

COHESIVE DEVICES USED IN THE HEADLINE NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST

***Vany Tarsidasari Jambak**

****Busmin Gurning**

ABSTRACT

The study deals with the types of cohesive devices used in Headline News of The Jakarta Post. The objectives of study are to identify and to derive the types of cohesive devices dominantly used in headline news of the Jakarta Post. The data are taken from headline column of The Jakarta Post from online edition. There are seven articles which are analyzed in this study. This research is conducted by using descriptive method. The findings show that there are 162 references, 4 substitutions, 34 Ellipsis, 349 conjunctions, and 36 lexical cohesion occur in this study. The most dominant type of cohesive devices is conjunction because the writer would like to connect ideas within the text to make its readers easy to understand. Then the writer would like to make their news more informative.

Keyword : *cohesion, cohesive device, The Jakarta Post.*

*Graduate Status

**Lecturer Status

INTRODUCTION

The word “text” refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language. We can produce text, when we speak or write. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) purpose that text can be in the form of spoken or written. A spoken language is in the forms of conversation, speech, storytelling, while written language is reflected in the forms of newspaper, magazine, book. Newspaper has a big influence in daily life. Newspaper is one form of written language because the news is presented in the form of article that consists of headline, lead, body and conclusion.

Fadjrin (2011:3) states that cohesion is the most important thing needed in cohesiveness of a text or discourse, including in the journalistic text. It shows that cohesion helps the process of understanding a text by using its connective so that the information will be easy to understand. Within a text, if an item previously mentioned is referred to again and dependent with another element, it is considered a tie or cohesive device. The cohesive devices are tools that when used appropriately enable the writer to hang sentences and text segments together (Fakeuade and Sharndama, 2012:300-318). Cohesive device or types of cohesion consist of five such as reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion. Cohesive device will help the participants in interpreting a text.

These research questions of the present study are; what types of cohesive devices used in the articles of The Jakarta Post? And, why the types of cohesive devices used in the article of the Jakarta Postas they are?

Cohesion

Cohesion is one of criteria making a sequence of sentence constitutes as a text. Halliday and Hasan (1976:2) state that a text is the best regarded as a semantic unit; a unit not of form but of meaning. It means that a text not only in the form of sentence but also should has meaning. Hatim and Mason (1997:21) also argue that to fullfil the various standards of textuality, then, a sequence of sentences must be one that has components of surface realization which are intended to be mutually connected (intentionality and cohesion). Halliday and Hasan (1976) argue that the design of cohesion in text is connected to semantic ties or “ relations of meanings that exist within

the text, and that define it as a text” (Michael and at all, 2013:129-133). It means that cohesion defined as a links that hold a text together and give it meaning. The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text.

Renkema (1993:35) give more explanation about cohesion with states that cohesion is the connections which result when the interpretation of textual element is dependent on another element in the text. This means that no part of text which does not have relationship with other parts and it occurs because of help of cohesive devices. Halliday and Hassan (1976:5) state that cohesion can be expressed through grammar and vocabulary. Each types of cohesion is realized by by linguistic element called by cohesive devices.

Cohesive Devices and Its Types

Cohesive Devices

Connor (1984) defines cohesion as the use of explicit cohesive devices that signal relations among sentences and part of a text (Rahman, 2013: 2). This means that the use of cohesive devices enables readers and listeners to capture the connectedness or the meaning between what precedes and what follows. It also shows that cohesive device is important.

Cohesive devices are the tool of cohesion to create unity of meaning within a text. Millward in Muslimah’s thesis (2007:13) says that cohesive devices are certain words or phrases and their location within the discourse will activate a set of assumptions to the meaning of what has gone beforehand or will generate a set of expectations to what may follow (Muslimah, 2007:13). From that statement, it can be concluded that cohesive devices are words or phrases which their meaning are dependent on the other words or phrases either precede them. In another word, their meaning are related to each other.

Types of Cohesive Devices

Halliday and Hasan (1976:5-6) have divided cohesive devices into five; references, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

1. Reference

There are some participants in a story, news, or article which related to each other. In this case, reference used to identify the participants through text, to track or

retrieve the participants, we can have cohesive relation that gives meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) state that reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval.

