

COHESIVE DEVICES ANALYSIS ON INSIDER COLUMN

TRAVEL + LEISURE MAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 2011

THESIS

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For the Completion of Strata 1 Program
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Specialized in Linguistics**



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SEMARANG
2014**

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 2014

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MOTTO

- ❖ “If you born poor it’s not your mistake but if you die poor it’s your mistake”

(Bill Gates)

- ❖ “It is not opportunity that will make you successfully, but your commitment to do your best in any opportunity”

(Mario Teguh)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to:

- ❖ My Almighty God of Allah SWT,
- ❖ My Prophet Muhammad SAW and his family,
- ❖ My beloved Parents who always take care of me until now,
- ❖ My beloved brother and my young brother,
- ❖ All of my friends who always supported me.
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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled Cohesive Devices Analysis on Insider column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011 is a descriptive qualitative research. This thesis has two objectives, they are to describe kinds of grammatical cohesive devices and to describe kinds of lexical grammatical cohesive devices on Insider Column.

In collecting the data, the researcher presents the entire sentence on the column. The method used to analyze the data are analyzing the data to find out the aspect of cohesive devices, classifying the data based on theory of the aspect of cohesive devices, interpreting the data, drawing conclusion.

The result of data analysis shows that from the aspect grammatical cohesion, the researcher has identified the usage of reference, ellipsis and conjunction. The usage of reference consists of 10 anaphorics (19,5%), 6 personal references (11,5%), 4 demonstrative references (7,6%) and 4 comparative references (7,6%). The occurrences of ellipsis consist of 5 nominal ellipsis (9,6%) and 1 verbal ellipsis (1,9%). Then, the identification of conjunction shows the usage of 13 additive conjunctions (25%), 5 adversative conjunctions (9,6%) and 4 temporal conjunctions (7,6%).

Meanwhile, from the aspect lexical cohesion, the researcher has found the usage of reiteration. The identification of reiteration shows the usage of 7 repetitions (46,6%), 6 synonyms (40%) and 2 super ordinates (13,3%).

The result of the cohesive devices analysis on Insider Column is the cohesion has important role to make a good column as a part of magazine. This column is cohesive because the meaning of all the text connects each other. Insider Column uses cohesive devices in order to create a unity among its sentences so that it could give the intended information in this case about tourist destination spots and signature food at those place as clear as possible to the readers.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a main factor of communication between people with one another. They deliver their meaning and feeling through language. Gumperz in Wardhaugh (1992:15) stated that communication is a social activity which requires coordinated efforts of two or more individuals. Communication deals with social activity which involves more than one person. It usually occurs between the speaker and the hearer (receiver). Communication between people with one another through language can be delivered in two ways, written language and spoken language. Gerot and Wignell (1994:161) state that spoken and written language are both complex but in different ways. Spoken language tends to be complex lexically. Spoken language tends to be grammatically intricate whereas written language tends to be lexically dense. It can be said that language is a means communication.

One form of written language that is useful to convey knowledge to the people is discourse. A discourse should have requisite as a good text. Beugrande and Dessler (1981:3-10) state that a text is a communication occurrence which meets seven standards of textuality. The requisites of a good text are intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, intertextuality, coherence and cohesion.

Intentionality deals with the attitude of the writer and acceptability deals with the reader's attitude. Meanwhile, informativity refers to the message from the text. Situationality covers the factor that makes the text relevant. Intertextuality deals with the previous knowledge from previous text. Then, coherence refers in the textual world and cohesion concerns in the surface of the text. Cohesion includes the grammatical dependence of the word.

Tarigan in Alwi (1993:122) states that discourse is an arrangement of language that is more complete and bigger than a sentence enriched by cohesion and coherence and it is told by written and oral. Oral discourse can be formed like an interview, speech, conversation, dialogue and so on. Meanwhile, written discourse can be formed like a journal, daily notes, article, column, poem, novel and many more.

In a discourse, there are many sentences which have to be united and stick together. With the help of cohesive devices, the discourse is able to have good unity in connecting between sentences. If a discourse has a good unity, it brings a deep understanding about the content of the discourse so the reader can easily catch the message that the writer wants to tell about.

Cohesive devices represent cohesive relation. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesive devices are divided into two aspects, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction. Then, lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation. Those all devices are used to unite sentences in the discourse into the meaningful ones.

As a one form of written discourse, a column in a part of magazine should be composed in a well-formed text in order to give much information to the readers. It has to be united and connected between sentences as well as the concept of cohesiveness so that the readers can understand the intended information easily.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of cohesive devices which are used on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011 in order to identify whether Insider column has a good cohesive relation or not.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study is intended to analyze the following questions:

1. What types of grammatical cohesive devices are used on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011?
2. What types of lexical cohesive devices are used on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of grammatical cohesive devices used on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.
2. To find out the types of lexical cohesive devices used on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited on the classification of cohesive devices, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The writer only focuses in analyzing the types of cohesive devices which are used in the sentences on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011. The types of cohesive devices are derived from the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is hoped to be a valuable contribution to:

1. The researcher

This research is expected to give more information about the use of cohesive devices in column of magazine, as this research discusses cohesive devices analysis on Insider column Travel + leisure Magazine September 2011.

2. The English Teacher

This research is expected to provide information and present good usage of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices on the column of magazine.

3. The students

This research is expected to give additional knowledge, particularly about using cohesive devices on the column of magazine for Strata 1 Program of the English Department students Dian Nuswantoro University.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is arranged in order to be systematic as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction this chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, thesis organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature it contains the explanation of related theories which are used to analyze the data.

Chapter III is Research Methodology this chapter covers the research design, unit of analysis, source of data, method of collecting data, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis this is the main part of the thesis. It contains the analysis of the usage of cohesive devices on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.

Chapter V is Conclusion this is the last chapter. It provides the conclusion and suggestion of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the brief explanation about some theories which are related to the problem of the study, namely discourse analysis, cohesion and cohesive devices.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis deals with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used (McCarthy, 1991:5). Discourse analysis is concerned with the analysis of language in use. There are three views of discourse analysis, namely sentence as object, text as product and discourse as process (Brown and Yule, 1983:196). Since this research concerns with article as printed text, the researcher uses the second view, text as product. In this view, Brown and Yule 1983:196 state that there are producers and receivers of sentences or extended texts, but the analysis concentrates solely on the product, that is words on the page. The analysis of the printed text itself does not involve any consideration on how the product is produced or how it is received. The approach used in text as product view is the cohesion view of the relationship between sentences in a printed text.

2.2 Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English*, language can be expressed through the concept of cohesion. 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. Cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it.

A text should be a unified whole; it is not just a collection of unrelated sentences. Therefore, to make a text as a unified whole, there should be a device to tie it together. The device is cohesive devices.

2.3 Cohesion Devices

Cohesive devices are the ones is used to stick one clause to another in a sentence and one sentence to another in a paragraph and make the text communicative. There are two types of cohesive devices which are outlined by Halliday and Hasan (1976:4), namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Explanations of each type of cohesive devices are elaborated as follows:

2.3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is a grammatical relation within elements in the discourse. There are four parts of grammatical cohesion which are going to be explained below:

2.3.1.1 Reference

In the case of reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31). Reference refers to something what we want to say a thing. Reference items may be exophoric (situational) or endophoric (textual).

1) Exophoric

Exophoric reference is not simply a synonym for referential meaning (1976:33). The item referred is not in the text or referred to another item in the text but it is referred to other item outside the text.

