraph 1).

The pronoun “it” as personal reference in the sentence 2 represents “the melancholy House of Usher” in the sentence 1. The relation made is called anaphora since it looks back in the text for its interpretation.

Between Paragraphs

Reference between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

S.2: Its proprietor, Roderick Usher, . . . (paragraph 2).

S.2: His reserve had been always excessive and habitual (paragraph 3)

S.3: I was aware, however, that his very ancient family had been noted, (Paragraph 3).

The pronoun “his” in the sentence is identified as personal reference since it refers to the person (singular) “Roderick Usher” which is shown in the preceding sentence.

Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976:227) indicate that conjunctive relations are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression. The followings are the types of conjunction found in the short story:

Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction is the addition to things that have been said or discussed before. Quirk and Greenbaum (1976:269) “additive adjusts specify that part of the sentence is an addition to what has been previously mentioned or implied”. The following are examples of additive conjunction taken from the data:

Within Sentences

Additive conjunction within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[16] S.4: I had learned, too, the very remarkable fact that the stem

of the Us her race, all time-honored as it was, had put forth, at no period, any enduring branch; in other words, that the entire family lay in the direct line of descent, and had always, with very trifling and very temporary variation, so lain (paragraph 3).

Paragraph 6

[17] S.2: A servant in waiting took my horse, **and** I entered the Gothic archway of the hall (paragraph 3).

The words “in the words” and “and” above belongs to additive conjunction. They were analyzing using theories of conjunction by Mc. Carthy, Brown and Yule, and Quirk and Greenbaum.

Between Sentences

Additive conjunction between sentences found is as follows:

[20] S.1: And it might have been for this reason only,

[21] S.3: And thus, as a closer and still closer intimacy admitted me more unreservedly into the recesses of his spirit,(paragraph 4)

The words “And” in P.4 (S.1) and “And thus” in P.15 (S.3) classified as additive conjunction to relate between sentence which are equal.

Between Paragraphs

Additive conjunction between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[22] S.1: And now, some days of bitter grief having elapsed, an observable change came over the features of the mental disorder of my friend (paragraph 24).

The word “And” in the text above covering additive conjunction which function is not only coordinate but also given clue that there is additional statement which support to the preceding paragraph

Adversative Conjunction

As Halliday and Hasan (1976:250) state that the expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation.

Within Sentences

Adversative conjunction within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[23] S.5: Some of these, as he detailed them, interested and bewildered me; although, perhaps, the terms and the general manner of the narration had their weight (paragraph 10).

[24] S.8: The result was discoverable, he added, in that silent, yet importunate and terrible influence which for centuries had molded the destinies of his family, and which made him what I now saw him—what he was (paragraph 19).

The words “although” and “yet” refer to adversative conjunction since this relation indicates that there is a contrary between this sentence and the previous one.

Between Sentences

Adversative conjunction between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[25] S.1: Although, as boys, we had been even intimate associates, yet I really knew little of my friend (paragraph 3).

[26] S.5: But, as I placed my hand upon his shoulder, there came a strong shudder over his whole person; a sickly smile quivered about his lips; and I saw that he spoke in a low, hurried, and gibbering murmur, as if unconscious of my presence (paragraph 36).

The words “although” and “but” indicates two different things that are not in agreement.

Between Paragraphs

Adversative conjunction between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[27] S1: Nevertheless, in this mansion of gloom I now proposed to myself a sojourn of some weeks (paragraph 2).

[28] S.1: Although, as boys, we had been even intimate associates, yet I really knew little of my friend (paragraph 3).

The words “**nevertheless**” and “**although**” covering to the type of

adversative conjunction.

Causal Conjunction

Under the heading of causal relation, Halliday and Hasan state that this relation involves primarily reason, result and purpose relation between the sentences. Here are the examples from the data:

Within Sentences

Causal conjunction within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[29] S.3: The brother had been led to his resolution, **so** he told me, by consideration of the unusual character of the malady of the deceased of certain obtrusive and eager inquiries on the part of her medical men, and of the remote and exposed situation of the burial ground of the family (paragraph 21).

[31] S.1: At the termination of this sentence I started , and for a moment paused; for it appeared to me ... (paragraph 32)

Causal conjunction in the words “so” and “for” illustrates a result of the first thing.