2. Substitution

Sometimes, a writer mentions the same word in his writing. It can make the result of his writing not be accurate. Halliday and Hasan (1976:88) purpose that substitution is the replacement of one item by another. It means that the writer avoid the repetition of a lexical item by replace it. Moreover, Renkema (2004:101) explains that substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a “dummy” word. Dummy word here is another word that still has the same meaning. This means there is no omitted within the text but the writer change it with another word which has relation to the previously.

3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of sentence. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:142), ellipsis is something left unsaid. The word “unsaid” here means that the omission a word or phrase in the text. But it still can be understood by the reader because already stated or expressed. It shows that the words in a text have relation. Moreover, another researcher also give the explanation about ellipsis. Paul and Goione (1973:263-264) state that ellipsis is used to replace words omitted from the middle of a quoted sentence. It means that the word which omitted is replaced by the words that still have relation with the topic before. The ellipsis also used to avoid the repetition.

4. Conjunction

A sentence has relation with another sentence. Halliday and Hasan (1976:320) state that there are a number of possible ways in which the systems allow for the parts of a text to be connected to one another in meaning. Conjunction is the marker that used in order to describe the relation between clauses and demonstrate a meaningful relationship between them.

5. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion deals with the connections based on the word used. It does not deal with grammatical or semantic connections. Lexical cohesion discusses about the selection of words or vocabulary related to the previous one. Lexical cohesion is achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Renkema (1993:39) gives more explanation that lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used. It means that lexical cohesion refers to relation the words in a text.

Language in Media

Human being as social creature cannot live alone in this world. They need a tool to communicate to each other because they live in society and need each other. Communication can be realized in various way, one of them through mass media. Mass media is a means of communication that reach a numbers of people, nationally or internationally. Mass media will sent the message for their audience. There are various forms of mass media which used for sending the messages such as newspaper, magazine, films, radio, television, and internet. Mass media serves to give information and educate or may entertain their audiences.

Language in mass media also gives big influence in society. As one of mass media which provide much information about anyone and anything in the world, newspaper is a tool that informs actual news in written form. It also prints in some edition or periodical such as daily and weekly which purpose is to give the information in factual manner. According to Reah (2002:2) the term newspaper suggests that the content of a newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day, and some analysis and comment on this news. This means that the news in a newspaper should be the newest or factual so that the readers can know what is happening in their environment by reading it.

Methodology

This study was conducted by using descriptive research that studied about cohesive devices used in articles. The write used this method because the intention of

this study is to describe the analysis of cohesive device used in the headline news of “The Jakarta Post”. There are seven articles which analyzed in this study whichin collecting them, the writer has taken from the headline column in online edition.

The data were collected by conducting documentary technique. The data in this study was analyzed based on the theory of cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The steps for analyzing the data are started from classifying the data into each type of cohesive devices, counting the percentage, and describing the finding of cohesive devices used and its function.

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

Result

Having analyzed the data and determining the types of cohesive devices, the results are presented as follow.

Table1. The Distribution of Types of Cohesive Devices Used in the Source of Data

No.	Source of Data	Cohesive Devices				
		Ref	Subs	Ellip	Conj	L.Co
1	Indonesia’s Oil Output Misses 1Q Target	14	2	-	45	7
2	Exam Results Questioned After FIASCO	38	1	8	55	8
3	APEC Aims to Revive Stalled WTO Doha Talks	23	-	2	47	1
4	House Races Set for Graft, Dngdut	22	-	5	37	3
5	TNI Back in the Spotlight fo PDI-P Attack	19	-	8	46	6
6	Aceh’s War Survivors: Their Questions Won’t Go Away	20	-	7	77	6
7	Graft Convict Remains at Liberty	26	1	4	42	5
TOTAL		162	4	34	349	36
		585				
TOTAL (%)		27.69%	0.68%	5.81%	59.65%	6.15%
		100%				

Table 1 shows these all the types of cohesive devices are used in seven articles of headline news in The Jakarta Post. This table describes that conjunction is mostly used, followed by reference and lexical cohesion whereas substitution and ellipsis rarely used.

