



**COHESION ANALYSIS IN PEOPLE PAGE "AT PEACE WITH LIFE  
TRANSITION " OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER IN April  
2009**

**A THESIS**

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by  
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# **COHESION ANALYSIS IN PEOPLE PAGE“AT PEACE WITH LIFE TRANSITION” OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER IN APRIL 2009**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Text on newspaper has semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it. The name of the semantic relation is Cohesion. This study is intended to find Cohesive devices in people” at peacewith life transition”of the Jakarta post newspaper in April 2009, which involves in a text than connect them to find whether a text has cohesiveness or not.In collecting the data, the researcher browse and choose an article from people page of Jakarta Post newspaper. Next, the researcher classified the sentence and utterances containing grammatical cohesive devices and then explained their relation in the text. In analysis the data, the writer read, identified, classified and interpreted. The data analysis result shows that grammatical cohesive devices found in the people page” at peace with life transition” of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009 are reference (69 ties or 77,53%), and conjunction (20 ties or 22,47%). Reference is dominant in this article because many of personal pronoun that founded (She, He, Him, Her and etc) It can be concluded that in people page “at peace with life transition” of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009, the relation that occurred by reference. The function of reference and conjunction found here create cohesion in the text.*

**Key Words: Cohesion, conjunction, newspaper, reference, text**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Language is very important for us, especially for communication and conversation. Without language people can't do communication with other people. People communicate with each other by using language whose actual instance can be called as discourse. According to Johnstone (2002:2) discourse is “the actual instances of communication in the medium of language”. The term discourse is similar to text. Both of them are used for the wider context (e.g. an article, a book, a novel, a magazine, conversation, a newspaper, etc)in which a sentence occurs. A text is encoded in sentences (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:2). Which can be distinguished from a random list of sentences. The former form unified whole whose elements should correlate each other in building the meaning. By this way, the readers are able to interpret it well. While, the latter has

no relation at all to one another among its elements as a disconnected sequences of sentences. Therefore, it is important to know how the parts of a text are linked together and how sentences are related to other sentences by referring to a text as a semantic unit which has a unity in meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:293). This unity is expressed through cohesion among sentences which compose the text. Sometimes students have problems in the process of writing and it usually takes places in the sentence coherence. Often many mistakes are found when the students start to write. To write on writing is not easy. Students have to much work and practice. Trying to puts our ideas on paper in just the way we want them is never ease. When writing, we have to think of several things at the same time. Some of them are ideas, vocabularies, spelling, grammar, and punctuation. The researcher have to think all of these things even in a very simple piece of writing. In writing, the main idea gives unity and order to our paragraph. The researcher want a good grammar as professional references and we want theory of grammar to understand how the words build a text.

A good grammar will help the readers to understand and to analyze what the text is about and whether the writing is good or not. An addition to unity, cohesion plays an important role in making a coherence paragraph. The existence of cohesion within the text as one of crucial characteristics is stated by Tarigan (1982:27) who defines text as “ A comprehensive unit of language which is higher than a sentence or clause with the highest cohesion and coherence which has continuity and also clear beginning and finishing which is expressed both orally and literally”. The definition of cohesion is stated by Halliday and Hasan (1978:27) “cohesion is semantic relation between an element in the text and some other element that is crucial to the interpretation of it. “ moreover, it plays a role in linguistic system to connect two or more sentences semantically. The relation between sentences will occur when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:4). News is one example of texts. In ones news text, there is a unit of sentences that are semantically related. Because of these semantic relations, the readers or the listeners can understand the meaning of sentences in the text. News provides informations to the audience. They are the record of current events of interest to the local community, the state, and even the world. However, as stated by Fowler (1991:13), news is commonly distributed through media. media have a role in changing the society. They act as the distributors of fact, opinion, information, education, and others to control and manage the public.

Modern media now allow for intense long-distance exchanges among larger number of people (many-to-many communication) via e-mail and internet forums. On the other hand, many traditional broadcast media and mass media favor one-to-many communication such as television, radio, cinema, newspaper, and magazine. All of these media sources have a big role in giving the public of what is going on in the world besides they affect what people think about themselves and how they treat others. Among the media that have been mentioned previously, a newspaper is the best representative media, since it is popular and convenient/ in addition, it reaches a very large of audience. Beside, today the newspaper industry has become one of largest media in the world. As it reaches for

the 21 century, newspaper sells 62 millions copies daily and seven out of ten adults read a newspaper everyday (Biagi, 1998:55). Newspaper is a written text. It is mass media that has a function to distribute current information to the public. Newspaper must vary in content and includes everything of public interest to everyone, not only to select group. There are elements in a newspapersuch as the headline and other news articles, pictures, and advertisements.