2) Endophoric

Endophoric reference is the relationship where their interpretation lies within the text. It occurs when an item in the text refers to another item in the text. Endophoric consists of two types, namely:

a. Anaphoric

An anaphoric signals that an item refers back to the preceding item in text. Brown and Yule stated that, it means the reader looks back in the text for their interpretation (1983:192).

For example: Look at the sun. It's going down quickly.

'It' refers back to 'the sun', thus this sentence has anaphoric relation.

1) Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person (1976:23). It includes:

- a. Personal pronoun: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
- b. Possessive adjective: my, your, his, her, its, our, their.
- c. Possessive pronoun: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.

For example: Mikhael Gorbachev didn't have to change the world. He could have chosen to rule much as his predecessor did.

'He' as personal pronoun that refers back to 'Mikhael Gorbachev'.

2) Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is used to refer to a form of verbal pointing (this, these, here, there, that, those, then).

For example: Mary bought a new Porsche. That is what I want to buy.

'That' is a demonstrative reference and used to refer to 'a new Porsche'.

3) Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is a reference indirect by means of certain comparative form.

- a. To compare two things: Adjective + -er (happier, smaller, etc).
- b. To compare more than one things: Adjective + -est (happiest, smallest, etc).
- c. More, fewer, less, another, same, likewise, etc (1976:80).

For example: Phill went out with Mia yesterday. Today he goes with Kate.

Both girls do not realize that they dated the same guy.

'same' is comparative reference of 'Phill'.

2.3.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is a process within a text as the replacement of one item by another. According to Halliday and Hasan, since substitution is a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution is defined grammatically rather than semantically (1976:88). There are three types of substitution:

1) Nominal Substitution is signaled by one, ones

For example: Which kind of engines do you want? Ones with whistles or ones without?

In this sentence, the word 'engines' is substituted by 'ones'.

2) Verbal Substitution is signaled by do

For example: I don't know the meaning of half those long words and what's more. I don't believe you do either.

In this sentence, the word 'do' substitutes for the verb 'know'.

3) Clausal Substitution is signaled by so, not.

For example: Everyone seems to think he's guilty. If so, no doubt he'll offer to resign.

In this sentence, the word 'so' substitutes for the clause 'he's guilty'.

2.3.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a process within a text in which an item is omitted where the omitted item do not change the meaning. The omitted item leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere (1976:142). Three types of ellipsis are:

1) Nominal Ellipsis

For example: The flat has a sitting room, a dining room and a bedroom.

Each has a window overlooking the park.

In this sentence, the word 'room' that is supposed to be placed after the word 'each' has been eliminated. There is nominal ellipsis relation since the eliminated word is noun.

2) Verbal Ellipsis

For example: They haven't finished the pictures. If it had been, I would have brought it.

In this sentence, the word 'finished' that is supposed to be placed after 'it had been' has been eliminated. There is verbal ellipsis relation since the eliminated word is verb.

3) Clausal Ellipsis

For example: Do you come back today? This evening. (1976:184)

In this sentence, the clause 'I come back' has been eliminated. There is clausal ellipsis relation since the eliminated item is clausal group.

2.3.1.4 Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:320), conjunction is based on the assumption that there are in the linguistics system form of systematic relationship between sentences. They are a number of possible connected to one another in meaning. Conjunction consists of four types, namely:

1) Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction expresses a continuous explanation of the statements or preceding sentence. It is signaled by and, or, further, in addition, furthermore, additionally, alternatively, for insurance, or else, etc.

For example: From a marketing view point, the popular tabloid encourages the reader to read the whole page instead of choosing stories. And isn't that way any publisher wants? (1976:294)

In this sentence, 'and' expresses additive conjunction since it gives addition information from the second sentence to the first sentence.

2) Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction expresses a contrary meaning between preceding sentences and following sentences. It is signaled by but, only, instead, yet, in fact, though, anyhow, nevertheless, on the contrary, however, in any either case, etc.

For example: I'm afraid I'll be home late tonight. However, I won't have to go until late tomorrow.

In this sentence, 'however' in the second sentence expresses adversative conjunction since it shows contradictive meaning with the first sentence.

3) Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction reflects cause relation between preceding and following sentences. It is signaled by because, hence, thus, consequently, for this reason, so from this it appears, etc.

For example: Chinese tea is becoming popular in restaurant and coffee shop. This is because of the growing belief that it has several health – giving properties. (1976:257)

In this sentence, ‘because’ express causal conjunction since it shows caused effect relation between first sentence and second sentence.

4) Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction reflects to the relation between two sentences. There is one sequence in time, the one is subsequent to the other. It is signaled by then, finally, soon, afterward, at last, at once, since, after that, an hour later, etc.

For example: Brick tea is a blend that has been compressed into a cake. It is taken mainly by the minority groups in China. First, it is ground to a dust. Then it usually cooked in milk.

2.3.2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion determines the instantial meaning or text meaning of the item, a meaning that is unique to each specific instance. It provides great deal of hidden information that is relevant to the interpretation of the item concerned (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:289). Lexical cohesion occurs when two words in a text are semantically related in some way. They are related in terms of their meaning. Lexical cohesion are divided into two types, they are as follows:

2.3.2.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is basically a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item and the occurrence of a related item, which may be anything from a synonym or near synonym of the original to a general word dominating the entire class.

1) Repetition

- i. Wholly repeated, a word or phrase which is repeated.

For example: The Prime Minister recorded her thanks to Foreign Secretary. The prime Minister was most eloquent.

- ii. Partially repeated, only a part of the word or a phrase is repeated.

For example: Dr. E.C.R Reeve chaired the meeting. Dr. Reeve invited Mr. Philips to report on the state of the gardens.

2) Synonym

Synonym is a lexical item that uses the different word but it has similarity in its meaning.

For example: Accordingly, I took leave and turned to the ascend of the peak. The climb is perfectly easy. (1976:278)

In this sentence, the word 'ascend' has similar meaning with 'climb'.

3) Super ordinate

Super ordinate is a general term and it can have many hyponyms (a relationship between two words, in which the meaning of one of the words includes the meaning of other words).

For example: Henry's bought himself a new Jaguar. He practically lives in the car.

In this sentence, the word 'car' is the super ordinate of 'Jaguar'.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a kind of systematic work in plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. The method in this research is chosen by considering its appropriateness of the research object. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the objectives of the research. The research method in this study covers research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research design

This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the problems. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on fact and reality. Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately (Isaac et al, 1971:46). This study used qualitative research to describe cohesive devices analysis on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this study is all sentences which contain the usage of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.

3.3 Source of Data

The main data of this research were taken an article of Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011 which consists of 53 sentences. Travel + Leisure Magazine is one example of the magazine which contains a variety of information about tourism. Through Insider Column, Travel + Leisure Magazine informs tourist destination spots, completed with information about the signature food and the description of circumstances that existed at the place.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection was done by using following steps:

1. Taking the data from the insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.
2. Looking for all sentences which have aspects of cohesive devices.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The procedures of analyzing the data are mentioned into the following order:

1. Reading carefully the Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.
2. Identifying the usage of cohesive devices through the words, phrases and clauses on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011.
3. Writing and underlining the words, phrases and clauses which are identified using the aspects of cohesive devices.