The dominant type of cohesive devices used in the headline news of The Jakarta Post is conjunction (349) which consists of additive conjunction (111), adversative conjunction (62), clausal conjunction (94) and temporal conjunction (82). This is occurred because the writers of these articles wanted to connect all the information that still have relation each other. Besides that, it also occurred to give additional information, explain cause and effect, and demonstrate a meaningful relationship between clauses or sentences. Following by reference (162) which consist of personal reference (143), demonstrative reference (19), exophoric (18), endophoric (anaphoric 111 and cataphoric 32). This is occurred because the writer would like to introduce and track the identity of participants through text.

The use of cohesive devices in the headline news of the Jakarta Post is essential for effective writing and comprehension of written discourse especially in writing news. News should be written by using the effective language so that the information presented will be easily understood by the readers. For that reason, the writer needs to use cohesive devices.

Discussion

The results of this research indicate that there are five types of cohesive devices occurs in headline news in the Jakarta Post. All of the five types of cohesive devices occur in seven articles of headline news of the Jakarta Post because all articles describe or report about someone or something happened where in the ways of reporting the events. In presenting the news, the writer must pay attention to the language that is used. The writer must be able to arrange the ideas of each sentence or paragraph so that the message can be conveyed well by the readers. Cohesive devices are crucial in writing for they run separate clauses, sentences and paragraphs into connected prose, signaling the relationship between ideas and making obvious the thread of meaning the writer is trying to communicate (Abusaeedi, 2010: 137-156). For that reason, cohesive devices are used in creating news.

In this study, the most dominant type of cohesive device is conjunction. The conjunction which is used in this study is additive conjunction such as the word “and” and the word “or”. The most additive conjunction which can be seen in the article is the word “and” which used to indicate an additional fact or idea. The other conjunction is adversative conjunction that is the word “but, yet, however, and despite”. The function of that conjunction is to indicate contrast. The next conjunction is clausal such as the word “because, for, then and so”. The function of that is to indicate cause and effect relationship and as the purpose relation between sentences. The last type of conjunction is temporal conjunction such as the word “next, previously, before, and since”. The function of that is to indicate the sequence of time.

Example:

The children never cease asking for their parents and siblings

In this example, there are words “for” and “and”. The word “for” is included into clausal conjunction which function as the purpose relation between sentences, then the word “and” is included into additional conjunction. The function of this conjunction is to give additional fact or information.

The reference which mostly used in this study is the word “it, its, they, their, them, this, that, he, and him, all of them included in anaphoric type which serves to refers back to someone or something that has been previously identified. The function of that reference is to indicate reference pronoun.

Example:

Hadar said that the KPU would even have to approve the candidacies of corruption convicts if they could prove that they have completed their sentences.

In this example, there is word “they” which included in personal reference. The word “they” here, refers back to the word which has been mentioned before that is “KPU” so, this reference is also called as anaphoric. The word “their” here belongs to the use of possessive determiner, it also refers back to the word that has been mentioned before that is “They which refers to KPU”. So, this reference is also called as anaphoric.

Another types of cohesive devices used in this study are substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion. In the types of substitution, the writer found nominal and clausal substitution in this study. The function of nominal substitution is as a head of nominal group and the same which substitutes for entire nominal group. Then, the function of

clausal substitution is to indicate a relation in which the entire clause not an element within the clause but an entire clause.

Example:

“Nonetheless, we are deeply disappointed for what they’ve done as military members are obliged to help people, not fight with them,” he said

In this example, the word “not” here is expressed the negative argument about the previous statement. It is classified as clausal substitution. The function of word “not” here is to express the negative argument or a corresponding negative.

In the types of ellipsis, the writer also found nominal and clausal ellipsis. The function of nominal ellipsis is to indicate the omission within the nominal group. Then, the function of clausal ellipsis is to indicate the omission of a clause or an element of structure in the clause.

Example:

A senior Democratic Party official said that the party had forwarded the names of 133 of its 148 incumbent lawmakers for reelection next year, including Max Sopacua, SaanMustopa, SutanBhatoegana andJohnny Allen — all of whom have been implicated in graft cases.

The word “all of whom” in this sample is refers to the names of incumbent lawmakers that have been mentioned before. These samples are classified as nominal ellipsis. The function of this ellipsis is to indicate similar meaning with the preceding word.

In this study, substitution and ellipsis occurred in the least position. This is occurred because basically both are frequently used to respond the spontaneous conversation. Bae (2001) says that the two of cohesion; ellipsis and substitution are most commonly used in spoken discourse than in written communication (Abusaeedi, 2010:137-156). For these results, it is recommended to apply these two types of cohesive devices in analysis of spoken language.

In the types of lexical cohesion, there are repetition and hyponym. The function of that repetition is to indicate a thing that repeats another while the function of hyponym is to indicate the class membership with the close relationship between words.

Example:

“This is all force majeure. There’s a standard of procedures in the event a school lacks exam materials. The exams can be photocopied in the presence of witnesses from universities, local education agency, and the police,” Kasim told The Jakarta Post via telephone on Friday.

In this sample, there is a word “the exam” which is included in one of reiteration’s types which called by synonym. The word “the exam” has the same meaning with the word “exam material”. The function of synonym is to define the same meaning.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

After analyzing the types of cohesive devices used in headlines column of the Jakarta Post, the five types of cohesive devices were found in seven articles. The types of cohesive devices are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. From the findings, it is concluded that cohesive devices hold important part in writing news. Cohesive devices will help the readers to focus well on the topic and for clearer emphasis and understanding of the text.

Conjunction is the most dominant used in this study. It means that news consist of many clauses so that needs to use many conjunction. It also shows that news give many information for its readers. Beside conjunction, there is reference which also gives many distributions in news. Reference is the dominantly used after conjunction. This is occurred because the writers of news would like to keep the identity of ideas and participants in text to make their news clearly and easy to understand.

Among the five types of cohesive devices, substitution and ellipsis are in the least positions. It shows that the two types of cohesive devices don’t have any application in written discourse. It could be interesting to investigate both of them in spoken discourse, especially in spontaneous speech in different study.

Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, there are some suggestions needed to be considered. It is suggested for those who want to take cohesive devices study as the tool of their research, they must understand and learn more about this study. They may take the different object of the research such as from advertisements, movie, literary work like novels or short stories, television show, radio program, or the others so that it will make the research to be more interesting. It is suggested that the writer should be concerned about the use of cohesive devices used in presenting their idea. The findings of this research can be used as a reference to give better understanding for the future researcher, provide additional information and comparison that might be relevant to the study.

REFERENCES

- Abusaeedi, Ali Asghar Rostami. 2010. Use of Cohesive Ties in English as a Foreign Language Students' Writing. *Iranian Journal of Applied Language Studies*, (2)1, 137-158.
- Fadjrin, Nurul Laili Mariani. 2011. *An Analysis of Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion on the Journalistic Text of VoANEWS.COM*. Thesis. Jakarta: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Fakeuade, Gbenga and Emmanuel C. Sharndama. 2012. A Comparative Analysis of Variations in Cohesive Devices in Professional and Popularized Legal Text. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 4(2), 300-318.
- Halliday, MAK and Ruqaiya Hassan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London and New York: Longman.
- Hatim, Basil and Ian Mason. 1997. *The Translator as Communicator*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Michael and at All. 2013. Cohesion in News Articles: A Discourse Analysis Approach. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 2(3), 129-133.
- Muslimah, S.I. 2007. *An Analysis on Cohesion in Short Poetries of Robert Frost*. Thesis. Malang: UIN.

Paul, R and Goione, P.W. 1973. *Perception and Persuasion; A New Approach to Effective Writting*. New York: Montclair State University.

Rahman, Zuhair Abdul Amir Abdul. 2013. *The Use of Cohesive Devices in Descriptive Writing by Omani Student-Teachers*. Oman: Sage Open.

Reah, Danuta. 2002. *The Language of Newspaper Second Edition*. London: Routledge.

Renkema, Jan. 1993. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Renkema, Jan. 2004. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing.

Declaration

Except where appropriately acknowledged, this thesis is my own work, has been expressed in my own words and has not previously been submitted for assessment.

I understand that this thesis may be screened electronically or otherwise for plagiarism.

Author Biography

Jambak's research used catagorize and decriptivetechnique. She hold a S.S from State University of Medan. This Journal is partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of Sarjana Sastra