

AN ANALYSIS OF COHESION DEVICES IN POLITICAL NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH

Zia Hisni Mubarak, mubarakzia@gmail.com, Universitas Putera Batam

ABSTRACT

Newspaper is one of an effective tool to deliver thoughts or even to get the information. The language of journalism in the newspaper is related to the action or opinion from people and it is conveyed into a text. This research is aimed at knowing the function of the text by analyzing the text based on the Discourse analysis. The researcher uses cohesion devices to analyze the text of political news in an online newspaper. This research is designed as a descriptive research where the researcher conducts the research in order to knowing the phenomenon in the field of study. The researcher, then, analyze the text based on the cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, reference and lexical cohesion. The result of this research shows that the text in an online newspaper which is analyzed in this research has a good structure of cohesive.

Keyword: Discourse Analysis; Cohesion Devices; Political news

I. INTRODUCTION

News is one way to spread the information through the media, whether it is online, mass, or electronic media. News is also one way to influence the society by giving the easier access to the information. Through the development of technology, people who do not have time to buy mass media such as news paper or magazine, or does not have time to watch the television, they can access the online form of the news. Nowadays, there are many kinds of online news which we can access easily, as the example, the online newspaper of the Jakarta Posts.

The language of journalism in the newspaper is somehow linked to the actions and opinions from the social groups. The researcher, of course, can analyze the language within the discourse of the newspaper. Analyzing the newspaper is one of the Discourse Analysis

studies where the analysis comes from an approach of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The critical analysis of the language from newspaper or journalism will criticize discourse of the newspaper itself (Richardson, 2007).

Related to the analyzing of the language of journalism, the process of journalistic writing is somehow of the kind of difficult activity. Writing is one process of transferring the idea into a piece of paper. The difficulty of writing is not only on how to generate and organize the ideas, but also how to translate the ideas into the readable text. Relating to the difficulty of writing above, the learners should pay more attention in writing and on how to express the ideas, thoughts, and opinions in the written form. As Richards and Renandya (2002) explain that writing is the most difficult skill for L2 learners to be mastered. Since, English has four basic language skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. The last skill will be considered as the most difficult one to be mastered.

From those ideas above, journalistic discourse has some very specific characteristics, such as, the language of journalism, its production and consumption, and the relations of journalism to social ideas and institution. To analyze the newspaper discourse is also not an easy task to do. There are some elements that should be considered for analyzing newspaper such as context, text, and consequence (Richardson, 2007).

One idea from linguistics that is to be concerned in analyzing the newspaper discourse is cohesion. The cohesion devices should be clear enough in one text in order to make the text is readable. By analyzing the newspaper discourse, the researcher will come to the critical analysis of a newspaper. As we have understood that the analysis of discourse is the analysis of the language (Brown&Yule, 1988). By seeing

the cohesiveness of one discourse, the research is aimed at seeing the function of journalism language as well. Furthermore, considering the phenomenon that researcher found in the field, the researcher is interested to conduct a further research in analyzing the political news in one National newspaper, namely the Jakarta Posts.

Statement of the Problem

A good paragraph or writing should indicate three main types; *unity*, *cohesion*, and *coherence*. Unity in writing could be achieved by the present of cohesion and coherence. Cohesion has some devices to be achieved for a good text criterion such as substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. While coherence could be achieved by repeating key words, using pronouns, using transition signals, and logical orders. By this way, we know how to substitute the noun to pronoun, to arrange the sentences into logical order, and so on. The researcher, then, identifies cohesion devices such mentioned above to conduct his research.

Limitation and Formulation of the Problems

As is stated in the review of related literature, the scope of good paragraph is indicated by the three main types of good paragraph in the text; *unity*, *cohesion*, and *coherence*, but in this research the researcher limits the problem of the research only on the representation of *cohesion* which is found in the political news from online newspaper of the Jakarta Posts. Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher conducts the research on the analysis of cohesion devices in political news from online newspaper. The researcher also limits the news which is published on February 2014.

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problems of the research is formulated as: How is the cohesion devices concerning with the ellipsis, substitution, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion found in the political news of the online newspaper from the Jakarta Posts?

Objective of the Research

In relation to the formulation of the problem above, this research has a single purpose as: to find out the cohesion devices concerning with the ellipsis, substitution,

reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion found in the political news of the Jakarta Posts.

