

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As social human beings, people must interact with each other, so they can't live alone. When people doing social interaction or activities with each other, people need language to communicate. To communicate, people often use verbal communication or non verbal communication. Verbal communication is communication which uses oral or spoken process and written process or language. Verbal communication have some basic function.

According to Jakobson (in Jaworski and Coupland, 1999:47) verbal communication have six basic function, those are referential, emotive, conative, phatic, poetic and metalinguistic function.

Metalinguistic function is a function of language in which language can be turned in on itself, used self-reflexively (Jakobson (in Jaworski and Coupland, 1999:48). Metalinguistic function describes language as a code. Where the adress or adresser use the same code in communication, so with a code they know meaning of their communication.

To communicate, people can use spoken language and written language. Written language is a means to send message from the writer to the readers by using the printed media (Halliday (in Nunan, 1993:9). Written language and spoken language have similar and differences. The similar of those have same function. It is used to get things done, to provide information

and to entertain (Nunan, 1993:9). There are differences between written and spoken language in terms of regularities governing each of them. So, it can be concluded that written language and spoken language have similar and differences.

According to Nunan (1993:9), the functions of written language are used to get things done, to provide information, and to entertain. One of written language's function is used to provide communication, for example magazines.

Magazines are periodical publication that contain, journalistic, news, articles, literatures, and etc. Other than that, magazines are collection of some articles which contain many information, as news, short story, fashion style, etc. Article is which one of written language's form. Besides that, other written language's form, that is text.

Text is collection of some words where the words have meaning relationship. According to Halliday (1976:1-2), text is

a unit of language in use. It is not grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; it is not defined by its size. A text is sometimes envisaged to be some kind of super-sentence, a grammatical unit that is larger than a sentence but is related to a sentence in the same way that a sentence is related to a clause, a clause to a group and so on: by constituency, the composition of larger units out of smaller ones. But this is misleading. A text is not something that is like a sentence, only bigger; it is something that differs from a sentence in kind.... A text does not consist of sentences, it is realized by, or encoded in, sentences.

Based on the passage above, text is written or spoken stretches of the text, i.e. a text is stretch of written or spoken language which proposes that language follows a linear sequence where one line of text follows another with each

line being linked to the previous line. This linear progression of text creates a context of meaning. Contextual meaning at the paragraph level is referred to as coherence while their internal properties of meaning is referred to as “cohesion”.

According to Halliday (1976), cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within text or sentences. From the definition of cohesion, cohesion can be divided into two types, those are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion refers to a combination of terms between sentences that form grammatical aspect. Grammatical cohesion can be divided into four kinds, according to Halliday (1976:6) those are:

Firstly, reference is grammatical cohesion devices in a text that can only be interpreted with reference either to some other parts of the text or to the world experienced by the sender and receiver of the text. Secondly, substitution is the use of performs to represent earlier mentioned entities or event. Thirdly, ellipsis is a grammatical cohesion that ellipsis a substance language that is mentioned. Fourthly, conjunction is a grammatical cohesion that link one substance to another substance in discourse.

Based on the passage above, grammatical cohesion can be divided into four kinds those are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Besides, definition of lexical cohesion refers to a combination of terms between sentences that form lexical component. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:5) “lexical cohesion is divided into five”, those are:

Firstly, hyponymy is a lexical cohesion that relationship between constituent that has general meaning called sub ordinate and constituent that specific meaning called hyponymy. Secondly, Synonym is the words that have 7 similarity in meaning. Thirdly, Antonym is lexical cohesion that relationship between constituents that have different meaning. Fourthly, Repetition is lexical cohesion that repeats the constituent. Fifthly, Collocation is the regular pattern of relationships between words.

Based on the passage above, there are five types of lexical cohesion, those are hyponymy, metonymy, repetition, synonym and collocation

In the research, the researcher conclude that a text can be found signs of cohesion, where cohesion can be used to connect between word by word and the words have meaning relationship. In the text, there are relationship between cohesion and metalinguistic function. Metalinguistic function describes language as a code where code used in cohesion as signs of cohesion ,those are grammatical and lexical cohesion.

