A Discourse Analysis on Joseph Jacobs' *Beauty and the Beast*: A Study on Loyalty of Belle as the Main Character

(Sebuah Analisa Wacana pada Karya Joseph Jacobs *Si Cantik dan Si Buruk Rupa*: Sebuah Kajian pada Kesetiaan dari Belle sebagai Tokoh Utama)

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Abstrak

Kajian ini merupakan analisa wacana yang berkaitan dengan gramatikal dan leksikal, tekstur dan konteks. Cerita pendek, *Beauty and the Beast*, dibagi menjadi empat bagian berdasarkan struktur generik yaitu orientasi, konflik, evaluasi, dan penyelesaian masalah. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif karena datanya adalah data numerik dan interpretatif, sehingga analisanya adalah analisa interpretatif dan statistik. Tipe datanya adalah data kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Metode penelitian non-eksperimental digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dengan cara kalimat yang digunakan dalam *Beauty and the Beast* dianalisa dalam gramatikal kohesif dengan menggunakan referen sebagai alat untuk menganalisa dan leksikal kohesif didominasi oleh repetisi. Tekstur juga dipakai sebagai rantai penghubung dalam cerita ini. Hasil analisa menyatakan bahwa referen dan repetisi berperan penting dalam pembuktian sebuah kesetiaan pada tokoh utama. Aplikasi dari leksikal kohesif adalah untuk membangun hubungan arti pada cerita tersebut karena leksikal kohesif menghubungkan kalimat-kalimat dan membentuk teks yang bertalian dan utuh.

Keywords: Analisa Wacana, Alat Kohesif, Tekstur, Konteks

Abstract

This study deals with discourse analysis concerning grammatical and lexical cohesive devices, texture, and context, which are divided into four parts based on generic structure. They are Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, and Resolution.. The object of this study is a short story entitled Beauty and the Beast. Mix research is applied in this study. This research is a qualitative as well as quantitative research as the analysis is interpretative and statistical. The types of data are qualitative data and quantitative data. Non experimental method is used for collecting the data in which all the sentences are taken from Beauty and the Beast. In grammatical cohesive device, reference is the mostly-applied tool and lexical cohesive device is dominated by repetition. Texture also applied in the chain interaction in this story. In conclusion, reference and repetition play an important role to prove the establishment of loyalty as the main character. And The application of lexical cohesive device is to build the semantic relation in the story because it links the sentences and makes the text coherent and unified.

Keywords: Loyalty, Cohesive Devices, Texture, Context

Introduction

This is a study on love in a short story *Beauty and the Beast.* Love as the energy of loyalty is universal that it may happen to anyone regardless of race, skin color or position and besides whoever will never get tired in discussing the matter. Short story is one of written languages especially narrative text based on generic

structure of storytelling. The structure of narrative text explains the description of actions in the text. The chosen short story is *Beauty and the Beast*. The main character is

Belle, the loyalty girl. Her loyalty is very strong in facing her problems, how to face the cruel Gaston, how to survive when a pack of wolves attacked her in the forest, and how to deaden the spell given by the enchantress.

In presenting loyalty, Jacobs uses a boy and a girl who are in the state of adolescence. As teenagers they do very often their best to make them happy. Belle and the Beast also do the same things as other normal teenagers do. What the two lovers have done rises to the creation of loyalty that up to the end of the story, one event and others form a textual unity. Relating to this idea, Halliday and

Hasan (1985:52) suggest there are two types of unity, structure unity and textual unity. Structure of unity is realized by genre while textual unity is realized by texture. Texture is defined as what holds the clauses of text together to give them unity. With regards to the story, as a text, it fulfills what Halliday et als have recommended.

Considering the background of the study above, this thesis analyzes the topic by applying discourse analysis concerning cohesive devices (grammatical device and lexical device), texture and context that is applied in a short story *Beauty and the Beast.* Therefore, research problems in this study are formulated as follows:

1. Do the cohesive devices prove the establishment of loyalty of the main character?
2. Does the lexical cohesive device build the semantic relation?

From those existing research questions, This study is expected to reach some goals. They are as follows:

1. To get a clear description about the application of lexical cohesive devices in the short story that can prove the loyalty of Belle.
2. To discuss how lexical chains form texture in *Beauty and the Beast*
3. To give details on how texture and cohesion determine context in *Beauty and the Beast*.

Research Methodology

This study is a quantitative and qualitative researches as it concerns with numerical and descriptive data. In conjuction to the concepts of Mackey and Gass (2005: 2) that quantitative research is a research to use experimental design in which a hypothesis is followed by data quantification and some numerical whereas qualitative research is a research to use non experimental design in which data cannot be easily quantified and the analysis is interpretative (descriptive). Moreover, Denscombe (2007: 248) also claim that qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis. The qualitative method is applied in this thesis as it is needed to analyze the data in the form of text while the quantitative one is used to count the number of grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion and relevant token.