II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The Concept of Cohesion

There are several definitions of cohesion described by the expert; first of all the definition stated by Bailey (2003) that defines the cohesion as the phrases which is linking together to make the whole text clear and readable. At the same way, Renkema (2004) explains cohesion that is referring to the “connections which have their manifestation in the discourse itself”. He gives an example in a sentence like *Mary got pregnant and she married*, the example of cohesion is shown by the word *she* which is referred to *Mary*. In other words, cohesion concerns the way in which the components of the surface text, i.e. the actual words we hear or see are mutually connected within a sequence. In conclusion, to make a good text, it should meet the standards of a good text, it is cohesion.

Furthermore, Hinkel (2004), explains the cohesion also in the same way as the other experts have explained, it refers to the connectivity of ideas in discourse and sentences to one another in text, thus, creating the flow of information in a unified way. Another expert, Knapp and Megan (2005) explain that cohesion refers to the devices available to help link information in writing and help the text flow and hold together. From those definitions, it is known that cohesion in the text related to the connection between texts to another text.

Taboada (2004) defines also the definition of cohesion such as non-structural texts-forming relation that works alongside the structural relations to provide texture. In addition, Hinkel (2004) states his opinion about cohesion that “in academic writing cohesion represents an important characteristic of text and discourse flow and for those L2 learners requires more focused instruction and additional attention to construct cohesive text”. In line with the definition above, Indonesian students as L2 learners also have weaknesses how to write a paragraph in a good paragraph which should be cohesive and coherent. It can be summarized that L2 learners require additional instruction in L2 writing instruction.

In addition, Matthews (2007) defines cohesion as “the connection between successive sentences in the texts, conversations, etc., in so far as it can be described in terms of specific syntactic units”. After that, Bae (2001) refers the cohesion to the range of grammatical and lexical possibilities that exist for linking an element of language with what has gone before or what follows in a text. This linking is achieved through relations in meaning that exist within and across sentences. Cohesion is restricted to the specific, micro-local level of organization between and within individual clauses, thus creating connections between parts.

Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence. There are two main types of cohesion: grammatical cohesion, referring to the structural content, and lexical cohesion, referring to the language content of the piece. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) propose the same idea that cohesion is “the lexico-grammatical systems originate in the textual meta-function”. In brief it can be defined from the definitions of the experts above that cohesion links every part of the text to another. Thus, it can say then that the text is easier to be understood and readable. The types of cohesion which are going to discuss in this study are lexical cohesion, reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

At last, Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that the concept of cohesion is “a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text”. Thus, the concept of cohesion from both experts is the main concept of cohesion which is referred to this study. Furthermore, they argue that the general meaning of cohesion “is embodied in the concept of text” (p: 298). By this role, cohesion helps to create a text and they also explain that what create the text is component of the linguistic system or it is known as the textual or text forming (p: 299).

Cohesion Devices

In relation to the cohesion, there is a term of cohesive devices. Zemach and Rumisek (2003, 2005) explain cohesive devices as words and phrases that connect sentences and paragraphs together, creating a smooth flow of ideas. Cohesive devices as a linking adverbial is used as the way to explicitly state relationships

between sentences, paragraphs, and ideas. The result is increased of cohesion of the text.

Gerot and Wignell (1994) give three kinds of cohesion relationship such as reference, lexical cohesion, and conjunction. They refer the reference “as systems which introduce and track the identity of participants through text” (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). There are two aspects of Reference: system of Reference and Retrieval. In the system of reference, they make three main distinctions such as generic or specific reference, presenting or presuming reference, and positive comparison or negative comparison. While the retrieval reference, there are four systems of retrieval such as homophora, anaphora, cataphora, and exophora.

Furthermore, lexical cohesion refers to relationships between and among words in a text. In addition of lexical cohesion meaning, it is also “revealing for interpersonal meanings, through use of attitudinal lexis and qualitative attributes” (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). They summarize the lexical cohesion into eight categories such as *general* (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy), and *instantial* (equivalence, naming, and semblance).