Between Sentences

Causal conjunction between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[32] S.3: Such, I have long known, is the paradoxical law off all sentiments having terror as a basis (paragraph 4).

The word “such” classified as causal conjunction.

Temporal Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan, the temporal relation is between two successive sentences may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other. The examples are as follows:

Within Sentences

Temporal conjunction within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[33] S.3: A valet, of stealthy step, thence conducted me, in silence, hrough many dark and intricate passages in my progress to the studio of his master (paragraph 6).

[34] S.1: “And you have not seen it?” he said abruptly, after having

stared about him for some moments in silence—“you have not then see it?— but stay! you shall.” (paragraph 27)

Temporal conjunction indicated by the words “**thence**” and “**after**” concerning with sequence time.

Between Sentences

Causal conjunction between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[35] S.8: **At times**, again, I was obliged to resolve all into the mere inexplicable vagaries of madness; for I be held him gazing upon vacancy for long hours, in an attitude of the profoundest attention, as if listening to some imaginary sound.

Temporal indicate d by the word “**at times**” concerning with sequence time.

Lexical Cohesion

McCharty (1991:65) said that lexical cohesion is “Related vocabulary items occur across clause and sentence boundaries in written text”.

Reiteration

“Reiteration means either restating an item in a later part of the discourse by direct repetition or else reasserting its meaning by exploiting lexical relations” (McCharty, 1991:65). The following are the types of reiteration found in the short story.

Repetition

Repetition is restating items in a sequence of sentences. See the following examples were taken from the data:

Within Sentences

Repetition within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[36] S.1: **DURING** the whole of a dull, dark, and soundless day in the autumn of the year, when the clouds hung oppressively low in the heavens, **I** had been passing alone, on horseback, through a singular the evening drew on, within view of the melancholy House of Usher (paragraph 1).

Based on Guy Cook theory in this verse the researcher finds one kind

of repetition namely repetition with substitution. Repetition with substitution is expressed in the word “**I**” in paragraph 1 it is substituted with the word “**myself**”. The word I refer to the writer.

Between Sentences

Repetition between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[40] S.1: DURING the whole of a dull, dark, and soundless day ..., within view of **the melancholy House of Usher** (paragraph 1).

S.5: the original title of the estate in the quaint and equivocal appellation of **the “House of Usher”**—an appellation which seemed to include, in the minds of the peasantry who used it, both the family and the family mansion (paragraph 3).

Repetition between sentences are expressed in the word “**The House of the Usher**” in paragraph 1 (S.1) and 3 (S.5).

Between Paragraphs

Repetition between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[41] S.2: Its proprietor, **Roderick Usher**, had been one of my boon companions in boyhood; but many years had elapsed since our last meeting (paragraph 2).

S.4: Surely, man had never before so terribly altered, in so brief a period, as had **Roderick Usher!** It was with difficulty that I could bring myself to admit the identity of the wan being before me with the companion of my early boyhood (paragraph 8).

The text above showed some of repetition between paragraphs. They were restating word “**The House of the Usher**” in paragraph 1 and 8.

Synonymy

Synonymy is co-referring to the same entity in the real world. Synonymy can be a) noun, b) adjective, c) adverb or d) verb. The following are examples used synonymy that found from the data:

Within Sentences

Synonymy within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[42] S.9: It was possible, I reflected, that a mere different arrangement

of the particulars of the scene, of the details of the **picture**, would be sufficient to modify, or perhaps to annihilate its capacity for sorrowful impression; and, acting upon this idea, I reined my horse to the precipitous brink of a black and lurid tarn that lay in unruffled luster by the dwelling, and gazed down—but with a shudder even more thrilling than before—upon the remodeled and inverted **images** of the gray sedge, and the ghastly tree stems, and the vacant and eye-like windows (paragraph 1).

[43] S.1: Although, as boys, we had been even **intimate** associates, yet I really knew little of my **friend** (paragraph 3).

[45] S.3: His ordinary occupations were **neglected** or **forgotten** (paragraph 24).

Picture and image (1), intimate and friend (2) were examples of noun synonymy, and neglected and forgotten (4) were examples of verb synonymy.

Between Sentences

Synonymy between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[47] S.1: DURING the whole of a dull, **dark**, and soundless day

S.2: I know not how it was; but, with the first glimpse of the building sense of insufferable **gloom** pervaded my spirit (paragraph 1).