The headline is viewed as the main news appearing on the front page of each edition of the newspaper. It talks about the actual news or issues happening in the society. The headline is realize through sentences. It usually requires more sentences than other articles in newspaper. Readers may have inconvenience in getting the information presented, if the sentences utilized in expressing the headline do not have the quality of being meaningful and unified. The Jakarta Post newspaper is an international newspaper, because all of the text using English language and only Jakarta Post newspaper that usd English language in Indonesia. It is an English newspaper published for Indonesian people that contain reader's forum column, sport, people, headlines, management, city, and many of. That column occurs in every edition of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher is interested in presenting cohesiveness analysis in people page of the Jakarta Post newspaper, which the researcher taken from 1 title only. The researcher wants to find the cohesive devices, which involves in a text than connect them to find whether a text has cohesiveness or not. So, in this research, the researcher focuses on the people page"at peace with life transition" published in April 2009.

Cohesion refers to the resources within language provided by clause structure and clause complexes. Hence, cohesive relation are non structural relations which work to help a text hang together. (Halliday, 1994;4). The concept of cohesion is semantic one; it refers to relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. A semantic relationship is encoded through nexuses within the clause complex. This can net be achieved by grammatical structure. It depends on a resource of another different kind. These non structural resources for discourse are what are reffered to by term cohesion.

There are two kinds of cohesion. First is grammatical cohesion, which consists of references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Second is lexical cohesion which consist of repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, metonym, and collocation.Cohesive devices help a text hang together, or be cohesive. That means they contribute to what Hassan terms a text's "unity of texture". The schematic structure of the text, in turn, provides a text with "unity of structure" (Hassan, 1989) as cited in paltrigde (2000:139). Kinds of grammatical cohesive device are: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

A reference is a type of cohesion. It is participant element introduced at one place in the text that can be taken as a reference point for something that follows. It is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In the case of reference the information to be retrived is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that being referred to and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference.

Substitution happens when a word such as: (one, do, so ) substitutes for another word or phrase. Substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning. It has been emphasized already that the classification of cohesive relations into different types should not be seen as implying a rigid division into watertight compartments. Since substitution is grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. There are three types of substitution: nominal, verbal and clausal.

**For example for a noun.**

A: there are some new *tennis ball*  
B: these *ones* have lost their bounce  
( Nunan 1993:25 )

**For a verb**

A: have the children *gone to sleep*  
B: they must have *done*  
(Halliday 1994:321)

**For a clause**

A: is it *going* to rain?  
B: I don't think *so*  
(Nunan 1993:25)

Ellipsis occurs when an element which can be recovered by referring to a preceding element in the text is omitted.

**For example**

A: why didn't you lend him some money?  
B: I didn't have any (money)  
(Halliday 1994:138)

Brian paltridge (2000:138). Ellipsis can also occur with a noun, a verb, or a clause.

**For example for a noun**

A: my brothers play an awful lot of sports  
B: Both (my brothers) are incredibly energetic  
(Nunan 1993:26)

**For a verb**

A: have you been working?  
B: yes I have (been working)  
(Nunan 1993:26)

**For a clause**

A: Paul staying for dinner, isn't he?  
B: Is he? He didn't tell me (he was staying for dinner)  
(Nunan 1993:26)

With conjunction, on the other hand, researcher move into a different type of semantic relation, one which is no longer any kind of a search instruction, but a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before Hasan and Halliday (1976:227). Conjunction are categorized by Halliday and Hasan (1976) as cited in Paltridge (2000:135) as additive, comparative, consequential, and temporal. Additive include : and, or, moreover, in addition and alternatively; that is, they draw on the notion of addition in both of positive and a contrastive. Comparative conjunction include : whereas, but, on the other hand, likewise and equally, also drawing on the notion of comparison in both a positive and a negative sense. Consequential conjunction include : so that, because, since, thus, if, therefore, in conclusion, and in this way (Martin 1992) as cited in Paltridge (2000:13). Temporal conjunction include : while, when, after, meanwhile, then, finally, and at the same time. According to Paltridge (2000:134, lexical cohesion refers to relationship among lexical items in- a text and, in particular, among content words.