The last is conjunction which is referred to “the semantic system whereby speakers relate clauses in terms of additive, temporal sequence, consequence, comparison and addition” (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). They also argue that conjunction may connect clauses externally or internally. Externally means as ideational or phenomenological meanings and internally means as textual meanings, that is, as a means of staging or organizing the text as a text.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) explain four categories of cohesion such as conjunction, reference, ellipsis (substitution), and lexical organization. In order to get better understanding in cohesion, they explain more about four ways to create cohesion in English. First of all, the conjunction includes both conjunction proper and continuity. Then, reference creates cohesion by creating links between elements. After that, ellipsis and substitution which are considered as ellipsis since the substitution can be interpreted as a systemic variant. They argue that ellipsis makes it possible to leave out parts of a structure when they can be presumed from what has gone before. At last, the lexical cohesion operates

within the lexis and is achieved through the choice of lexical items.

Taboada (2004) distinguishes two cohesion types; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion is cohesion expressed through the grammatical systems which is divided into the reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction types. While lexical cohesion is part of the lexical items which is broken down into relations of repetition, synonymy, collocation, and other semantic relationships. Knapp and Megan (2005) also give the three key devices to achieve cohesion such as ellipsis, conjunctions, and pronouns.

Bailey (2003) states several ways to achieve cohesion in the text such as the use of conjunction and the link of phrases and sentences with words like *he*, *they*, and *that* which refer back to something mentioned before. For example, "Jane Austen wrote six major novels in her short life. They deal with domestic drama in middle-class families." The word *her* refers to the author, Jane Austen, and the word *they* refers to the six major novels that she wrote during her life. Thus, there is a connection between text which is shown by the word *her* and *they*.

In addition, Renkema (2004) explains five types of cohesion; they are substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction and lexical cohesion. According to Renkema (2004), the cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion have some types that distinguished every part of cohesion devices. There are three frequently occurring types of substitution such as substitution of a noun, substitution of a verb and substitution of a clause. He also adds that ellipsis has three kinds such as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. After that, he explains three frequently occurring relationships in conjunction such as; addition, temporality, causality. The relationship can be hypotactic or paratactic. Finally, he explains that there are two types of lexical cohesion that can be distinguished: reiteration and collocation.

At last, Halliday and Hasan (1976) discuss that the classification of cohesion which is based on the linguistic form which has five main kinds of devices such as substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction and lexical cohesion. Where, some cohesion devices such as

substitution, ellipsis and reference are clearly referred to the grammatical. Lexical cohesion is referred to the lexical which involves a kind of choice and conjunction which is in the border line of grammatical and lexical.

Reference

Reference is a common cohesive device that consists of words which don't have a full meaning in their own right. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define reference as the relation between an element of the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. Reference can be categorized into three subtypes. First, personal reference is achieved through the use of personal and possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives. They refer to individuals and objects that are mentioned in some other parts of a text, for example:

(1) Neil is a devoted teacher. *He* always prepares *his* lessons carefully.
(The personal pronouns *He* and *his* refer to the Neil).

Another subtype is demonstrative reference which is mainly realized by demonstratives (used both as pronouns and as adjectives). This type of reference can be used to identify a single word or phrase, or a longer text across several sentences, phrases, or even pages, for example:

(2) As a writing teacher, I would like to emphasize *this*. Cohesion is very important for text organization.
(The demonstrative pronoun *this* refers to the entire following sentence).

The last subtype is comparative reference, which is achieved through adverbs and adjectives of comparison, it is used to compare similarities or identities between items in a text. Normally, reference items and the antecedent items are co referential. That is, they share a semantic relation whereby the interpretation of an item depends on something else in the discourse, for example:

(3) Some people eat to live while *others* live to eat.
(The comparative referential tie *others* refers to people).

Substitution

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), substitution is a grammatical device for avoiding repetition and achieving textual

cohesion. Here are three kind of substitution: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. Substitution differs from reference in two important respects. First, while substitution is a formal relation, reference is a semantic one. Second, a substitute item has to have the same structural function as that for which it is substituting. Substitution occurs when one linguistic item is replaced by another that contributes new information in a text. Substitution involves the use of terms (one)s or (the) same for nouns, “do so” for verbs, “so” or “not” for clauses, for example:

(4) Pete owns the black sedan. The blue *one* belongs to Mike.

(The word *one* is the substitute for sedan)

(5) Chen thought the film was fun to watch. His girlfriend didn't think *so*.

(The word *so* is the substitute for the film was fun to watch).