This study uses both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data are data that are in the form of numbers (Denscombe, 2007: 254). This means that the data used in this thesis are in the form of numbers of grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, and relevant token. On the other hand, Mc Millan (1992: 9) claims that qualitative data are based on a research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal descriptions and narrative observations rather than through numbers. As the object of the research, the story consists of 170 sentences as qualitative data. The qualitative data analyzed in this study are in the form of words.

The procedure of data collection are as follows: the first, sentences in the text are identified. The text is divided into four parts based on generic structure. Generic structure in the text consists of orientation, complication, evaluation, and resolution. The second step is coding the data. Every line of sentence is given numerical order. This aims to make it easy to analyze the sentences in the text. The last step, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the text are classified and ordered according to cardinal number (the number of them is used to determine all tokens in the text in which all tokens are divided into two parts: relevant token and peripheral token).

Some steps are conducted for analyzing the data: the first, lexical chain is divided into two types: the identity chain and the similarity chain. The second, chain interaction is made for describing texture of each post of generic structure. The next step is finding central token and non-central token in the chain interaction. After finding the central token and non-central token, the next step is to make the description of some point of lexical items of each post of generic structure. And then, context is determined. The last is taking conclusion. It explains that this analysis answers the hypothesis and assumption in this research and it gives details of what has been achieved in this study.

Result and Discussion

From the analysis of loyalty of the main character in *Beauty and the Beast* through cohesion approach (grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion), the following is the result.

Table 1. The number of lexical and grammatical cohesion on generic structure

COHESION	GENERIC STRUCTURE			
	Orientation	Complication	Evaluation	Resolution
Grammatical Cohesion				
Reference	82	115	202	46
Substitution	1	2	3	0
Ellipsis	0	1	3	1
Conjunction	25	25	40	14
Lexical Cohesion				
Repetition	80	83	160	30
Synonym	71	88	155	32
Antonym	33	19	35	20
Hyponym	0	1	2	2
Co-hyponym	8	5	11	0
Meronym	8	3	15	2
Co-meronym	2	2	1	2
Collocation	10	20	21	4

Based on the number of cohesion, reference is mostly applied in grammatical cohesion that is 283 items dominating to Belle. Repetition (208 items) is frequently used in lexical cohesion. Therefore, the application of grammatical and lexical cohesion used as a tools to make the text coherent and unified because they connect clauses and sentences that can prove the establishment of Belle's loyalty as the main character. Those grammatical and lexical cohesion represent all tokens in *Beauty and the Beast.*

The number of tokens are tabulated below.

Table 2. The Central Token as the Percentage of Total Token on every part of Generic Structure in *Beauty and the Beast*

CENTRAL TOKEN	GENERIC STRUCTURE			
	Orientation	Complication	Evaluation	Resolution
Total Token	124	206	326	122
Relevant Token	106	184	261	109
Peripheral Token	18	22	65	18
Central Token	78	143	197	82
Percentage	63,00%	69,4%	60,4%	67,00%

The percentages are an evidence that the part of the texts are cohesive enough because the central tokens form all tokens of at least 50%. All tokens are classified into two parts: relevant token and peripheral token. The relevant token refers to lexical items that relate to others. The relation of the lexical items is called lexical chain. The lexical chain refers to the chain that is formed by a set of items, each of which is related to the other items by semantic relation. The lexical chain manifests semantic relations in Beauty and the Beast that describes the character of Belle. Table 2 below describes the lexical chain of the text that is divided into two major headings: identity chain and similarity chain.

Table 2. Lexical chain in Beauty and the Beast

Identity Chain	Similarity Chain	
Belle	Taking Care	Nursed
Beast	Changed	Transformed
Gaston	Visiting	Entered
Maurice	Wounded	Sick
Philippe	Searched	Explored
Old Beggar Woman	Save	Safety
Object	Bloom	Withered
	Misty	Scary
	Refused	Rejected
	Broken	Break
	Happily	Sadly

In addition, a texture refers to individual message. The relation of message in the text is called as chain interaction (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 91). The chain interaction in the text is to know the character interaction, social action in the text and what language is playing in *Beauty and the Beast*.

Furthermore, loyalty in this study is the main focus of discussion in which Belle plays as the main character. To show her loyalty, Joseph Jacobs does not use the word 'loyal' or 'faithful' but he shows Belle's loyalty with the sentences that can express the loyalty. The sentences are;
1. She spent most of her time taking care of her father
2. Belle agreed to stay as the Beast's prisoner in return for her father's freedom
3. Belle nursed the Beast back to health
4. she spent hours reading books to him
5. She showed him proper table manners and even taught him to dance

Those sentences can be interpreted that Belle, as the main character, always protects and cares her father. That is the pure love from a daughter to her father. It is seen in the first sentence above. In the second sentence, when her father was to be a prisoner by the Beast, Belle sacrifices her own freedom, taking his place in order to save her father's life. In the next sentences shows that Belle helps the wounded Beast and nurses him back to health. At this moment, the Beast falls deeply in love with her, and Belle also has the same feeling. She feels comfort with him. The Beast gives Belle his enormous library and Belle helps him to act more like a gentleman like she shows him proper table manners and taught him to dance.