[48] S.7: In this unnerved—in this pitiable condition—I feel that the period will sooner or later arrive when I must **abandon** life and reason together, in some struggle with the grim phantasm, FEAR.” (paragraph 11)

S.2: “Her decease,” he said, with a bitterness which I can never forget, “would **leave** him (him the hopeless and the frail) the last of the ancient race of the Ushers.” (paragraph 13).

[49] S.3: The brother had been led to his resolution, so he told me, by consideration of the unusual character of the **malady** of the deceased,

S.4: The **disease** which had thus entombed the lady in the maturity of youth, (paragraph 21)

The examples of synonymy within sentences are found in the words “**dark -gloom**” were example of adjective synonym, “**abandon – leave**” were example of verb synonymy and “**malady – disease**” were example of

noun synonymy.

Between Paragraph

Synonymy between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[50] S.6: What was it—I paused to think—what was it that so unnerved me in the contemplation of the House of Usher? It was not a mystery all insoluble; nor could I grapple with the shadowy fancies that crowded upon me as I **pondered** (paragraph 1).

S.6: It was the manner in which all this, and much more, was said—it was the apparent heart that went with his request—which allowed me no room for hesitation; and I accordingly obeyed forthwith what I still **considered** a very singular summons (paragraph 2).

[51] S.8: I was forced to fall back upon the unsatisfactory conclusion that while, beyond **doubt**,(paragraph 1)

S.6: It was the manner in which all this, and much more, was said—it was the apparent heart that went with his request—which allowed me no **room** for **hesitation**; and I accordingly obeyed forthwith what I still considered a very singular summons (paragraph 2).

[52] S.3: Feeble gleams of encrimsoned light made their way through the trellised panes, and served to render sufficiently distinct the more prominent objects around; the eye, however, struggled in vain to reach the remoter angles of the **chamber**, or the recesses of the vaulted and fretted ceiling (paragraph 7).

The examples of synonymy within sentences are found in the words “**pondered - considered**” were example of verb synonym, “**doubt - hesitation**” were example of adjective synonymy and “**room – chamber**” were example of noun synonymy.

Hyponymy

Hyponym is a subordinate, specific terms whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term (Finegan, 2004:189). It refers to classes of lexical items where the relationship between them is one of ‘general – specific’. For more detail explanation, the examples from the data are as

follows:

Within Sentences

Hyponymy within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[53] S.6: When a door, at length, closed upon her, my glance sought instinctively and eagerly the countenance of the brother; but he had buried his face in his **hands**, and I could only perceive that a far more than ordinary wanness had overspread the emaciated **fingers** through which trickled many passionate tears (paragraph 13).

Hyponym is expressed in the word “**hands**” and “**fingers**” in sentence 6, those words are called hyponym because expresses subordinate. The word body is as superordinate and the word hands and fingers as subordinate.

Between Paragraphs

Hyponymy between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[55] S.2: Here, it will be remembered, the words of the **narrative** run thus:— (paragraph 31)

S.3: I continued the **story**:— (paragraph 32)

Hyponym is showed in the word “**narrative**” and “**story**”. The word “**story**” in paragraph 32 is as subordinate and the word “**narrative**” in paragraph 31 as superordinate.

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. See the following examples that are found in the data:

Within Sentences

Metonymy within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[56] S.4: I looked upon the scene before me—upon the mere **house**, and the simple landscape features of the domain—upon the bleak **walls**—upon the vacant eye-like **windows**—upon a few rank sedges—and upon a few white trunks of decayed trees—with an utter depression of soul which I can compare to no earthly sensation more properly than to the after-dream

of the reveler upon opium—the bitter lapse into every-day life—the hideous dropping off of the veil (paragraph 1).

The word “**house-walls-windows**” is identified as a metonym since the words are as the part walls and windows and the whole house.

Between Sentences

Metonymy within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[57] S.1: Shaking off from my spirit what must have been a dream, I scanned more narrowly the real aspect of the **building**.

S.7: In this there was much that reminded me of the specious totality of old woodwork which has rotted for years in some neglected **vault**, with no disturbance from the breath of the external air (paragraph 5).

S.6: Having rapidly taken notice of all this, I resumed the Narrative of Sir Launcelot, which thus proceeded: the **castle** to where the shield was upon the wall; which in sooth tarried not for his full coming, but fell down at his feet upon the silver floor, with a mighty great and terrible ringing sound.” (paragraph 35).