Ellipsis

Ellipsis plays an important part in sentence connection. Ellipsis is an abbreviating device for reducing redundancy and therefore its major use is to avoid repetition in a text. *it* is always possible to reconstitute the elliptical item so that it becomes fully explicit. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence, which closely related to the substitution, for example:

(6) There are only a few *vehicles* on the road. More are expected to travel along the road after the New Year Holiday.

(The word *vehicles* is omitted in the second sentence).

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion involves the repetition of a noun phrase or the use of another noun phrase which bears a relation to the antecedent noun phrase. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are two kinds of lexical cohesion. It consists of reiteration (which is subdivided into the repetition of a lexical item, the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, and the use of a synonym, or super ordinate terms) and collocation. Lexical cohesion is a cohesive relation whose cohesive effect is achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Example:

(7) There's a *flower* in the vase. The *flower* was brought from a market.

(The word *flower* is repeated in the second sentence).

Conjunction

Conjunction is the type of cohesion that involves the use of ties that perform the main function of connecting sentences. Halliday and Hassan (1976) divide conjunctive relation into five broad categories; the categories are: additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative, each of which is further divided into several subcategories, for example:

(8) This *is* first time I have tried Japanese food, and I like it very much.

(*is* and *and* an additive conjunction).

Review of the Related Findings

Some researchers had conducted many studies related to Cohesion devices. To support this research, the researcher took some previous studies as his reference. The first researcher was Al-Jarf (2001) who studied Processing of Cohesive Ties by EFL Arab College Students. She administered the cohesion test to the 59 EFL college students. They identified four types of cohesive ties in a reading text. It was found that substitution was the most difficult to process followed by reference and ellipsis, whereas conjunction was the easiest. It was found that cohesion anomalies were caused by poor linguistic competence, especially poor syntactic and semantic awareness, and poor or inaccurate knowledge of the cohesion rules.

Furthermore, Yeh (2004) conducted her research who studied The Relationship of Cohesion and Coherence: A Contrastive Study of English and Chinese. She analyzed several Chinese texts with a focus on the use of reference and conjunctive relations. The analysis shows that cohesion, as surface linguistic features, cannot account fully for the coherence of a text. Rather, underlying semantic relations as well as readers' perceptions of the text should be taken into consideration to construct a complete picture of discourse processing.

Ellis, et. al. (2005) studied about the Recovery of Cohesion in Descriptive Discourse after Left-Hemisphere Stroke. They evaluated the cohesiveness of descriptive discourse in a cohort of individuals who had suffered a left-

hemisphere stroke and had not been diagnosed with expressive language impairment. They analyzed the descriptive discourse at 1, 6, and 12 months post-stroke. Their findings indicate that, while the mean number of cohesive ties in descriptive discourse remained generally constant during the first year post-stroke, the percentage correct use of cohesive ties increased significantly during the same time period. These findings suggest that subtle disruption in expressive language can be present initially in descriptive discourse, and recovery from these disruptions can occur naturally over time.

Based on the previous researchs, it could be seen that those researchers discussed cohesion devices for different purposes. However, there were similarities and differences between those researches and the research which was going to be conducted by the researcher. The researcher used cohesive devices to investigate the use of cohesive devices in the political news from online newspaper, namely the Jakarta Posts.

Conceptual Framework.

In this research, the researcher focused on the cohesion devices in the political news of the newspaper. Moreover, cohesion devices consisted of ellipsis, substitution, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Based on the previous problems found in the field, the researcher conceptualized this research into three steps. First of all, the researcher took one political news from online newspaper. Then, the second step was to analyze the political newspaper cohesively. The researcher analyzed the news based on the representation of cohesion devices such as the ellipsis, substitution, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The last step was to find out the cohesiveness of a political news from online newspaper. After that, the conclusion was derived from the problems found.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research designed was a descriptive research which involved the collecting of the data in order to answer the research questions concerning the current status or phenomena. Arikunto (2010) explains descriptive research as a research that is proposed to gather information about a tendency that is appeared from a variable, indication and condition when the

research is done. Therefore, principally, this research explained about fact that happens now. This research used qualitative approach since descriptive research was aimed at describing things as the way they are. As stated by Gay and Airasian (2009) that “qualitative approach seeks to probe deeply into the research setting to obtain in-depth understandings about the way things are, why they are that way, and how the participants in the context perceive them.”

Subjects of the Research

According to Gay and Airasian (2009), the population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which she or he would like the result of the study to be generalizable. The population of this research was the article from online newspaper, namely the Jakarta Posts. Furthermore, this research used purposive sampling technique to define the sample of the research. As Gay and Airasian (2009) state that purposive sampling technique is a technique which the researcher selects the sample using his experience or knowledge of the group to be sampled. In other words, purposive sampling, also referred to a judgment sampling, was the process of selecting a sample that is believed to be representative of a given population. Then, based on his experience and knowledge of the group to be sampled, the researcher took one article of political news to be analyzed based on the representation of cohesion devices.

Instrumentation

In the process of data collecting, this research used the article of political news from online newspaper as the instrument to collect the data. Moreover, the instrument in this research was conducted to collect the data from the online newspaper article. The key instrument in this research was the researcher itself, where the researcher was going to analyze the cohesion devices in political news from online newspaper.

Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the researcher looked for the article from online newspaper in the internet. The researcher took political news from the Jakarta Posts which was published in recent days of the time the researcher was doing this research or published around February 2014. The publication date gave the researcher recent updates about the political issues in this country

or around the world. After determining one political news article from the Jakarta Posts, the researcher, then, downloaded it to be analyzed and evaluated.

In order to analyzed and evaluated the political news from online newspaper, the researcher did some processes. The first process was, that, the researcher read the text and underlined or highlighted the article whether it presented the indicators of cohesion devices or not. The second process was, the researcher did analyses to evaluate the cohesion devices in the political news from online newspaper regarding to the indicators of cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Then, the analyses of the cohesion devices in political news from online newspaper was explained in the technique of analyzing data.

Technique of Analyzing Data

Analyzing the data was a process to interpret and analyze the data from the first step data was obtained in the field. Analyzing of the data was done by the descriptive analysis and the conclusion was derived from the description of the data. This research was going to describe the way the things they are. Qualitative data was used to analyze the information related to the cohesive devices in the political news from online newspaper article. In analyzing the qualitative data, the researcher implemented some steps adapted from Gay and Airasian (2000), they are; data managing, reading/memoing, describing, classifying, and interpreting.

IV. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

The data were described into the representation of cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction and lexical cohesion. The data were taken from the article of online newspaper of the Jakarta Posts. The article was specified into political news only. The researcher took the article on February 5, 2014 with the title was "Fresh corruption allegation hits Dems" (see appendix). Then, the researcher analyzed the article based on the representation of cohesion devices mentioned

above. The analyses of data regarding of cohesion devices could be seen as follows:

Substitution

The researcher found substitution on the article which was analyzed based on the criteria of good substitution such as substitution of nouns or verbs or clauses. The representation of substitution on the article could be seen in the paragraph 4 where the word *so* substitute the verb clause in the previous paragraph. The analysis of substitution could be seen as follow:

Pasek said that Syarief should heed the words of Democratic Party chief patron President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who said party members involved in graft cases should resign.

"Anas was asked to do so [and he obeyed], therefore, Syarief should also concentrate on the videotron case," Pasek said on Monday at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) headquarters, referring to a graft case at Syarief's ministry that Syarief's son, Riefan Avran, was alledgedly involved in.

From paragraphs above, the researcher concluded that the word *so* substituted the verb *should resign*. As of the substitution's criteria, the substitution of verb appeared in those paragraphs.

Ellipsis

The ellipsis represented normal or verbal or clausal ellipsis such as ellipsis of nouns or verbs or clauses. The researcher found ellipsis in the article which represented ellipsis of noun in the paragraph 2 where the word *graft* was omitted in the end of the sentence. The word *in* where was derived from the word *implicated in* indicated that the doer did *graft* as was suspected to him. The analysis could be seen in the example below:

I Gede Pasek Suardika, supporter of ousted Democratic Party chairman Anas Urbaningrum, called on Syarief to step down from his post as Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Minister to focus on a graft case that his son was implicated in.

Another example could be seen in the paragraph 4, where the researcher analyzed that the word *in* indicated the ellipsis since the word *graft case* after the word *in* was omitted. Then, the researcher concluded that the ellipsis he found in the article was represented ellipsis of noun.

