

**A STUDY OF COHESION IN "REUTERS' ARTICLES" TAKEN
FROM THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas analisa kohesi dalam artikel Reuters. Pemakaian kohesi ini menarik untuk dibahas karena kohesi penting digunakan untuk menunjukkan adanya hubungan antar kalimat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kohesi yang muncul, dan tingkat kemunculan masing-masing item dari kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal.

Data dikumpulkan dari koran *The Jakarta Post* yang terdiri dari berita Reuters terbitan tanggal 18 – 20 Mei 2009. Data dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif dan mengaplikasi teori kohesi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Hasil analisis data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan bahasa verbal.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kohesi leksikal lebih sering muncul di bandingkan kohesi gramatikal. Jenis kohesi leksikal yang paling banyak muncul adalah bentuk *repetisi*. Sedangkan dalam jenis kohesi gramatikal frekuensi yang paling banyak muncul adalah *referensi*. Dari frekuensi kemunculan kohesi gramatikal dan leksikal di dalam artikel Reuters, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa kalimat-kalimatnya memenuhi kriteria-kriteria yang kohesif.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Writing at first comes from an idea in the head. Then the person who has the idea reveals and expresses it in the form of written language. But, writing is not simply a matter of expressing the ideas in good language on a piece of paper. A writing will not be easy to understand if the relation among parts of the text is not clear. So, writing is not just a matter of using good language, but also the ability to create unity in the text. Therefore, it is important to know about cohesion.

Cohesion is the relationship between one part and the other part in a text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4), cohesion has a semantic concept and it refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text. Cohesion is very important because it functions as a bridge which relates words and sentences even paragraphs in a text. To focus this phenomenon, the writer found an article as a sample, which entitled "**Competition behind the bloom of hairpins**" taken from the May 23, 2009 edition, page 9. It was printed:

Tourists probably think the hairpins are very similar, but I Wayan Budi Asa a hairpin producer, said he could immediately distinguish one of his products from any other. "I will know whether they are my homemade frangipani hairpins or not from several meters away", he told to the Jakarta Post at his house in Kuta recently.

From the example above it is clear that **I, my, he and his** refer to I Wayan Budi Asa and the word **they** refers to the hairpins.

Language is so significant that people have to use it everyday. It can be in oral or written form. Any kinds of conversation from informal to very formal discussion can be described as oral language. Written or printed ones such as newspapers, magazines, articles, and etc are considered to be the part of written language. Newspaper as one of the printed media is well known all over the world. Every country, every region, and every city have their own newspaper. Jakarta as one of the cities in Indonesia also has its own newspapers, for example The Jakarta Post newspaper. As a printed media, The Jakarta Post tries to give complete information from all over the world to the readers and it corporates with some world's largest international multimedia news agency, for example Reuters, Bloomberg L.P. and Dow Jones Newswires. In this study, the writer chooses Reuters' articles to be analyzed. Reuters is one of the world's largest international multimedia news agency, providing investing news, world news, business news, technology news, headline news, small business news, news alerts, personal finance, stock market, and mutual funds information available on Reuters.com, video, mobile, and interactive television platforms.

From Reuters' article, the writer intends to analyze the cohesion because "cohesion is necessary condition to create a text" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:298). Cohesion is the formal relationship between sentences in a text and the cohesive tie is the tool to link one sentence to another in a text. To strengthen Halliday and Hasan's writing, Guy Cook in his book *Discourse and Literature* writes that "the increase of cohesion, up to certain point, may make a text clearer and less ambiguous" (1994:35). In other words, it is important for people to know the relationship between sentences before they can understand the text, which is in this case, the article in the newspaper. When we read we need to comprehend the text and for that, we need to be helped by the

cohesive relations between the sentences which appear in the text. The relations lay in both grammatical and lexical cohesion namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, reiteration and collocation. These relations are called cohesive ties.

In short, newspaper is one of the communication media. In order to understand an article in newspaper, readers can be helped by cohesion because cohesion can make the meaning clearer. Cohesive ties are tools for that. Therefore, the writer intends to analyze cohesive ties in "Reuters' articles" in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

1.2 Identification of Problems

The writer wants to know further about the cohesiveness as the factors that create cohesion, whether the sentences of Reuters' articles meet the criteria of being cohesive. In this study, the writer deals with the following questions:

1. What kinds of cohesive ties in terms of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion that occurred in "Reuters' articles" in the Jakarta Post?
2. What are the most frequent of cohesive tie occurred in "Reuters' articles" in terms of grammatical and lexical cohesion?

1.3 Objective of Study

Through this study, the writer wants to find out the cohesive ties that are used in the Jakarta Post newspaper, especially in "Reuters' articles". Besides that, the writer also describes the most frequently cohesive tie occurs in "Reuters' articles" in The Jakarta Post in term of grammatical and lexical cohesion.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Newspaper as one of the communication channels needs to be clear and not be ambiguous. In order to be not ambiguous, sentences in a text, in this case the article in newspaper, must link to one another. The sentences in text are linked by the cohesive ties in it. Therefore, the writer decided to analyze the cohesive ties in the newspaper, namely, The Jakarta Post.

Based on data collected, there are two kinds of cohesion found, they are: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The types of grammatical cohesion that found in the three articles are reference, substitution, and conjunction. The types of reference that the writer found are personal reference and demonstrative reference. For conjunction, the writer only found the additive relation, and temporal relation. In term of lexical cohesion, the writer finds all the types of reiteration and collocation.

After analyzing the three articles, the writer finds out that lexical cohesion is higher 108 times or (76,6%) than the number of grammatical cohesion 33 times or 23,4%. In terms of grammatical cohesion, reference occurs 29 times that is dominantly found because the use of reference in written text makes the articles comprehensively understandable. The purpose is to help the readers to get the idea from the text easily just like the author wants to. The occurrence of reference in a text also gives a contribution to the author in avoiding repetition. For lexical cohesion, repetition occurs 83 times. This type of lexical cohesion occurs more dominantly than the others. This

occurrence indicates that "Reuters' articles" have been written in unity. It means that the articles have given clear and concise information to the readers.

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