The word “**vault**” (S.7) and “**castle**” (S.6) is the part of the word “**building**” in sentence 1. So, it indicates metonymy.

Between Paragraphs

Metonymy between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[58] S.6: It was the manner in which all this, and much more, was said—it was the apparent heart that went with his request—which allowed me no **room** for hesitation; and I accordingly obeyed forthwith what I still considered a very singular summons (paragraph 2).

S.9: The valet now threw open a **door** and ushered me into the presence of his master (paragraph 6).

S.2: The **windows** were long, narrow, and pointed, and at so vast a distance from the black oaken floor as to be altogether inaccessible from within (paragraph 7).

The words “**room**”, “**door**” and “**windows**” are included into sub-category of reiteration, metonym because the words have relation between

a part versus the whole.

Antonym

Antonym deals with oppositeness of meaning, words with opposite meaning of various kinds (Jackson, 1988:64). Antonym is words which are in some sense opposite in meaning and ‘often thought of in the same breath as synonymous, but they are in fact very different’. (Crystal, 1987:105)

Within Sentences

Antonym within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[60] S.2: We pored together over such works as the “Ververt et Chartreuse” of Gresset; the “Belphegor” of Machiavelli; the “**Heaven and Hell**” of Swedenborg(paragraph 20)

The word “**heaven**” and the word “**hell**” really have an opposite meaning. So it is classified as an antonym because those words represent different place.

Between Sentences

Antonym between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[61] S.1: Noticing these things, I rode over a **short** causeway to the house (paragraph 6).

S.1: He admitted, however, although with hesitation, that much of the peculiar gloom which thus afflicted him could be traced to more natural and far more palpable origin—to the severe and **long**-continued ill-ness(paragraph 13)

Antonym is expressed in the words “**short**” in paragraph 6 (S.1) and “**long**” in paragraph 13 (S.1). Those words are categorized as antonym because those words show an opposite meaning.

Between Paragraphs

Antonym between paragraphs found in the text is as follows:

[65] S.3: The brother had been led to his resolution, so he told me, by consideration of the **unusual** character of the malady of(paragraph 21).

S.3: His countenance was, as **usual**, cadaverously wan—but, moreover, there was a species of mad hilarity in his eyes—and evidently restrained

hysteria in his whole demeanor (paragraph 26).

The antonym has been found in the words “**unusual-usual**”.

Collocation

Collocation deals with the relationship between word on the basis of the fact that these words often occur in the same surroundings or are associated with each other (Renkema, 1993: 39).

Within Sentences

Collocation within sentences found in the text is as follows:

[68] S.6: A cadaverousness of complexion; an **eye** large, liquid, and luminous beyond comparison; **lips** somewhat thin and very pallid, but of a surpassingly beautiful curve; a **nose** of a delicate Hebrew model, but with a breadth of **nostril** unusual in similar formations; a finely molded **chin**, speaking, in its want of prominence, of a want of moral energy; **hair** of a more than....(paragraph 8).

[69] S.4: The disease which had thus entombed the lady in the maturity of youth, had left, as usual in and the **face** and that suspiciously lingering smile upon the lip which is so terrible in death (paragraph 23).

Collocation is signaled by the presents of the words “**face-eye-lips-nose-nostril-chin-hair**” which have the association in the same environment where both of the words relate to mutual relation.

Between Sentences

Collocation between sentences found in the text is as follows:

[70] S.5: It was this deficiency, I considered, while running over in thought the perfect keeping of the character of the premises with the accredited character of the **people**, and while speculating upon the possible influence which the one, in the long lapse of centuries, might have exercised upon the other—it was this deficiency, perhaps, of collateral issue, and the consequent undeviating transmission, from **sire** to **son**, of the patrimony with the name, which had, at length, so identified the two as to merge the original title of the estate in the quaint and equivocal appellation of the “House of Usher”—an appellation which seemed to include, in the minds of the

peasantry who used it, both the family and the **family** mansion (paragraph 3).

The words “**family-sire-son**” is categorized as collocation since both of the words frequently co-occur in the same surroundings.