The researcher finds signs of cohesion in the magazines. The researcher uses cohesion to help analyze text of the magazine, because cohesion helps the readers to know content of discourse of the magazines with uses signs of cohesion. In here, the researcher explains about types of cohesion which used to discourse analysis. For example, the researcher analyzes one paragraph of article in the magazines, as follows:

Chief Justice Renato Corona has agreed to voluntarily open **his** US dollar bank accounts to scrutiny in **his** long-running impeachment trial **after** the senate court decided to admit controversial bank evidence.

From the example above, the researcher finds some types of cohesion those are the bold words in the paragraph. The words “**his**” are anaphoric reference referring to Chief Justice Renato and the word “**after**” is conjunction, it is subordinating conjunction.

Based on the discussion above, cohesion is a sign relationship divided into two types, those are grammatical and lexical cohesion, the

researcher gets more detail information of discourse analysis about cohesion found of the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazine with the research entitled *An Analysis of Cohesion found in the Main Article in the Asia 360 News Magazine*.

B. Previous Study

The researcher presents the previous researches that deal especially with cohesion. The first is Sari (2006:UMS) in *An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in Dido's Song*. She described the elements forming a discourse based on the seven criteria. She focused on cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informatively, situationality and inters textuality.

The second is Wulandari (2006:UMS) in *An Analysis of Cohesion in the main article in the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The study is about describing the lexical and grammatical cohesions which are used in the main articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper. The objectives of this research are to describe the lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion in the main article in Jakarta Post Newspaper.

Based on those previous researches above, the researcher concludes that their research paper focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion but they have different data that used in their research. The data of first research uses Dido's song whereas the second research uses the main article in the Jakarta Post. From the data that used in those research previous it can be seen that this research has similar data of the second research, but if data of the second

research uses newspaper as data whereas this research uses magazine, that is Asia News 360 Magazine.

C. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on cohesion found on the main article Asia 360 News Magazines, especially Southeast Asia News, those are **“Prosecution Scores (Philippines), Constitutional Consternation (Thailand), Culture of Impunity (Cambodia), Tainted Pork Scare (Vietnam), Cooling Off (Malaysia), Called to Accounts (Indonesia), and Thousand Dollar Question (Singapore).** Types of cohesion which be analyzed on the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazines is in term of discourse combination consisting of grammatical and lexical cohesion. The data will be analyzed uses grammatical and lexical cohesion theory written by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

D. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the problems proposed in this research are:

1. what are the kinds of grammatical and lexical cohesion used in the text on the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazines ?
2. what are the reference of cohesion used in the text on the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazines ?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, objective of this research are as follows.

1. To describe the grammatical cohesion in the text on the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazines ?
2. To describe the lexical cohesion in the text on the main article in the Asia 360 News Magazines ?

F. Benefit of the Study

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

1. Theoretical benefit

a. For the Learner

The result of this study gives an alternative material for the learner in studying linguistic works especially in grammatical and lexical cohesion. It can improve the understanding of the students about grammatical and lexical cohesion study.

b. For the Teacher

Learning and understanding a linguistic work may help English teacher educate their student. Firstly, the activity improves their language skills for further research, dealing with the grammatical and lexical cohesion analysis. Secondly, it improves and develop their creatively and actively in their language teaching activities.

2. Practical Benefit

a. The Researcher

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

b. The Readers

The study will give a good reference for studying of the content on the main article in the magazines.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this thesis 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, the problem statement, the objective of the study, the benefit of the study, and paper organization.

Chapter II deals with underlying theory which consist of notion of discourse, type of discourse, discourse analysis, the type of discourse, cohesion, definition of cohesion, and type of cohesion.

Chapter III is research method. It concerns the type of research, the object of research, data and data sources, technique for collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. This chapter deals with research finding and discussion.

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