4. Classifying the data based on theory of the aspect of the cohesive devices. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976)..
5. Interpreting the data.
6. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter will present the analysis of the usage of cohesive devices which are identified on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011. Based on the results of the analysis, two aspects of cohesive devices, namely grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices are both identified through the words, phrases and clauses on Insider Column.

From grammatical cohesive devices, there are the usage of reference, ellipsis and conjunction. Meanwhile, from lexical cohesive devices there are the usage of reiteration. The following analysis will be shown in more detail the usage of cohesive devices that have been identified on Insider Column, the analysis are shown in the two sub-chapters in accordance with the aspects of cohesive devices, namely findings on grammatical cohesive devices and findings on lexical cohesive devices.

4.1 Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Grammatical cohesion is a grammatical relation within elements in the discourse. There are four parts of grammatical cohesive devices, namely reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction. However, from the analysis of Insider Column, the writer only identifies categories reference, ellipsis and conjunction. The grammatical cohesive devices are shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Grammatical Cohesive Devices on Insider Column

No	Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices		Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Reference	Anaphoric (ANA)	10	19,2%
		Personal Reference (PR)	6	11,5%
		Demonstrative Reference (DR)	4	7,6%
		Comparative Reference (CR)	4	7,6%
2.	Ellipsis	Nominal Ellipsis (NE)	5	9,6%
		Verbal Ellipsis (VE)	1	1,9%
3.	Conjunction	Additive Conjunction (ADD C)	13	25%
		Adversative Conjunction (ADV C)	5	9,6%
		Temporal Conjunction (TC)	4	7,6%
TOTAL			52	100%

From table 4.1, there are 52 grammatical cohesive devices found on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011. The greatest number of grammatical that occurred is additive conjunction. The number of additive conjunction is 13 or (24,1%) and from the magazine is most present from the total of grammatical cohesive devices on Insider Column. There is only one nominal ellipsis found on Insider Column and becomes the smallest number. There is no substitution found on Insider Column.

On the analysis, the researcher put codes on the sentences with bracket on each grammatical cohesive devices and explanations, as seen as follows:

4.1.1 Reference

Reference is the relation between one element in a text and the other element for the interpretation in which information about identity of particular thing that is being referred to is retrieved (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31).

The reference categories which are found on Insider Column, namely anaphoric, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

Those are will be explained as follows:

4.1.1.1 Anaphoric

Anaphoric is a reference that refers back to the preceding item in text. The following are the identifications from the paragraph on Insider Column which contain the usage of anaphoric reference.

The number of Anaphoric which has used on Insider Column is 10 or (18,5%), it can be seen as follows:

Excerpt 1:

Few travelers will experience even a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity (1). Even **those** (ANA) with months to plan and explore it, can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference "those" in sentence (2) is categorized as Anaphoric and "those" refers back to "few travelers" in sentence (1). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to "those" which refers back to "few travelers" which is stated previously in

sentence (1). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (1) and (2) are cohesive.

Excerpt 2:

Few travelers will experience even a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity (1). Even those with months to plan and explore it (ANA), can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2).

Cohesive analysis:

The reference "it" in sentence (2) is categorized as Anaphoric and "it" refers back to "a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity" in sentence (1). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to "it" which refers back to "a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity" which is stated previously in sentence (1). We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 3:

Start your journey – and your day – with a spicy jolt at buzzing Manadonese joint Beautika (Jln. Hang Lekir No.1;62-21/722-6683; beautika.net; breakfast for two Rp 180.000), where the food at the metal buffet counter is freshest in the morning (9). Point to what you want and it's (ANA) delivered to your wooden table (line 10).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference "it" in sentence (10) is categorized as Anaphoric and "it" refers back to "the food" in sentence (9). This reference

creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “the food” which is stated previously in sentence (9). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (9) and (10) are cohesive.

Excerpt 4:

To sample the food of Papua, the largest and most exotic province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln. Boulevard raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp 150.000), where the star is the *papeda* – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13). The staff will transfer **it** (ANA) into your soup – try the *kuah asam ikan malas*, a spicy-sour fish soup – by expertly twisting off from long wooden utensils made for the purpose (14). Though **it**’s a staple in Papua, **it** (ANA) will feel anything but ordinary in your mouth (15).

Cohesive analysis:

The reference “it” in sentence (14) and sentence (15) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “*papeda*” in sentence (13). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “*papeda*” which is stated previously in sentence (13). We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 5:

Padang fare is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume **it**’s (ANA) the city’s indigenous cuisine (line 22).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference “it” in sentence (22) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “Padang fare” in the same sentence. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “Padang fare” which is previously stated in the sentence (22). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (22) is cohesive.

Excerpt 6:

Padang fare is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume it’s the city’s (ANA) indigenous cuisine (line 22)

Cohesive analysis:

The reference “the city” in sentence (22) is categorized as Anaphoric and “the city” refers back to “Jakarta” in the same sentence. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “the city” which refers back to “Jakarta” which is previously stated in the sentence (22). We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 7:

The food here comes from South Sulawesi, and seafood is a big part of it (ANA) (31)

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference “it” in sentence (31) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “the food” in the same sentence. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “the food” which is previously stated in the sentence (31). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (31) is cohesive.

Excerpt 8:

Move onto *asinan sayur*, a salad of veggies – cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots – tofu and peanut sauce (44). **It**'s (ANA) served with a large basket-like cracker that's almost too pretty to break apart – except that it's perfect for dipping into the sauce (45).

Cohesive analysis:

The reference “it” in sentence (45) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “*asinan sayur*” in the sentence (44). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “*asinan sayur*” which is previously stated in the sentence (44). We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 9:

Move onto *asinan sayur*, a salad of veggies – cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots – tofu and peanut sauce (44). It's served with a large basket-like cracker

that's almost too pretty to break apart – except that **it**'s (ANA) perfect for dipping into the sauce (45).

Cohesive analysis:

The reference “it” in sentence (45) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “a large basket-like cracker” in the same sentence. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “a large basket-like cracker” which is previously stated in the same sentence. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 10:

On the menu are superb *sate* and duck dishes, as you'd expect, but also try the *ayam suwir pelalah*, shredded chicken in a tangy, spicy chili-and-lime vinaigrette (51). Pair **it** (ANA) with *kacang panjang mekalas*, long beans sautéed in coconut milk (52).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference “it” in sentence (52) is categorized as Anaphoric and “it” refers back to “*ayam suwir pelalah*” in the sentence (51). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “it” which refers back to “*ayam suwir pelalah*” which is previously stated in the sentence (51). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (51) and sentence (52) are cohesive.

4.1.1.2 Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:37). The number of personal reference on Insider Column is 6 or (11,1%). The following are the identifications from the paragraph on Insider Column which contain the usage of personal reference.

Excerpt 11:

Below, **our** (PR) three-day guide to sampling the country's best flavors in the capital (7).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference "our" in sentence (7) refers to the writer and the photographer Insider Column. The column writer does not mention his and his photographer name. Therefore, the writer just uses the word "our". This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 12:

Point to what **you** (PR) want and it's delivered to **your** (PR) wooden table (10).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference "you" and "your" in sentence (10) refer to the readers of Insider Column. This reference creates cohesion relation which is

shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 13:

Though it's a staple in Papua, it will feel anything but ordinary in **your** (PR) mouth (15).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference “your” in sentence (10) refer to the readers of Insider Column. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 14:

Quality varies greatly among Padang joints, but the set-up is usually the same: dishes are spread across the table, and **you** (PR) pay for what **you** (PR) eat (24).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference “you” and “your” in sentence (10) refer to the readers of Insider Column. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 15:

The natives of Jakarta are the Betawi people, and to sample **their** (PR) rich, meaty fare go to Kafe Betawi (Jln. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. 62, first floor; 62-21/5290-0830; kafebetawi.com; dinner for two Rp 130.000) in Setiabudi One Plaza, a niche collection of restaurants and cafes (42).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the reference “their” in sentence (42) is categorized as Personal Reference and “it” refers to the phrase “the Betawi people” in the same sentence. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “their” which refers to “the Betawi people” in the sentence (42). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (42) are cohesive.

Excerpt 16:

On the menu are superb *sate* and duck dishes, as **you**'d (PR) expect, but also try the *ayam suwir pelalah*, shredded chicken in a tangy, spicy chili-and-lime vinaigrette (line 51).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference “you” is referring to the readers of Insider Column whom already know that superb menu from Bali are sate and duck. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

4.1.1.3 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is used to refer to a form of verbal pointing. The number of demonstrative reference on Insider Column is 4 or (7,4%). There are the explanations of demonstrative reference from the paragraph on Insider Column, to the following below:

Excerpt 17:

Don't be alarmed by the smoke wafting across the parking lot of R.M. Sulawesi (Jln. Panglima Polim IX No.19;62-21/726-5054; lunch for two rp 130.000) (29). **That's** (DR) from the fish cooking on the outdoor grill beside the entrance (30).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference "that" in sentence (30) is a demonstrative reference and used to refer to the presupposed item of verbal pointing of something, namely "the smoke wafting across the parking lot" in sentence (29). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 18:

Don't be alarmed by the smoke wafting across the parking lot of R.M. Sulawesi (Jln. Panglima Polim IX No.19;62-21/726-5054; lunch for two rp 130.000) (29). That's (DR) from the fish cooking on the outdoor grill beside the entrance (30). The food **here** (DR) comes from South Sulawesi, and seafood is a big part of it (31).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, “here” in sentence (31) refers to the presupposed item of verbal pointing of a place, namely “R.M. Sulawesi” that comes previously in sentence (29). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “here” which refers to “R.M. Sulawesi” in the sentence (29). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (31) is cohesive.

Excerpt 19:

While the hearts of Sundanese culture is just two hours away, in the blessedly cool city of Bandung, serving its cuisine in the capital is Ikan Bakar Cianjur (39 Jln. Batu Tulis Raya, Pecenongan; 62-21/350-7788; dinner for two Rp140.000), a popular restaurant tucked behind bamboo and palm trees (37). The Sundanese are masters at basting and grilling, and **this place** (DR) excels at both grilled nila fish, silky-moist inside and lightly crispy outside, and an addictively sweet barbecue chicken (38).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference “this place” in sentence (38) refers to the presupposed item of verbal pointing of a place, namely “Ikan Bakar Cianjur”, a popular restaurant tucked behind bamboo and palm trees, in sentence (37). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “this place” which refers to “Ikan Bakar Cianjur” in the sentence (37). Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (37) and sentence (38) are cohesive.

Excerpt 20:

The *plecing kangkung* is an artistically layered dish with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with shrimp paste, and fried peanuts (48). Shrimp paste features heavily in **this cuisine** (DR), also appearing in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken dish (49).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the reference “this cuisine” in sentence (49) is a demonstrative reference and used to refer to the presupposed item of verbal pointing of something, namely “the *plecing kangkung*” in sentence (48). This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. Based on the occurrence of reference and connection into previous sentence, it can be concluded that sentence (48) and sentence (49) are cohesive.

4.1.1.4 Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is a reference indirect by means of certain comparative form. The number of comparative reference on Insider column is 4 or (7,4%). The identification of the usage of comparative reference from the paragraph on Insider Column will be explained as below.

Excerpt 21:

Below, our three-day guide to sampling the country’s **best** (CR) flavors in the capital (7).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the word “best” in sentence (7) is categorized as a comparative reference, since it shows the superlative level that compares more than several flavors in the capital. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 22:

Start your journey – and your day – with a spicy jolt at buzzing Manadonese joint Beautika (Jln. Hang Lekir No. 1; 62-21/722-6683; beautika.net; breakfast for two Rp180.000), where the food at the metal buffet counter is **freshest** (CR) in the morning (9).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the word ‘**freshest**’ in sentence (9) is indicating the usage of comparative reference to show that the food in a good condition only in the morning time among the other time. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 23:

To sample the food of Papua, **the largest** and **most exotic** (CR) province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln. Boulevard raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp 150.000), where the star is the *papeda* – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, “the largest” and “most exotic” in the sentence (13) are the item that present as comparative reference. Both of them show the superlative comparison that comparing Papua is the largest and most exotic province among the other provinces in Indonesia. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

Excerpt 24:

Quality varies greatly among Padang joints, but the set-up is usually the **same** (CR) : dishes are spread across the table, and you pay for what you eat (24).

Cohesive analysis:

The reference “same” in the sentence (24) is categorized as a comparative reference. The reference “same” compares the similarity about the set-up dishes among all Padang joints which the dishes are spread across the table, and you pay for what you eat. This reference creates cohesion relation which is shown in the text, so we can interpret the text. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the reference, but also by the something that refers to.

4.1.2 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a process within a text in which an item is omitted where the omitted item do not change the meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:142). From the Insider Column, ellipsis which are identified consist of nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis. They are as follow:

4.1.2.1 Nominal Ellipsis

The number of nominal ellipsis on Insider Column is 5 or (9,3%). There are several examples of the usage of nominal ellipsis that can be seen from the paragraph on Insider Column.

Excerpt 25:

Few travelers will experience even a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity (1). Even those with months to plan and explore it, Ø (NE) can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the phrase "few travelers" that is supposed to be placed before the word "can" has been omitted in sentence (2). This could be classified as nominal ellipsis relation since the omitted phrase is a noun group. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are omitted.

Excerpt 26:

The colorful side dish *sayur acar* only looks innocent: lurking amid the carrots, cucumbers, shallots and bengkuang fruit – all Ø (NE) pickled in a vinegar yellowed with ground turmeric – are, you guessed it, fiery chilies (12).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, “the carrots, cucumbers, shallots and *bengkuang* fruit” that is supposed to be placed after the word “all” has been eliminated in the sentence (12). There is nominal ellipsis relation since the eliminated item is a noun group. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are eliminated.

Excerpt 27:

While the hearts of Sundanese culture is just two hours away, in the blessedly cool city of Bandung, \emptyset (NE) serving its cuisine in the capital is Ikan Bakar Cianjur (Jln. Batu Tulis Raya, Pecenongan; 62-21/350-7788; dinner for two Rp140.000), a popular restaurant tucked behind bamboo and palm trees (line 37).

Cohesive analysis:

There is nominal ellipsis relation in this example, since the noun word “Bandung” that should be appeared before the word “serving” has been eliminated in the sentence (37). There is nominal ellipsis relation since the eliminated item is a noun group. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are eliminated.

Excerpt 28:

Start off with soto Betawi, a soup that uses many parts of the cow (including the skin and liver) and \emptyset (NE) is made creamy with coconut milk (43).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the phrase “*soto Betawi*” that is supposed to be placed before the word “is” has been omitted in sentence (43). This could be classified as nominal ellipsis relation since the omitted phrase is a noun group. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are omitted.

Excerpt 29:

The *plecing kangkung* is an artistically layered dish with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with shrimp paste, and fried peanuts (line 48). Shrimp paste features heavily in this cuisine, \emptyset also appearing in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken dish (line 49).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the phrase “shrimp paste” that is supposed to be placed before “also appearing” has been omitted in the sentence (49). This could be classified as nominal ellipsis relation since the omitted word is noun group. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are eliminated.

4.1.2.2 Verbal Ellipsis

The number of verbal ellipsis used on Insider Column is 1 or (1,3%). It can be seen as follows:

Excerpt 30:

Start your journey – and \emptyset (VE) your day – with a spicy jolt at buzzing Manadonese joint Beautika (Jln. Hang Lekir No.1;62-21/722-6683;

beautika.net; breakfast for two rp 180.000), where the food at the metal buffet counter is freshest in the morning (9).

Cohesive analysis:

There is verbal ellipsis relation in this example, the verb word “start” that is supposed to be placed before “your day” has been omitted in sentence (9). This can be categorized as verbal ellipsis since the omitted word is verb. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the ellipsis, but also by the something that are eliminated.

4.1.3 Conjunction

Conjunction is the way to connect what is to follow with what has gone before in which both of them are not structurally related (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:227). Meanwhile, the identification of conjunction from the paragraph on Insider Column presents the usage of additive conjunction, adversative conjunction and temporal conjunction. It will be explained as follow:

4.1.3.1 Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction expresses a continuous explanation of the statements or preceding sentence. The following are the description of the usage of additive conjunction from each paragraph on Insider Column.

Excerpt 31:

Even those with months to plan **and** (Add.C) explore it, can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2).

Cohesive analysis:

In the sentence 2, the conjunction “and” is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “to plan” and “explore it” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 32:

Point to what you want **and** (Add.C) it’s delivery to your wooden table (10).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “and” in sentence (10) is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “point to what you want” and “it’s delivery to your wooden table” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (10) is cohesive.

Excerpt 33:

To sample the food of Papua, the largest **and** (Add.C) most exotic province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln Boulevard raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp150.000), where the star is the *papeda* – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the conjunction “and” in sentence (13) is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “the largest” and “most exotic” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 34:

Quench your thirst with the refreshing *es timun kerok*, **or** (Add.C) lime juice with shredded cucumber (20).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “or” in sentence (20) is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “the refreshing *es timun kerok*” and “lime juice with shredded cucumber” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “or” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We

can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (20) is cohesive.

Excerpt 35:

The Garuda chain is reliably good: head for breakfast at its 24-hour Jalan Hayum Wuruk branch (Jln. Hayum, No. 100ABF; 62-21/626-2944; breakfast for two Rp160.000) **and** (Add.C) mingle with a colorful mix of happy families, strung-out clubbers and head-scarved waitresses (25).

Cohesive analysis:

In the sentence 25, the conjunction “and” is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “head for breakfast” and “mingle with a colorful mix of happy families” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 36:

The food here comes from South Sulawesi, **and** (Add.C) seafood is a big part of it (31).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the conjunction “and” in sentence (31) is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links

“the food here comes from South Sulawesi” and “seafood is a big part of it” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (31) is cohesive.

Excerpt 37:

The Sundanese are masters at basting and grilling, **and** (Add.C) this place excels at both grilled nila fish, silky-moist inside **and** (Add.C) lightly crispy outside, **and** (Add.C) an addictively sweet barbecue chicken (38).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “and” indicates the usage of additive conjunction, since it provides addition explanation to what have been mentioned before which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (38) is cohesive.

Excerpt 38:

Start off with *soto Betawi*, a soup that uses many parts of the cow (including the skin and liver) **and** (Add.C) is made creamy with coconut milk (44).

Cohesive analysis:

In the sentence 44, the conjunction “and” is categorized as an additive conjunction. This conjunction mentioned in the sentence above links “a soup that uses many parts of the cow” and “is made creamy with coconut milk” which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 39:

The *plecing kangkung* is an artistically layered dish with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with shrimp paste, and fried peanuts (48). Shrimp paste features heavily in this cuisine, **also** (Add.C) appearing in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken dish (49).

Cohesive analysis:

From this example, the conjunction “also” in sentence (49) is an additive conjunction. The usage of conjunction “also” coordinates one explanation with another explanation to follow which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “and” which relates to the statement that is

mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (49) is cohesive.

Excerpt 40:

For dessert, don't miss the *pisang caramel*, or (Add.C) warm caramelized bananas with vanilla ice cream, ideal with Balinese coffee (53).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “or” in sentence (53) is an additive conjunction. The usage of conjunction “or” provides addition explanation to what have been described before which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention to “or” which relates to the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction. Based on the occurrence of the conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (53) is cohesive.

4.1.3.2 Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction expresses a contrary meaning between preceding sentences and following sentences. The number of adversative conjunction is 5 or (9,3%). The following are some examples of the usage of adversative conjunction from the paragraph on Insider Column.

Excerpt 41:

Even those with months to plan and explore it, can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2). Foodies, **however** (Adv.C), need not despair (3).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the conjunction “however” indicates as an adversative conjunction. It shows the contradictory condition between the statements in sentence (2) and sentence (3) which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. It is important because we should pay attention to “however” which relates the contrastive of the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 42:

To sample the food of Papua, the largest and most exotic province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln Boulevard Raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp150.000), where the star is the *papeda* – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13). The staff will transfer it into your soup – try the *kuah asam ikan malas*, a spicy-sour fish soup – by expertly twisting off from long wooden utensils made for the purpose (14). **Though** (Adv.C) it’s a staple in Papua, it will feel anything **but** (Adv.C) ordinary in your mouth (15).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the conjunction “though” and “but” in sentence (15) are categorized as an adversative conjunction. It expresses a contradictive relation between the preceding sentences to the following sentence. which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. It is important because we should pay attention to “though” and “but” which relates the contrastive of the

statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 43:

Padang fare is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume it's the city's indigenous cuisine (22). **But** (Adv.C) no, Padang stems from the Minangkabau culture of West Sumatra (23).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the conjunction “but” indicates as an adversative conjunction. It shows the contradictory condition between the statements in sentence (23) and sentence (22) which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. It is important because we should pay attention to “but” which relates the contrastive of the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

Excerpt 44:

On the menu are superb *sate* and duck dishes, as you'd expect, **but** (Adv.C) also try the *ayam suwir pelalah*, shredded chicken in a tangy, spicy chili-and-lime vinaigrette (51).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “but” indicates as an adversative conjunction. It shows the contradictory condition with the statement which is previously stated in sentence (51) which creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. It is important because we should pay attention to “but” which relates the contrastive of the statement that is mentioned in the following statement. We can see that cohesion not only affected by the presence of the conjunction, but also by the item that are related by conjunction.

4.1.3.3 Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction reflects to the relation between two sentences. There is one sequence in time, the one is subsequent to the other. The number of temporal conjunction is 4 or (7,4%). The description of the usage of temporal conjunction from the paragraph on Insider Column will be explained as below.

Excerpt 45:

Want a lunch of South Sulawesi’s grilled seafood **followed by** (TC) a dinner showcasing North Sumatra’s Indian and Middle Eastern influence?(5).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the conjunction “followed by” is a temporal conjunction, since it shows the relation between two sentences in the sense of time, the coming of one activity after another activity in sentence (5). The temporal conjunction shows the time when the event takes place. Temporal conjunction creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It

is important because we should pay attention on “followed by” which shows the time when some events take place. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the temporal conjunction but also by the events take place.

