THE COHERENCE RELATIONS ANALYSIS IN
EDITORIAL TEXTS OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Strata One Degree (S1)

By
NURAINI
106026001010

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2010
This research is aimed to demonstrate how the coherence relations used in the editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper. The coherence relation are showed by coherence markers, take for example cause-effect relation which is showed by conjunction, such as because.

The writer takes the data from four editorial texts in Jakarta Post newspaper. In writing this research, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative method.

The writer finds coherence relations such as cause-effect, violated expectation, condition, similarity, contrast, temporal sequence, attribution, example, and elaboration which are marked by conjunction. The most dominant coherence relation used in The editorial text of Jakarta Post newspaper are similarity relation, elaboration relation, contrast relation, and cause-effect relation.
APPROVEMENT

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NURAINI
NIM.106026001010

Approved by
Advisor

Dr. Frans Sayogie, M.Pd. S.H
19700310 2000 03 1 002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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2010
The thesis has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on Monday, November 15th, 2010. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata 1.

Jakarta, November 15th, 2010

Examination Committee

1. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd (Chair Person) __________       __________
   NIP: 19650919 200003 1 002

2. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd (Secretary) __________       __________
3. Dr. Frans Sayogie, M.Pd, S.H (Advisor)  
   NIP: 1640710 199303 1 006

4. Drs. Abdul Hamid, M.Ed (Examiner I)  
   NIP: 19700310 2000 03 1 002

5. Drs. H. Ramdani, M.Pd (Examiner II)  
   NIP: 150181922
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, November 15th 2010

Nuraini
First of all the writer would like thank to Allah, Almighty and Merciful, the Great Creator and Lord of universe. Peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions and adherents.

The writer would like to give her sincere gratitude her beloved family. Her father H. Saiman (Alm). Thanks for all the things that you have given to me. Her mother, Hj. Saidah who becomes motivator, who gives love, advice and support, and always prays for her.

Also, many thanks go to her sister, Nurhismi. Thanks for the notebook. Nabil my beloved nephew who always makes me smile. And some persons who have contributed much while the process of writing this research until it becomes a complete work, they are;

1. DR. Abd. Wahid Hasyim, M.Ag, the Dean of Letters and Humanities Faculty.
2. DR. H. M. Farkhan, M.Pd, the Head of English Department.
3. Drs. A. Saefuddin, M.Pd, the Secretary of English Letters Department.
4. Dr. Frans Sayogie, M.Pd, the writer’s advisor, her thanks for his time, guidance, kindness, advice, and contribution in correcting and helping her in finishing the research.
5. To all the lecturers of English Letters Department for teaching a lot of valuable knowledge and sharing a lot of experiences.
6. Her close friends, ‘Selermun’ (adapted by Sailormoon), Nopita Mulyani, Yesika Oktavani, Tuti Zakiah, Julaeha and Ratna Perwita. