



**COHESIVE DEVICES ANALYSIS ON INSIDER COLUMN
TRAVEL + LEISURE MAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 2011**

Journal Article

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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.

ABSTRAK

Studi ini mengambil judul *Cohesive Devices Analysis on Insider Column Travel + Leisure Magazine September 2011* adalah penelitian *descriptive qualitative*. Studi ini mempunyai dua objek, yaitu memberikan penjelasan cara *grammatical cohesive* dan memberikan penjelasan cara *lexical grammatical cohesive* di dalam kolom.

Pengumpulan data, peneliti menyajikan seluruh kalimat di dalam kolom. Menggunakan metode menganalisa untuk data sebagai menganalisa data untuk menemukan aspek cara *cohesive*, mengklasifikasikan data sebagai landasan di cara teori *cohesive*, menafsirkan data, kesimpulan gambar.

Hasil dari menganalisa data menunjukkan dari aspek *grammatical cohesive*, peneliti telah mengidentifikasi petunjuk, penghilangan kata, dan kata penghubung. Petunjuk terdiri dari 10 *anaphorics* (19,5%), 6 *personal references* (11,5%), 4 *demonstrative references* (7,6%) and 4 *comparative references* (7,6%). Penghilangan kata kejadian terdiri dari 5 *nominal ellipsis* (9,6%) and 1 *verbal ellipsis* (1,9%). Kata penghubung identifikasinya yaitu 13 *additive conjunctions* (25%), 5 *adversative conjunctions* (9,6%) and 4 *temporal conjunctions* (7,6%).

Sementara itu, dari aspek *lexical cohesion*, peneliti telah menemukan *reiteration*. *Reiteration* menunjukkan identitasnya seperti 7 *repetitions* (46,6%), 6 *synonyms* (40%) and 2 *super ordinates* (13,3%).

Hasil analisa dari *cohesive devices* di dalam kolom adalah *cohesion* yang mempunyai aturan peranan terpenting untuk membuat sebuah kolom yang baik yang di ambil dari majalah. Kolom ini *cohesive* artinya karena semua teks saling berhubungan satu sama lain. Membuat kolom menggunakan cara *cohesive* selain itu menciptakan kesatuan diantara kalimat *cohesive* maka dari itu di kasus ini *cohesive* dapat memberikan petunjuk informasi tentang area tujuan turis-turis dan para wisata kuliner ditempat itu dan memuaskan bagi pembaca.

INTRODUCTION

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.

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?

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

DATA ANALYSIS

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.

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

1. Anaphoric

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.

2. 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.

3. Demonstrative Reference

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.

4. Comparative Reference

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.

Ellipsis

5. Nominal Ellipsis

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, \emptyset (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.

6. Verbal Ellipsis

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.

Conjunction

7. Additive Conjunction

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.

8. Adversative Conjunction

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.

9. Temporal Conjunction

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.

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.

Reiteration

1. 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.

2. Synonym

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.

3. Super ordinate

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.

Conclusion

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.

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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