Excerpt 46:

Quench your thirst with the refreshing *es timun kerok*, or lime juice with shredded cucumber (20). **Then** (TC) dip into the *rujak aceh kuala langsa*, a chilled dessert where onion and chili complement *kwini*, a mango variety common in North Sumatra (21).

Cohesive analysis:

From the example above, the conjunction “then” in sentence (21) is categorized as a temporal conjunction. The conjunction “then” mentioned above explains time for the next events. The temporal conjunction shows the time when the event takes place. Temporal conjunction creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention on “then” which shows the time when some events take place. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the temporal conjunction but also by the events take place. Based on the occurrence of conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (21) is cohesive.

Excerpt 47:

Start off (TC) with *soto Betawi*, a soup that uses many parts of the cow (including the skin and liver) and is made creamy with coconut milk (43). **Move onto** (TC) *asinan sayur*, a salad of veggies – cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots – tofu and peanuts that swim in a spicy-sour peanut sauce (44).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, temporal conjunction is showed by the usage of the phrase “start off” and “move onto”. Both of them relate the two statements in the sense of sequential time between sentence (43) and sentence (44). The temporal conjunction shows the time when the event takes place. Temporal conjunction creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. It is important because we should pay attention on “start off” and “move onto” which show the time when some events take place. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the temporal conjunction but also by the events take place. Based on the occurrence of conjunction, it can be concluded that sentence (43) and sentence (44) are cohesive.

4.2 Lexical Cohesive Devices

The lexical cohesive devices are divided into reiteration which consists of repetition, synonym, super ordinate and collocation. Here the findings on lexical cohesive devices on Insider column are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Lexical Cohesive Devices on Insider Column

No	Types of Lexical Cohesive Devices		Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Reiteration	Repetition (REP)	7	46,6%
		Synonym (SYN)	6	40%
		Super ordinate (SUP)	2	13,3%
TOTAL			15	100%

From table 4.2, there are 15 lexical cohesive devices found on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011. The greatest number of grammatical that occurred is repetition. The number of repetition is 7 or (38,9%) because is most presented from the total of lexical cohesive devices on Insider Column. Meanwhile, category super ordinate becomes the smallest number.

On the analysis, the researcher put codes on the sentences with bracket on each grammatical cohesive devices and explanations, as seen as follows:

4.2.1 Reiteration

The reiteration types which are found on Insider Column, namely repetition, synonym and super ordinate. Those are will be explained as below:

4.2.1.1 Repetition

Repetition refers to words that are repeated in the text, as well as words that have changed to reflect tense or number such as feel and felt, feeling and feelings. The usages of repetition on Insider Column are identified in several paragraphs on Insider Column. The number of repetition on Insider Column is 7 or (38,9%). The following are the description of the usage of repetition.

Excerpt 48:

To sample the food of **Papua** (REP), the largest and most exotic province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln Boulevard raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp150.000), where the star is the *papeda* – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13). The staff will transfer it into your soup – try the *kuah asam ikan malas*, a spicy-sour fish soup – by expertly twisting off from long wooden

utensils made for the purpose (14). Though it's a staple in **Papua** (REP), it will feel anything but ordinary in your mouth (15).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the identification of repetition can be seen in the word "Papua" which is wholly repeated twice, in sentence (13) and (15). Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 49:

Padang (REP) fare is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume it's the city's indigenous cuisine (22). But no, **Padang** (REP) stems from the Minangkabau culture of West Sumatra (23). Quality varies greatly among **Padang** (REP) joints, but the set-up is usually the same: dishes are spread across the table, and you pay for what you eat (24).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the word "Padang" has been repeated thrice which located in sentence (22), (23) and (24). Therefore, the category of lexical cohesive devices which identified is repetition. Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 50:

While the hearts of **Sundanese** (REP) culture is just two hours away, in the blessedly cool city of Bandung, serving its cuisine in the capital is Ikan Bakar Cianjur (Jln. Batu Tulis Raya, Pecenongan; 62-21/350-7788; dinner

for two Rp140.000), a popular restaurant tucked behind bamboo and palm trees (37). The **Sundanese** (REP) are masters at basting and grilling, and this place excels at both grilled nila fish, silky-moist inside and lightly crispy outside, and an addictively sweet barbecue chicken (38). Also order the *karedok*, a **Sundanese** (REP) salad of mixed veggies in a peanut dressing (39).

Cohesive analysis:

The repetition item in this example is the word ‘Sundanese’. The word ‘Sundanese’ is repeated in sentence (37), (38) and (39). Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 51:

It would be easy to leave **Jakarta** (REP) unaware of its indigenous cuisine, which is served mostly in homes (41). The natives of **Jakarta** (REP) are the Betawi people, and to sample their rich, meaty fare go to Kafe Betawi (Jln. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. 62, first floor; 62-21/5290-0830; kafebetawi.com; dinner for two Rp 130.000) in Setiabudi One Plaza, a niche collection of restaurants and cafes (42).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the word “Jakarta” is wholly repeated twice in the same paragraph which located in sentence (41) and (42). Therefore, the category of lexical cohesive devices which identified is repetition. Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 52:

The spicy flavors of **Lombok** (REP) are on offer at R.M. Taliwang Bersaudara (Jln. Panglima Polim IV No. 125; 62-21/725-2863; lunch for two Rp110.000), a family-run restaurant in a charming converted house with stone flooring and **Lombok** (REP) oriented paintings and handicrafts (46).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the word “Lombok” is categorized as a repetition item, since both of them has been repeated twice in the same sentence. Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 53:

The *plecing kangkung* is an artistically layered dish with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with **shrimp paste** (REP), and fried peanuts (48). **Shrimp paste** (REP) features heavily in this cuisine, also appearing in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken dish (49).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the word “shrimp paste” has been repeated thrice which located in sentence (48) and (49). Therefore, the category of lexical cohesive devices which identified is repetition. Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

Excerpt 54:

Lovers of chic Seminyak will feel at home in Le Seminyak (Pacific Place, fifth floor, No.38; 62-21/5140-0610; breakfast for two Rp190.000), a large L-shaped space that gives traditional **Balinese** (REP) design elements a stylish modern feel: think earth tones, suar wood tables and **Balinese** (REP) style gazebos (50). On the menu are superb *sate* and duck dishes, as you'd expect, but also try the *ayam suwir pelalah*, shredded chicken in a tangy, spicy chili-and-lime vinaigrette (51). Pair it with *kacang panjang mekalas*, long beans sautéed in coconut milk (52). For dessert, don't miss the *pisang caramel*, or warm caramelized bananas with vanilla ice cream, ideal with **Balinese** (REP) coffee (53).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, the word "Lombok" is categorized as a repetition item, since both of them has been repeated thrice in the same paragraph which located in sentence (50) and (53). Repetition creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the repetition, but also emphasize the means of the word that is repeated.