“Anas was asked to do so [and he obeyed], therefore, Syarief should also concentrate on the videotron case,” Pasek said on Monday at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) headquarters, referring to a graft case at Syarief’s ministry that Syarief’s son, Riefan Avran, was allegedly involved in.

Reference

Reference probably was the most devices found in the article where in the beginning we had discussed reference as a common cohesive device that consists of words which don’t have a full meaning in their own right. Reference had three categories such as, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. In this research, the researcher found some references in the article paragraph 9 and 10. The analyses could be seen below:

KPK spokesman Johan Budi said on Monday that the antigraft body would look into the case.

“I would have to check the information on the case,” he said when asked whether the case was being supervised by his office.

From those paragraphs, the pronoun *he* was referred to the noun *Johan Budi*. Based on the analysis from the article above, the reference is represented by the category of personal reference. Another example could be seen below:

Head of the Jakarta Prosecutor’s Office Adi Toegarisman earlier said that Syarief could be questioned as a witness in the case.

“Don’t ask where we are headed [whether Syarief will be questioned]. We are still gathering facts to support the investigation, we will detain whoever is involved,” Adi said.

The researcher analyzed the article that there were three pronouns *we* which were referred to the same noun *Jakarta Prosecutor Office*. Again, this reference is represented by the category of personal reference. The last example could be seen below:

During a raid at Waryono’s office in August last year, the KPK confiscated \$200,000. Jero has repeatedly denied allegations that the money — allegedly from former head of the Upstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Special Task Force (SKKMigas) Rudi Rubiandini — was intended for him.

The example of article above represented the category of personal reference as well. The researcher analyzed that the word *Jero* in line 2

was substituted by the word ‘*him*’ in the last paragraph.

Conjunction

Conjunction had some criteria such as; additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative. Conjunction played important roles in cohesion devices. The representation of the conjunction such as: and, also, but, or, therefore, meanwhile, etc. The researcher found some conjunctions in the article, as could be seen below:

I Gede Pasek Suardika, supporter of ousted Democratic Party chairman Anas Urbaningrum, called on Syarief to step down from his post as Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Minister to focus on a graft case that his son was implicated in.

In this paragraph above (2nd), the researcher found the conjunction *and* which indicated additive conjunction.

“Anas was asked to do so [and he obeyed], therefore, Syarief should also concentrate on the videotron case,” Pasek said on Monday at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) headquarters, referring to a graft case at Syarief’s ministry that Syarief’s son, Riefan Avran, was allegedly involved in.

From paragraph 4 above, the researcher found *and*, *therefore*, and *also*. The conjunction *and* indicated additive conjunction, where the conjunction *therefore* and *also* indicated consequential conjunction.

“I would have to check the information on the case,” he said when asked whether the case was being supervised by his office.

Furthermore, in the 10th paragraph above, the researcher found the conjunction *when* and *whether*. The conjunction *when*, indicated temporal conjunction and the conjunction *whether*, indicated additive conjunction.

Prosecutors have named three suspects in the case: Hasnawi Bachtiar, an official at the ministry; Kasiyadi, a member of the procurement committee at the ministry; and Hendra Saputra, an office boy at PT Imaje Media company, whose name was listed as a company executive director.

Then, from paragraph 14 above, the researcher found additive conjunction, namely *and*.

“In terms of the number involved in the case, it is a lot. There is also the Energy and Mineral

Resources Ministry case. So, party members should focus on handling these cases in the first place,” Pasek said.

After that, in the 16th paragraph, the researcher found additive conjunction such as *and*, and consequential conjunction such as *so* and *also*.

The KPK recently named former Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry secretary-general Waryono Karno a suspect in a graft case centering on activities at the ministry, which is headed by Jero Wacik — another senior Democratic Party member.

At last, from paragraph 17, the researcher found additive conjunction *and*. Finally, the researcher analyzed the conjunction and group them based on the criteria of conjunction. The conjunction words such as *and* and *whether* to show additive conjunction, *when* which indicated temporal conjunction, and *so, therefore, and also* to show consequential conjunction.

