

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Language is very important in society. People use language to communicate with others. Communication is a piece of transferring message from a sender (the speaker) to a receiver (the hearer) (Chasanah, 2009:1).

To send their message, the speakers can use spoken or written language. Spoken language is a means to send message from the speaker to the hearers orally. Written language is a means to send message from the writer to the readers by using the printed media. Halliday (in Nunan, 1993:9) suggest that written language is used for action (for example, public signs, product labels, television and radio guides, etc), for information (for example, newspaper, advertisement, political pamphlets, etc) and for entertainment (for example, comics, poetry, drama, fiction books, etc).

Newspapers are periodicals issued at frequent intervals (daily, weekly, semi-weekly) containing news, editorials, advertisements and other articles of current interest. From the newspaper we can get the information if we can't see the television, for example. In the newspaper there are many articles that contain much information. Article is a story, report, or opinion piece in a newspaper, magazine, journal, internet etc. Article is writing on a specific topic or subject found in a journal, periodical, magazine, or newspaper. The form of article is a text, for example recount text, narrative text, etc.

A text consists of sentences and paragraphs that have to be linked each other to develop the unity and coherence of the text. Besides the uses of the controlling ideas and paragraph patterns, the uses of cohesive devices can link the sentences and paragraph to unify the text. Cohesion which is used to combine the sentence consists of lexical and grammatical cohesion.

According to Halliday and Hasan (in Chasanah, 2009: 1) cohesion can be divided into two types: grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion refers to a combination of items between sentences that form grammatical aspect. While lexical cohesion refers to a combination of terms between sentences that form lexical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion can be divided into four kinds: (1) reference, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis and (4) conjunction. First, reference is grammatical cohesion devices in a text that can only be interpreted either to some other parts of the text. Second, substitution is the use of forms to represent earlier mentioned entities or event. Third, ellipsis is a grammatical cohesion or a substance language that is mentioned. Fourth, conjunction is a grammatical cohesion that links one substance to another substance in discourse.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), lexical cohesion is divided into five kinds: (1) hyponymy, (2) synonym, (3) antonym, (4) repetition and (5) collocation. Firstly, Hyponymy is a lexical cohesion, or a relationship between constituent that has general meaning. Secondly, synonym is the words that have similarity in meaning. Thirdly, Antonym is lexical cohesion that relationship between constituents that have different meaning. Fourthly

Repetition is lexical cohesion that repeats the constituents. Fifthly, Collocation is the regular pattern of relationship between words.

The case of cohesion might confuse people especially of its reference.

For example:

Claiming to be a “true friend” of the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Golkar Chairman Aburizal Bakrie vowed to maintain **his** push for the party’s critical stance of the government, including on the controversial bailout of Bank Century being investigated by a house of representatives’ special committee. (Jakarta Post, Thursday, February 11, 2010).

In the passage above, the word “his”, tends to be interpreted its reference by common people as Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono or Aburizal Bakrie. However, the word actually refers back to Aburizal Bakrie, because it belongs to Anaphoric reference.

Based on the discussion of cohesion as a sign relationship such as grammatical cohesion above, the researcher tries to find the signal relationship or signal cohesion and looks for the harmony relationship in the main article in Jakarta Post Newspaper. Her research is entitled: **“Analysis of Cohesion in the Main Articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper”**.

## **B. Previous Study**

There are many studies about cohesion. First is “An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Linking Park’s Songs” written by Neini Nur Chasanah (2009). The problems in her research are 1) what are the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in the lyrics of Linking Park Song?, 2) what are

the kinds of lexical cohesion in the lyrics of Linking Park song?. To conduct her research she used observation and documentation method in collecting the data. Chasanah's research finding is four elements of grammatical cohesion used in the lyric of Linking Park song: reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. They are four elements of lexical cohesion, namely repetition, synonym, antonym, and hyponym.

The second research is "A Discourse Analysis of Intonation in "THE LION KING" Movie Manuscript" by Ani Eka Kusumaningrum (2008). The problems in her research are 1) what are the types of intonation "The Lion King" movie?, 2) what are the different functions used by the speaker in "The Lion King" movie?. To conduct her research she used observation and documentation method in collecting the data. In her research, she found 12 types of intonation in the fall tone, while in the rise tone she found 8 types of intonation. She also found four kinds related to the function of intonation. They are attitudinal function, accentual function, grammatical function and discourse function.

Based on the previous researches above, the positioning of this research is to extend the previous study. If those previous above focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion in Linking Park's songs and discourse of intonation in "lion King" movie manuscript, this research conducts an analysis focuses on grammatical and lexical cohesion in the main article in the Jakarta Post newspaper. From the data that used in these researches it can be seen that this

present research is original, because there are no researcher that analyze in the main articles in Jakarta Post newspaper before.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

Cohesion analyzed in the main article in Jakarta Post newspaper is in the term of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Such as: reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, hyponymy, antonym, synonymy, repetition and collocation.

### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in the main article in Jakarta Post newspaper?
2. What are the kinds of lexical cohesion used in the main article of Jakarta post newspaper?

### **E. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in the main articles in Jakarta Post newspaper.
2. To describe the kinds of lexical cohesion used in the main articles in Jakarta Post newspaper.

### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The writer hopes this study has the benefits for anyone who reads it.

1. Practical benefit

- a. By doing the research the writer will obtain a better understanding about cohesion.
- b. This research help the reader in understanding the cohesion that used in the articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper, so the reader can understand the message in the articles easily.

2. Theoretical benefit

This research can be used as an additional reference for the next researcher, especially those who are interested in the study of discourse analysis on cohesion.

#### **G. Research Paper outline**

The writer organizes this research paper in order to make it easier to understand. The research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction which consists of the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, the objective of the study, the benefit of the study and paper organization.

Chapter II deals with underlying theory, which relates to the Notion of Text, Notion of Discourse, Types of discourse, Discourse analysis, and Cohesion.

Chapter III is research method. It concerns with the type of study, the object of study, the data and data source, the method of collecting data and the method of analysis data.

Chapter IV consists of data analysis and discussion of the finding. The research finding will describe and show the lexical and grammatical cohesion the used in the main articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

Chapter V is conclusion. This last chapter draws conclusion and suggestion.