CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

Humans are social beings who interact, work, and build social relationships in society. In doing that, people need communication tools, which is language. Language has an important role in human life because the language does not only function as communication tools but also as a medium in carrying out actions and reflecting the culture of its speakers (Oktavianus, 2006, p. 1).

According to Kridalaksana (2008, p. 24), language is a system of sound symbols used by community members to work together, interact, and identify themselves. This definition implies that humans have a system and rules that can be analyzed scientifically. Sound symbols produced by human speech can be realized into written language so that we can observe them. The writing can be used in communicating to convey an idea or another purpose.

Discourse is a complete unit of language consisting of concepts, ideas, and thoughts that are used to communicate in a social context (Chaer, 2003, p. 267). While in Kridalaksana (2008, p. 259), discourse is the complete unit of language in the grammatical hierarchy. The language unit can be either a sentence or utterance. Generally, discourse can be divided into verbal and written. In verbally, we can find the discourse as a process of communication between the speaker and receiver. Whereas in writing, discourse is the result

of expressing ideas from the speaker. According to Guy Cook (1989, p.7), discourse is an abstraction to teach language or literacy or to learn how the rules of the work of language, and others to communicate something and coherent. Based on this understanding, in creating discourse, it must consider the elements of the relationship between sentences so that the text can be understood and appropriately interpreted by the reader. Therefore, elements of cohesion are needed to create a complete discourse. When discourse is cohesive, it will create a coherence that is the content of a reasonable discourse (Chaer, 2003, p. 267).

In general, good discourse will have cohesion and coherence. Cohesion is the harmony of relationships between the elements with one another in sentences to create excellent and coherent sentences. Discourse can be said to be good if it has both, because cohesion refers to the aspect of form, while coherence refers to the element of meaning.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 6), cohesion is divided into two categories, grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the relationship between the elements of a sentence using grammar rules. Grammatical cohesion consists of substitution, ellipsis, reference, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is the relationship between sentence elements through word selection.

Halliday said that there are two aspects of lexical cohesion, they are reiteration, and collocation. Reiteration is the repetition of lexical items, or the synonym of some kind, in the context of reference. This item usually occurs

where two contexts have the same references, while collocation is the use of a word which in some ways is associated with other words in the previous text. Whereas according to Mulyana (2005, p. 28) elements of lexical cohesion consist of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, repetitions, collocations, and equivalents. Mulyana said that the purpose of using lexical aspects is to get the effect of the intensity of language meanings, information events, and the beauty of other languages.

As an example:

> *"... to end violence against children. Rizka competed against thousands of entrants from around the world". (Indonesian Student Wins Worldwide Comic Contest With Anti-Bullying Hero, The Jakarta Globe 2019).*

In this example, the types of lexical cohesion found is repetition. There is a repetition of the word *against.* The use of repetition here to emphasize that we must fight to end the violence that is conducted to children. The use of repetition is also expected that readers will remember and always protect children from bullying. Lexical cohesion here serves to make the text easy to understand so that when the reader reads the news text, there is no misunderstanding.

Based on this description, the writer chose to analyze the lexical cohesion found in the online newspaper of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*. This research was conducted with the consideration that *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* Newspapers are famous English-language daily newspapers in Indonesia. The writer takes two texts in the news column of each newspaper as a sample for analysis. *The Jakarta Post* is currently owned by PT Niskala Media East, while *The Jakarta Globe* is owned by Berita Satu

Media Holdings, an associated company Lippo.

The Jakarta Post and *The Jakarta Globe* have different target audiences. *The Jakarta Post* is targeted at foreigners of Indonesian, business people and educated people, although the number of Indonesian middle-class readers has increased. *The Jakarta Post* can be accessed through print and online media, while *The Jakarta Globe* can only be accessed online. *The Jakarta Post* also makes a subscription fee to access premium online content, but at *The Jakarta Globe* it does not exist because of the different target markets. *The Jakarta Globe* has a target audience in cosmopolitan, well educated and expatriate people. It has almost the same target audience, but it appears in *The Jakarta Globe* that the target audience is younger than *The Jakarta Post*. This is very interesting to analyze, considering the characteristics of each text are very different because each text is intended for different readers.

Newspapers as a medium to deliver information in written form must be read and accepted by all readers by using communicative language and easy to understand so that it can increase the interest of readers.

1.2 Identification of the Problem.

This research focused on the analysis of lexical cohesion based on the theory by Halliday (2014). Therefore, this study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of lexical cohesion used in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column?

2. What are the similarities and differences in lexical cohesion found in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column?

1.3 Objectives of the study.

Based on the questions above, the purpose of research to:

1. Identifying types of lexical cohesion used in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column.

2. To find out the similarities and differences lexical cohesion used in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column.

1.4 The scope of the research.

This research is limited to the theory of cohesion by Halliday (2014), and supporting theories by Jan Rankema (2004) and Halliday and Hasan (1976). The writer aims to identify the lexical cohesion found in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column, and then the writer analyzes it. After that, the writer identifies the similarities and differences lexical cohesion used in the news column of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*. With the limitations of this study, it is easy for the writer to conduct the analysis.

1.5 Methods of the Research.

Every research needs a method as the step to do the research. In conducting this research, the writer uses several steps. In this study, the writer uses two methods of approach. The approach that the writer use in this study

is a qualitative approach and quantitative approach. Qualitative approaches are used by the writer to describe the analysis of lexical cohesion found in news texts. Quantitative approach used by the writer to calculate the number and percentage of lexical cohesion found in news texts.

1.5.1   Source of Data.

The data in this study are qualitative. Qualitative data is data in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. Sources of data in this study were taken from *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* online newspapers. The writer chooses two texts from each news column from this newspaper that have similarities to the news topic.

The first news text entitled *Makassar High School Student Wins UNICEF Comic Contest Against Bullying*, which was published on January 13, 2019, in *The Jakarta Post*. The second text is still from *The Jakarta Post* with the title *Government Drafts Industrial Change Road Map To Reduce Plastic Waste*, which was published on January 21, 2019.

The third news text is from *The Jakarta Globe*, with the title of *Indonesian Student Wins Worldwide Comic Contest With Anti-Bullying Hero*, published on January 14, 2019. The fourth news text with the title *Foreign Ministry's Commits to Reducing Plastic Waste*, published on January 7, 2019, at The Jakarta Globe. Although the sample used may not be large enough, the writer can still have some findings from calculations and analysis.

1.5.2 Collecting Data.

In conducting data collection, the writer follows several steps. First, the writer reads the text to find out the lexical cohesion used in the text. Then the writer uses the note-taking technique, which is conducted by taking notes and sorting out sentences that are considered to contain aspects of lexical cohesion. After the writer noted, then the writer re-read to ensure that relevant aspects of lexical cohesion are used as analyzed data. Repeated readings to get the right results in determining the data for the identification and analysis of the writer.

1.5.3 Analyzing Data.

Data analysis is the process of classifying and organizing data that aims to find something that is produced and can be learned. In analyzing the data, the writer uses the theory by Halliday (2014) to examine aspects of lexical cohesion contained in sentences or paragraphs in the news columns of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*. The element of lexical cohesion used is then classified according to its type based on the Halliday theory. After being classified, the writer gives explains in each data.

1.5.4 Presenting The Data.

The results of data analysis are the results of exposure to the data that has been analyzed. For this study, the results of the analysis are descriptive explanations relating to the types of lexical cohesion used, as well as similarities and differences found in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*

news columns. The writer gives an explanation of each data analyzed, while for the whole news text of the two newspapers is attached to the appendix.