Besides, she also shows her loyalty like what is echoed from these sentences;
6. You're wounded
7. Here, let me help you back to the castle
8. I've got to go him!
9. But there is a Beast! And I will never marry you!
10. We've got to go help the Beast
11. I love you

Sentences number 6 up to 8 are the utterances that she uses to express her strong desire to the Beast. The sentences number 9 and 10 are showed when Belle knew Beast in the dangerous condition. And the last sentence, the word "I love you" above brings Beast back to life and turns him into a handsome Prince again and his servants are also turned human. Because of Belle loyalty, they live happily forever.
Conclusively, this discussion reveals how Belle's utterances represent her action, thought, and feeling. This analysis reveals that the character of Belle in this short story is the doer of practical action and she is a sufficiently powerful figure as the loyal girl.

There are four parts of generic structure. They are orientation, complication, evaluation and resolution. See the following table.

Table 3. The Description of *Beauty and the Beast*

Num	Word	Num	Word	Lex item	Explanation
1	Spoiled	65	Spoiled	Repetition	Prince's character
5	Ugly	6	Beauty	Antonym	Performance of old beggar woman
14	Bloom	16	Wither	Antonym	The condition of rose
15	Learn	124	Taught	Synonym	Belle showed the Beast everything
21	Care	121	Nursed	Synonym	Affection of Belle
32	Interested	34	Excited	Synonym	Gaston feeling to Belle
32	Marry	71	Marry	Repetition	Ganton wants Belle to be his wife
72	Refused	7	Refused	Repetition	Belle rejected the Gaston's enticement
78	Search	108	Explored	Synonym	Belle was Looking for her father
94	Broken	16	Broken	Repetition	Belle's loyalty can be broken the spell
170	Happily	41	Sadly	Antonym	Belle and the Beast lived happily forever

Based on the description above, Joseph Jacobs uses many words in this story. It does not only describe about

characters and create a problem but also improve the main character attitude and give detail the solution to solve the problem.

Generic structure is measured by using three parameters: field, mode, and tenor. Every part in generic structure is also have them.

In orientation, the field in this part is to show the loyalty that Belle has to her father, in which Belle spent most of her time to take care of her father and when her father was in a problem, she was very afraid of losing her father and searched him in the dark forest until she found an old castle and met the Beast. It is proved by some grammatical and lexical items in this part such as *taking care, nursed, search, etc.* The tenor shows interaction among an old beggar woman and the Beast, also Belle, and Maurice. The mode refers to narrative in which Joseph Jacobs tells that Beast would get his true love and Belle teaches him how to learn and to love another.

The second is complication. The field in this part is the aggression of the Gaston to the Beast, which is proved by some lexical items such as *attack , destroyed*, etc. The tenor is the interaction among Belle, Beast, Gaston, Maurice and other characters. The mode in the text is the narrative that tells the conflict that happened when Belle refused once again to marry Gaston because of her loyal to the Beast, and Gaston let the townspeople to attack the Beast.

The third is resolution. The field in this part is the exposure and improvement of Belle's attitude to solve the problem, which is proved by some lexical items as the word *taking care, nursed, taught, etc.* that describe the attitude and character of Belle that can break the spell and change Beast and all the people in the castle into human being again. The tenor in the text describes the interaction between Belle and the Beast. The mode in this part is narrative because some lexical items describe Belle's loyalty to the Beast.

The last element is evaluation. The field in this part is the solution of social problems in the castle, which is proved by some lexical items as *happily* and *sadly*. These two lexical items refer to the opposite meaning between both of them in which describes the feeling expression between Belle and the Beast. The tenor refers to interaction among Belle, the Beast, Gaston and Maurice, which is proved by some lexical chain in Figure 4.4 when Belle and her father helped the Beast from the angry mob and Gaston. The mode is narrative in which Joseph Jacobs tries to tell the reader that Belle in solving her problem only use her soul, her love, and her loyalty.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the result and discussion, the following points can be drawn as conclusion. The short story *Beauty and the Beast* has been analyzed through discourse which consists of grammatical and lexical analysis, texture and

context. The story is frequently realized by reference and repetition. Reference describes Belle as an actor and repetition describes the action that is done by Belle. Thus, reference and repetition play an important role to prove the establishment of loyalty as the main character.

In summary, lexical cohesive device including repetition (208), antonym (70), synonym (196), hyponym (4), co-hyponym (14), meronym (14), co-meronym (6), and collocation (36) give the text unity. The application of lexical cohesive device is to build the semantic relation in the story because it links the sentence and makes the text coherent and unified.

In relation to this, we would like to propose suggestions. First, we expect this study can be useful in anlysing discourse if non-experimental method is used. Secondly, in discourse analysis, exercises maybe of important roles to make students have sensitive analysis in this area of study.

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