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion was analyzed based on the criteria that occasional lexical cohesions appeared in some paragraphs which were representing good reiteration (repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, antonymy) and/or collocation. To see the lexical cohesion in the article, the researcher analyzed them as could be seen below:

*The ruling **Democratic Party** is staring down the barrel of yet another graft allegation, with a disgruntled member accusing executive chairman Syarief Hasan of involvement in the rigging of a government project.*

*I Gede Pasek Suardika, supporter of ousted **Democratic Party** chairman Anas Urbaningrum, called on Syarief to step down from his post as Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Minister to focus on a graft case that his son was implicated in.*

*Pasek said that Syarief should heed the words of **Democratic Party** chief patron President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who said party members involved in graft cases should resign.*

“Anas was asked to do so [and he obeyed], therefore, Syarief should also concentrate on the videotron case,” Pasek said on Monday at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) headquarters, referring to a graft case at Syarief’s ministry that Syarief’s son, Riefan Avran, was allegedly involved in.

Pasek said that the case, which centered on the procurement of Jumbotrons for multimedia digital advertisement by the ministry, was currently being handled by the Attorney General’s Office (AGO).

PT Imaje Media, which was allegedly owned by Riefan, won the procurement project worth Rp 17 billion (US\$1.39 million) in 2012.

Contacted separately, AGO spokesman Setia Untung Arimuladi told The Jakarta Post on Monday that the case was being handled by the Jakarta Prosecutor’s Office.

“You should contact the Prosecutor’s Office spokesperson if you want to know anything about the case,” Untung said.

KPK spokesman Johan Budi said on Monday that the antigraft body would look into the case.

“I would have to check the information on the case,” he said when asked whether the case was being supervised by his office.

On Dec. 24, 2013, the Jakarta Prosecutor’s Office questioned Riefan as a witness in the case, despite calls mounting for prosecutors to name him a suspect.

Head of the Jakarta Prosecutor’s Office Adi Toegarisman earlier said that Syarief could be questioned as a witness in the case.

“Don’t ask where we are headed [whether Syarief will be questioned]. We are still gathering facts to support the investigation, we will detain whoever is involved,” Adi said.

*Prosecutors have named three suspects in the case: Hasnawi Bachtiar, an official at the ministry; Kasiyadi, a member of the procurement committee at the ministry; and Hendra Saputra, an office boy at PT Imaje Media company, whose name was listed as a company executive director. In his visit to the KPK on Monday, Pasek also threw accusations at other members of the **Democratic Party**.*

“In terms of the number involved in the case, it is a lot. There is also the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry case. So, party members should focus on handling these cases in the first place,” Pasek said.

*The KPK recently named former Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry secretary-general Waryono Karno a suspect in a graft case centering on activities at the ministry, which is headed by Jero Wacik — another senior **Democratic Party** member.*

During a raid at Waryono's office in August last year, the KPK confiscated \$200,000. Jero has repeatedly denied allegations that the money — allegedly from former head of the Upstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Special Task Force (SKKMigas) Rudi Rubiandini — was intended for him.

The representation of lexical cohesion (bold words) could be seen from the repetition of reference such Democratic Party which was repeated several times in the paragraph above.

Discussion and Findings

According to Renkema (2004), the cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion had some types that distinguished every part of cohesion devices. The first was that, there were three frequently occurring types of substitution such as substitution of a noun, substitution of a verb and substitution of a clause. Moreover, ellipsis was divided into three kinds such as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. After that, there were three frequently occurring relationships in conjunction such as; addition, temporality, causality. The relationship can be hypotactic or paratactic. Finally, there were two types of lexical cohesion that can be distinguished: reiteration and collocation.

Based on the data analysis, the substitution was found in the article from online newspaper. As it was explained in the previous chapter, substitution was a grammatical device for avoiding repetition and achieving textual cohesion. Moreover, there are three kinds of substitution such as: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. Substitution differs from reference in two important respects. First, while substitution is a formal relation, reference is a semantic one. Second, a substitute item has to have the same structural function as that for which it is substituting. Substitution occurs when one linguistic item is replaced by another that contributes new information in a text. Substitution involves the use of terms (one)s or (the) same for nouns, “do so” for verbs, “so” or “not” for clauses.

Furthermore, ellipsis played an important part in the sentence connection. Ellipsis was an abbreviating device for reducing redundancy and therefore its major use was to avoid repetition in a text. *It* was always possible to reconstitute the

elliptical item so that it became fully explicit. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence, which closely related to the substitution.