The Types of Cohesions Most Frequently Used

This section puts percentages of the data analyzed in the form of table. From the table below, the kind of grammatical cohesion which appears most will be obvious. The table is as follows:

Table 1 The percentages of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion within sentences, between sentences and between paragraph

Type of cohesion	W i t h i n sentences		B e t w e e n sentences		B e t w e e n paragraph	
	N	X (%)	N	X (%)	N	X (%)
1. Grammatical cohesi:	279	26,2 %	242	74,7 %	134	73,2 %
a. Reference	-	%	-	-	-	%
b. Substitution	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Ellipsis	671	-	25	7,7 %	8	-
d. Conjunction		63,0 %				4,3 %
2. Lexical cohesion:						
a. Reiteration						
Repetition	80	7,5 %	5	1,5 %	5	2,7 %
Synonymy	6	0,6 %	30	9,2 %	22	12,0 %
Hyponymy	2	0,2 %	2	0,6 %	1	%
Metonymy	6	0,6 %	6	1,8 %	2	0,5 %
Antonym	2	0,2 %	13	4,0 %	11	1,1 %
b. Collocation	17	1,6 %	1	0,3 %	-	6,2 %
Σ	1065	100	324	100	183	100

The result of identifying the data analysis showing both grammatical and lexical cohesion expressed in the short story “The Fall of the House of Usher” written by Edgar Allan Poe which based on Halliday and Hasan theory

and also Guy Cook's, Brown and Yule's, Michael McCarthy's, Jan Renkema's theories as the supporting theoretical base. The types of grammatical cohesion realized in the short story are reference (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), conjunction which consist of four types: additive conjunction (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), adversative conjunction (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), causal conjunction (within sentences and between sentences), temporal conjunction (within sentences and between sentences). While, the types of lexical cohesion there are repetition (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), synonymy (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), hyponymy (within sentences and between paragraphs), metonymy (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs), antonym (within sentences, between sentences, and between paragraphs) and collocation (within sentences and between sentences).

As it is shown in the table 3.3, the most occurrence appears in the grammatical cohesion is reference within sentences with 74,7%, followed by reference between paragraphs with 73,2%, conjunction within sentences with 63,0%, reference within sentences with 26,2%, conjunction between sentences 7,7% and conjunction between paragraphs with 4,3%. The percentages of substitution and ellipsis are the lowest.

The next types of lexical cohesion applied is synonymy within sentences with 12,0% as the highest one, followed by synonym between sentences with 9,2%, repetition within sentences with 7,5%, antonym between paragraphs with 6,2%, antonym between sentences with 4,0%, repetition between paragraphs with 2,7%, metonymy between sentences with 1,8%, collocation within sentences with 1,6%, repetition between sentences with 1,5%, metonymy between paragraphs with 1,1%, synonym and metonymy within sentences with 0,6%, hyponym between sentences 0,6%, hyponym between paragraphs 0,5%, collocation between sentences with 0,3%, hyponym and antonym within sentences with 0,2%, and collocation with 0%.

The percentages of collocation are the lowest. Nevertheless, the percentages of reference in grammatical cohesion are higher than the percentages of other.

CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of this study are to identify the cohesion found and also the most frequently used in short story of “The Fall of the House of Usher” Edgar Allan Poe. Based on the findings, the conclusion is drawn from the analysis showing that the two categories of cohesion used in the short story are grammatical and lexical cohesions. Furthermore, it is noted as concluding point that reference within sentences is the most frequent type used in the short story, followed by reference between paragraphs, conjunction within sentences, reference within sentences, conjunction between sentences and the last is conjunction between paragraphs. Moreover, all of those types are included into grammatical cohesion. While in the pattern of lexical cohesion, this study has found that reiteration covers the most types used in the articles then collocation. The types of reiteration, synonym within sentences covers the highest occurrences, followed by synonym between sentences, repetition within sentences, antonym between paragraphs, antonym between sentences, repetition between paragraphs, metonymy between sentences, repetition between sentences, metonymy between paragraphs, synonym and metonymy within sentences, hyponym between sentences, hyponym between paragraphs, hyponym within sentences and the last is antonym within sentences.

As described above that grammatical and lexical cohesion are used in the short story, so that it is proved that the connectedness and unity among the short story are created through the principle of cohesion both through grammar and vocabulary. Moreover, the data taken as the basis being analyzed, *The Fall of The House of Usher short story*, has confirmed the existence of the cohesion within *the short story* contributed the relations.

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