## **METHOD**

In conducting this research, it is important for a researcher to determine the research method that researcher would like to use. This part discussed the research method used in this research including research design, unit of analysis, source of data, collection and technique of data analysis.

### **Research Design**

This research is descriptive and qualitative research. The descriptive research is research conducted to describe the cohesion types of the peoplepage of *The Jakarta Post*. The qualitative research is procedure of research, in which the collected data will not be created by statistic procedure. In this research, the collected data is often called 'soft data'. It usually reaches in people description that is not easy done by statistic procedure. So this research is not only limited on collecting and arranging the data orderly, but also analyzing and interpreting them.

### **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this research is the clauses containing grammatical cohesive device found in peoplepage of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in April 2009

### **Technique of Data Collection**

The collection of data was done through the following steps: browsing the article, and choosing the article from [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com), the page of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper that published in April 2009

### **Technique of Data Analysis**

The analysis of the data was done through the following steps: reading people page of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper in April 2009, identifying grammatical

cohesive device, classifying the kinds of cohesive device, interpreting the data and drawing conclusion

## RESULT

### Finding

The data in this research are the sentences in people page of *the Jakarta Post* newspaper in April 2009. The newspaper is published everyday. In reference to Halliday and Hasan's classification, there are four types of grammatical cohesive devices, reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. The frequency and percentage of occurrence of the four types of grammatical cohesive device in the people page "at peace with life transition" of the Jakarta Post newspaper in April 2009 is presented in table !

**Table 1. Grammatical Cohesive Devices found in the People Page of the Jakarta Post Newspaper April 2009: at peace with life transition**

No	Kinds of Grammatical Cohesive Device	Frequency	%
<b>1</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77,53</b>
	a. personal	60	67,41
	b. demonstrative	8	8,99
	c. comparative	1	1,13
<b>2</b>	<b>Conjunction</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22,47</b>
	a. Additive	6	6,74
	b. Comparative	3	3,37
	c. temporal	9	10,11
	d. Consequential	2	2,25
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1 shows that personal reference is the most prominent kinds of grammatical cohesive device employed in the people page 'at peace with life transition' of *the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009*. Reference (69 occurrence or 77,53 %): Personal reference (60 occurrence or 67,41 %), followed by demonstrative reference (8 occurrence or 8,99 %), comparative (1 occurrence or 1,13 %), and conjunction (20 occurrences or 22,47 %): additive conjunction (6 occurrence or 6,74 %), comparative conjunction (3 occurrences or 3,47 %), temporal conjunction (9 occurrences or 10,11 %), and consequential conjunction ( 2 occurrences or 2,25 %). The personal reference is dominantly used in the article because the article discusses about several different people

### Discussion

The discussion section presents the interpretations of the kinds of grammatical cohesive devices employed in the people page “at peace with life transition” of The Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009. The following are the interpretations of the types of cohesion presented in the order of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

**Reference**

Reference is a semantic relation linking an instance of language to its environment. Therefore, the frequent use of reference is needed to minimize the repetitions of people’s name, objects, and events occurring in the same headline. The occurrence of reference in the headlines of the people page “at peace with life transition” of The Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009, represent the most prominent kinds of grammatical cohesive devices. The frequent use of reference is required to support the conciseness of language utilized in the people page of the Jakarta post newspaper. The following points present the interpretations of the use of reference in the people page of the Jakarta post newspaper in April 2009, presented from the most prominent type to the least one: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. There are three kinds of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. Its type, frequency, and percentage of occurrence are presented in the following table.

**Table.2 References found in people page of the Jakarta Post newspaper**

No	Kinds of Reference	Frequency	%
<b>1</b>	<b>Personal</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>86,95</b>
	a. She	24	35,77
	b. He	2	2,90
	c. Her	27	39,13
	d. Him	2	2,90
	e. It	2	2,90
	f. Its	2	2,90
	g. they	1	1,45
<b>2</b>	<b>Demonstrative</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11,60</b>
	a. That/Those	5	7,25
	b. There	2	2,90
	c. This	1	1,45
<b>3</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,45</b>
	Than	1	1,45
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 shows that all types of reference occurring in the people page. Of three types of reference, personal reference is the most frequent type (60 ties or 86,95 %), followed by demonstrative reference (8 ties or 11,60 %), and comparative



reference (1 ties or 1.45 %) as the least frequent type. The example of references in this article can be seen in following excerpt.

### **Personal Pronoun**

Excerpt 1.

Ask Annisa Larasati Pohan about her fascinating celebrity career or becoming a mother and she will fire an encyclopedia's worth of answer

"I can't even remember the last time I went to a beauty salon," **she** chuckles.

Four years later, **she** was crowned the winner of Gadis Tiara Sunsilk, a beauty competition held by hair care product brand Sunsilk

"she" on these sentences replaces Annisa as the name of person

Excerpt 2.

But if you ask **her** about politics, **she** will pause for a while, smile and pick the right words.

**Her** reaction comes as no surprise

Annisa says **she** never walked away from the glamorous world.

Everything is fine, she says of the arrest of her father last November

*Her* and *She* in this sentences replace Annisa as the name of person in people page of the Jakarta post newspaper.

Excerpt 3.

"everything is fine," she says of the arrest of her father last november. "We're praying for **him** to come home," Annisa, the second of three children, smiles.

*Him* in this sentences replaces Aulia Pohan as Annisa Pohan's father.

Excerpt 4.

"My husband is very flexible too on this matter. **He** lets me work"

*He* in this sentence replaces Annisa's Husband

### **Demonstrative Reference**

Demonstrative reference is less than personal reference (8 occurrence or 11,94%). Those findings imply the use of words *That/those, this/these, and here/there* in the people page “at peace with life transition” of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009.

Excerpt 5.

“My husband is very flexible too on **this** matter.

“she never walked away from showbiz”

*This* on this sentences is Annisa Pohan expression about her activity.

Well, **that** one could be a joke, but Annisa turns out to be very serious when she says she hardly has time for herself

*That* on this sentences replaced Annisa’s joke “I don’t even have time for my husband, which make him angry with me sometimes”

### **Comparative reference**

Comparative reference is the less prominent type than personal and demonstrative reference (1 occurrences or 1,50 %). Those finding imply the use word *Than* in the people page “at peace with life transition” of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009.

Excerpt 6.

“I’m more interested in my baby **than** in myself,” Annisa reveals

*Than* in this sentences comparing between annisa as a mother and her baby

### **Conjunction**

Conjunction occurs 20 times or 22,99 %. Conjunction is classified into four types namely additive, comparative, temporal, and consequential. The following table presents its type, Frequency, and Percentage of Occurrence

Excerpt 7.

“I found a new spirit **and** I have a clearer purpose in life: Raising my daughter.”

While she acknowledges looking perfect is a must for a model **and** television presenter like her, pampering herself with beauty treatments is now unfortunately at the bottom of her priority list.

Ask Annisa Larasati Pohan about her fascinating celebrity career **or** becoming a mother **and** she will free an encyclopedia's worth of answer

*And* is additive conjunction to relate one clause to another clause. This relates one main clause and the other main clause.

Well, that one could be a joke, but Annisa turns out to be very serious **when** she says she hardly has time for herself.

The world relaxing however doesn't seem to be in a dictionary when she talk about raising her new bundle of joy, almira tungga dewi, who was born on August 17, 2008.

*When* is temporal conjunction to relate one clause to another clause. This relates one main clause and one subordinate clause.

"being married and starting a family were my own decisions. *But* I never walked away from showbiz"

*But* is comparative conjunction to relate one clause to another clause. This relates one main clause and one another main clause.

Ask Annisa Larasati Pohan about her fascinating celebrity career or becoming a mother and she will fire an encyclopedia's worth of answer. **But if** you ask her about politics, she will pause for a while, smile and pick the right words.

*If* is consequential conjunction to relate one clause to another clause. This relates one main clause and one subordinate clause.

## CONCLUSION

The total of cohesive ties occurring in the people page "at peace with life transition" of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009. These grammatical cohesive devices are reference (67 ties or 52,76 %), ellipsis (0 %), substitution (0 %), conjunction (60 ties or 47,24 %). From those forms of grammatical cohesive device, "reference" has the highest frequency of the use among others that is (67 ties or 52,76 %). The writer found many of grammatical cohesive devices in the people page "at peace with life transition" of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009. Reference is more than the others because in the people page tells about someone( AnnisaPohan) and her family. In the people page "at peace with life transition" of the Jakarta Post Newspaper in April 2009 can be analyzed as resume depending on the grammatical cohesive devices.

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