Moreover, reference was a common cohesive device that consisted of words which did not have a full meaning in their own right. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define reference as the relation between an element of the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. Reference could be categorized into three subtypes. First, personal reference was achieved through the use of personal and possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives. They referred to individuals and objects that were mentioned in some other parts of a text.

Another subtype was demonstrative reference which was mainly realized by demonstratives (used both as pronouns and as adjectives). This type of reference could be used to identify a single word or phrase, or a longer text across several sentences, phrases, or even pages.

The last subtype was comparative reference, which was achieved through adverbs and adjectives of comparison, it was used to compare similarities or identities between items in a text. Normally, reference items and the antecedent items were co referential. That was, they shared a semantic relation whereby the interpretation of an item depends on something else in the discourse.

In addition, conjunction was the type of cohesion that involved the use of ties that performed the main function of connecting sentences. Halliday and Hassan (1976) divide conjunctive relation into five broad categories; the categories are: additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative, each of which was further divided into several subcategories.

Finally, lexical cohesion involved the repetition of a noun phrase or the use of another noun phrase which bore a relation to the antecedent noun phrase. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there were two kinds of lexical cohesion. It consisted of reiteration (which was subdivided into the repetition of a lexical item, the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, and the use of a synonym, or super ordinate terms) and collocation. Lexical cohesion was a cohesive

relation whose cohesive effect was achieved by the selection of vocabulary.

From the discussion above, the researcher found cohesion devices in the article of political news from online newspaper were good. The writer had attempted to represent cohesion devices into the article. The researcher found that there were some paragraphs which were written cohesively by showing its cohesion devices which had been explained in the previous discussion.

Conclusion

Based on the research finding, the researcher comes to the conclusion where it can be derived from the analysis of the data. The conclusion about this research is concluded that the article of Political news from online newspaper of the Jakarta Post has good cohesion devices such as substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The cohesion devices can be seen from the analyses of the article, where almost paragraphs in the article show cohesion devices.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Al-Jarf, Reima. 2001. Processing of Cohesive Ties by EFL Arab College Students. *Foreign Language Annals; March/April 2001*.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Bae, Jungok. 2001. Cohesion and Coherence in Children's Written English: Immersion and English-only Classes. *Regents of the University of California Vol. 12 No. 1*, 51-58.
- Bailey, Stephen. 2003. *Academic Writing: A Practical Guide for Students*. New York: RoutledgeFalmer.
- Brown, G&Yule, G. 1988. *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ellis, Charles. Et. al. 2005. Recovery of Cohesion in Descriptive Discourse after Left-Hemisphere Stroke. *Journal of Rehabilitation Research & Development*, Vol. 42. No. 6. Pages 737-746.
- Fresh corruption allegation hits Dems. (2014, Feb 4). *The Jakarta Post*. Retrieved February 5, 2014, from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2014/02/04/fresh-corruption-allegation-hits-dems.html>
- Gay. L.R., Geoffrey E. Mills, and Peter Airasian. 2009. *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Applications*. New Jersey: Pearson Education.
- Gerot, Linda and Peter Wignell. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar: An Introductory Workbook*. Sydney: Gerd Stabler.
- Halliday, M. A. K. and Christian Matthiessen. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar: Third Edition*. London: Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Hinkel, Eli. 2004. *Teaching Academic ESL Writing: Practical Technique in Vocabulary and Grammar*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Knapp, P. and Megan Watskin. 2005. *Genre, Text, Grammar: Technologies for Teaching Writing and Assessing Writing*. Sydney: A UNSW Press Book.
- Matthews, P.H. 2007. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Renkema, Jan. 2004. *Introduction to Discourse Studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Richards, Jack C. And W.A. Renandya. 2002. *Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richardson, J. E. 2007. *Analysing Newspapers: an Approach from Critical Discourse Analysis*. New York: PALGRAVE MACMILLAN.
- Taboada, Maria Teresa. 2004. *Building Coherence and Cohesion: Task-oriented Dialogue in English and Spanish*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Yeh, Chun-Chun. 2004. The Relationship of Cohesion and Coherence: A Contrastive Study of English and Chinese. *Journal of Language and Linguistics Vol. 3 No. 2*.
- Zemach, Dorothy E.. and Lisa, A. Rumisek. 2005. *Academic Writing: From Paragraph to Essay*. Oxford: Macmillan Publisher Limited.