4.2.1.2 Synonym

Synonym is a lexical item that uses the different word but it has similarity in its meaning. The number of synonym is 6 or (33,3%). The identification of synonym from the paragraph on Insider Column will be described as below:

Excerpt 55:

Start your journey – and your day – with a spicy jolt at buzzing Manadonese joint Beautika (Jln. Hang Lekir No. 1; 62-21/722-6683; beautika.net; breakfast for two Rp180.000), where the **food** (SYN) at the metal buffet counter is freshest in the morning (9). Point to what you want and it's delivery to your wooden table (10). This **fare** (SYN), from North Sulawesi, packs chilies into nearly every **dish** (SYN), including savory *cakalang saos* (smoked skipjack tuna smeared with a searing red sambal)

and *ayam ternate* (dark red chicken with plenty of burn and a hint of palm sugar) (11).

Cohesive analysis:

In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "fare" means food, especially when offered at a meal (1995:421). Meanwhile, "dish" means food prepared in a particular way as part of a meal (1995:332). This, it is obvious the word "fare" and "dish" in sentence (11) have synonym relation with the word "food" in sentence (9). Synonym creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the synonym, but also emphasize the means of that synonym word.

Excerpt 56:

Padang **fare** (SYN) is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume it's the city's indigenous **cuisine** (SYN) (22).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the word "cuisine" in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary has a meaning food cooked in a certain style (1995:284). Then, the word "fare" means food, especially when offered at a meal (1995:421). Therefore, "cuisine" is the synonym of "fare" which located in the same sentence (22). Synonym creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the synonym, but also emphasize the means of that synonym word.

Excerpt 57:

The *sop konro bakar* is a **hearty** (SYN) beef-rib soup served with a side of **giant** (SYN) barbecued ribs (line 33).

Cohesive analysis:

From the example above, synonym is identified between the word “hearty” and “giant”. It can be proved from Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “giant” means unusually large (1995:497). While the word “hearty” means large (1995:553), therefore, “hearty” and “giant” have synonym relation. Synonym creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the synonym, but also emphasize the means of that synonym word.

Excerpt 58:

The restaurant attracts **hordes** (SYN) of regulars and is necessarily expansive, with high ceilings and big tables for **groups** (SYN) (40).

Cohesive analysis:

Here, the word “group” has a meaning a number of people or things gathered, placed or acting together (1995:526) and the word “horde” means a very large group, especially of people (1995:574). It is obvious that “group” is the synonym of “horde” in sentence (40). Synonym creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the synonym, but also emphasize the means of that synonym word.

Excerpt 59:

The *plecing kangkung* is an artistically layered **dish** (SYN) with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with shrimp paste, and fried peanuts (48). Shrimp paste features heavily in this **cuisine** (SYN), also appearing in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken **dish** (SYN) (49).

Cohesive analysis:

In this example, from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word "cuisine" has a meaning food cooked in a certain style (1995:284). Meanwhile, "dish" means food prepared in a particular way as part of a meal (1995:332). It is obvious that "dish" in sentence (48) and sentence (49) is the synonym of "cuisine" in sentence (49). Synonym creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the synonym, but also emphasizes the means of that synonym word.

4.2.1.3 Super ordinate

Super ordinate is a general term and it can have many hyponyms. The number of super ordinate on Insider Column is 2 or (11,1%). It can be seen as follows:

Excerpt 60:

Then dip into the *rujak aceh kuala langsa*, a chilled dessert where onion and chili complement **kwini**, a **mango** (SUP) variety common in North Sumatra (21).

Cohesive analysis:

From this example, the word “mango” in sentence (21) is the super ordinate of “*kwini*”. Super ordinate creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the super ordinate, but also emphasize the means of the word that is used in super ordinate.

Excerpt 61:

Move onto *asinan sayur*, a salad of **veggies** (SUP) – **cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots** – tofu and peanuts that swim in a spicy-sour peanut sauce (44).

Cohesive analysis:

In this sentence, “cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots” have super ordinate relation with the word “veggies” because “veggies” in sentence (44) means “vegetables”. Super ordinate creates cohesion in the text, so we can interpret them as a whole. The whole sentence constitutes a text. We can see that cohesion is not only affected by the presence of the super ordinate, but also emphasize the means of the word that is used in super ordinate.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of Insider column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011, the researcher has found the usage of the two aspects of cohesive devices, namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

From the aspect grammatical cohesion, the researcher has identified the usage of reference, ellipsis and conjunction. The usage of reference consists of 10 anaphorics (19,5%), 6 personal references (11,5%), 4 demonstrative references (7,6%) and 4 comparative references (7,6%). The occurrences of ellipsis consist of 5 nominal ellipsis (9,6%) and 1 verbal ellipsis (1,9%). Then, the identification of conjunction shows the usage of 13 additive conjunctions (25%), 5 adversative conjunctions (9,6%) and 4 temporal conjunctions (7,6%).

Meanwhile, from the aspect lexical cohesion, the researcher has found the usage of reiteration and collocation. The identification of reiteration shows the usage of 7 repetitions (46,6%), 6 synonyms (40%) and 2 super ordinates (13,3%).

The result of the cohesive devices analysis on Insider Column is the cohesion has important role to make a good column as a part of magazine. This column is cohesive because the meaning of all the text connects each other. Insider Column uses cohesive devices in order to create a unity among it's sentences so that it could give the intended information in this case about tourist

destination spots and signature food at those place as clear as possible to the readers.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this research could be as a source of information for other researchers who are interested in the theory of cohesion. Furthermore, the researcher suggests that there should be another research about cohesion by using different source of data so that it would give a new input to the theory of cohesion.

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APPENDIX

1 Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011

TASTING INDONESIA. FROM FIERY MANADONESE SAMBAL TO SLOW-COOKED *MIE ACEH*. T+L OFFERS A THREE-DAY GUIDE TO EATING YOUR WAY AROUND THE ARCHIPELAGO – ALL IN JAKARTA. BY STEVE MOLLMAN. PHOTOGRAPHED BY CHRIS KERRIGAN.

Few travelers will experience even a fraction of Indonesia's vastness and diversity (1). Even those(ANA) with months to plan and(Add.C) explore it(ANA), can still feel overwhelmed by the task (2). Foodies, however(Adv.C), need not despair (3). Nearly all the cuisines from across the archipelago can also be enjoyed in Jakarta (4). Want a lunch of South Sulawesi's grilled seafood followed by(TC) a dinner showcasing North Sumatra's Indian and Middle Eastern influence?(5) No problem (6). Below, our(PR) three-day guide to sampling the country's best(CR) flavors in the capital (7). *Selamat makan!* (8)

DAY ONE

10 A.M. NORTH SULAWESI

Start your journey – and Ø(VE) your day – with a spicy jolt at buzzing Manadonese joint Beautika (Jln. Hang Lekir No. 1; 62-21/722-6683; beautika.net; breakfast for two Rp180.000), where the food(it-ANA) at the metal buffet counter is freshest(CR) in the morning (9). Point to what you(PR) want and(Add.C) it's(ANA) delivery to your(PR) wooden table (10). This fare(SYN), from North

Sulawesi, packs chilies into nearly every **dish**(SYN), including savory *cakalang saos* (smoked skipjack tuna smeared with a searing red sambal) and *ayam ternate* (dark red chicken with plenty of burn and a hint of palm sugar) (11). The colorful side dish *sayur acar* only looks innocent: lurking amid **the carrots, cucumbers, shallots and bengkuang fruit** – all **Ø**(NE) pickled in a vinegar yellowed with ground turmeric – are, you guessed it, fiery chillies (12).

1 P.M. PAPUA

To sample the food of **Papua**(REP), **the largest**(CR) **and**(Add.C) **most exotic**(CR) province in Indonesia, head to Yougwa (Jln Boulevard raya Blok WA 2 No. 31; 62-21/453-0419; lunch for two Rp150.000), where the star is the **papeda** – a vaguely fruity, glue-like blob of sago palm starch that substitutes for rice (13). The staff will transfer **it**(ANA) into your soup – try the *kuah asam ikan malas*, a spicy-sour fish soup – by expertly twisting off from long wooden utensils made for the purpose (14). **Though**(Adv.C) it's a staple in **Papua**(REP), **it**(ANA) will feel anything **but**(Adv.C) ordinary in **your**(PR) mouth (15). T+L TIP: It takes 40-plus minutes to reach Yougwa from central Jakarta; closer, albeit less atmospheric, is the restaurant's food-court branch at the Pasaraya Grande mall (lower ground level, Wata Kitchen No. 6680, Jln Sultan Iskandarsyah 2, Blok M; 62-21/726-0170) (16).

7 P.M. NORTH SUMATRA

In a clean space with crisp white table cloths, Dapoe Aceh Melayu (Plasa Sentral, Floor P1, Jln. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 47; 62-21/5785-1207; dinner for two Rp140.000) showcases flavors from North Sumatra's Aceh region (17). Roti *martabak* and curries highlight the cuisine's Indian and Middle Eastern influences (18). Be sure to try the *mie aceh*, where thick yellow noodles join tomatoes, bean sprouts and shrimp, squid, or beef in a slow-cooked sauce comprised of cashew nuts, onion, garlic and meat stock (19). Quench your thirst with the refreshing *es timun kerok*, or(Add.C) lime juice with shredded cucumber (20). Then(TC) dip into the *rujak aceh kuala langsa*, a chilled dessert where onion and chili complement kwini, a mango(SUP) variety common in North Sumatra (21).

DAY TWO

9 A.M. WEST SUMATRA

Padang(REP)fare(SYN) is so ubiquitous in Jakarta that you might assume it's(ANA) the city's indigenous cuisine(SYN) (22). But(Adv.C) no, Padang(REP) stems from the Minangkabau culture of West Sumatra (23). Quality varies greatly among Padang(REP) joints, but the set-up is usually the same(CR): dishes are spread across the table, and you(PR) pay for what you(PR) eat (24). The Garuda chain is reliably good: head for breakfast at its 24-hour Jalan Hayum Wuruk branch (Jln. Hayum, No. 100ABF; 62-21/626-2944; breakfast for two Rp160.000) and(Add.C) mingle with a colorful mix of happy families, strung-out clubbers and head-scarved waitresses (25). The signature dish is *rendang*, with beef or chicken (or even large jengkol beans) simmered in coconut milk and

spices (26). Also order *dendeng*, thin strips of dried beef fried with ground chilies (27). Wash it down with a piquant *martabe*, a blend of passion-fruit and tamarillo juice (28).

1 P.M. SOUTH SULAWESI

Don't be alarmed by the smoke wafting across the parking lot of R.M. Sulawesi (Jln. Panglima Polim IX No. 19; 62-21/726-5054; lunch for two Rp130.000) (29). That's(DR) from the fish cooking on the outdoor grill beside the entrance (30). The food here(DR) comes from South Sulawesi, and(Add.C) seafood is a big part of it(ANA) (31). Try the oddly refreshing *telur ikan terbang*, chewy bunches of flying fish roe, in a vinegar sauce with chilies and onions (32). The *sop konro bakar* is a hearty(SYN) beef-rib soup served with a side of giant(SYN) barbecued ribs (33). *Buras*, or coconut-sweetened rice cakes in banana leaves, are ideal for dipping into the soup (they're not on the menu, so ask) (34). The dessert *es pisang ijo* features slices of tart banana wrapped in sweet green coconut custard, next to a syrupy coconut gel (35). Cool off with a glass of *es angin mamiri*, a crushed-ice drink with durian, brown sugar, coconut and peanuts (36).

7 P.M. WEST JAVA

While the hearts of Sundanese(REP) culture is just two hours away, in the blessedly cool city of Bandung, serving Ø(NE) its cuisine in the capital is Ikan Bakar Cianjur (Jln. Batu Tulis Raya, Pecenongan; 62-21/350-7788; dinner for two Rp140.000), a popular restaurant tucked behind bamboo and palm trees (37). The Sundanese(REP) are masters at basting and grilling, and(Add.C) this

place(DR) excels at both grilled nila fish, silky-moist inside and(Add.C) lightly crispy outside, and(Add.C) an addictively sweet barbecue chicken (38). Also order the *karedok*, a Sundanese salad of mixed veggies in a peanut dressing (39). The restaurant attracts hordes(SYN) of regulars and is necessarily expansive, with high ceilings and big tables for groups(SYN) (40).

DAY THREE

10 A.M. JAKARTA

It would be easy to leave Jakarta(REP) unaware of its indigenous cuisine, which is served mostly in homes (41). The natives of Jakarta(REP) are the Betawi people, and to sample their(PR) rich, meaty fare go to Kafe Betawi (Jln. H.R. rasuna Said Kav. 62, first floor; 62-21/5290-0830; kafebetawi.com; dinner for two Rp130.000) in Setia budi One Plaza, a niche collection of restaurants and cafes (42). Start off(TC) with soto Betawi, a soup that uses many parts of the cow (including the skin and liver) and(Add.C) is Ø(NE) made creamy with coconut milk (43). Move onto(TC) asinan sayur, a salad of veggies(SUP) – cabbage; bean sprouts; carrots – tofu and peanuts that swim in a spicy-sour peanut sauce (44). It's(ANA) served with a large basket-like cracker that's almost too pretty to break apart – except that it's(ANA) perfect for dipping into the sauce (45).

1 P.M. LOMBOK

The spicy flavors of Lombok(REP) are on offer at R.M. Taliwang Bersaudara (Jln. Panglima Polim IV No. 125; 62-21/725-2863; lunch for two Rp110.000), a family-run restaurant in a charming converted house with stone flooring and Lombok(REP) oriented paintings and handicrafts (46). For a tasty

starter, try the *sate pusut*, minced spicy beef infused with young coconut and pressed onto a wooden stick (47). **The plecing kangkung** is an artistically layered **dish**(SYN) with, from bottom to top, water spinach, bean sprouts, a tomato sambal with **shrimp paste**(REP), and fried peanuts (48). **Shrimp paste** features heavily in **this cuisine**(DR), **also**(Add.C) appearing **Ø**(NE) in the sambal alongside the *ayam bakar taliwang*, a spicy roast chicken dish (49).

8 P.M. BALI

Lovers of chic Seminyak will feel at home in Le Seminyak (Pacific Place, fifth floor, No. 38; 62-21/5140-0610; breakfast for two Rp190.000), a large L-shaped space that gives traditional **Balinese**(REP) design elements a stylish modern feel: think earth tones, suar wood tables and **Balinese**(REP) style gazebos (50). On the menu are superb *sate* and duck dishes, as **you**'d(PR) expect, **but**(Adv.C) also try the **ayam suwir pelalah**, shredded chicken in a tangy, spicy chili-and-lime vinaigrette (51). Pair **it**(ANA with *kacang panjang mekalas*, long beans sautéed in coconut milk (52). For dessert, don't miss the *pisang caramel*, **or**(Add.C) warm caramelized bananas with vanilla ice cream, ideal with **Balinese**(REP) coffee (53).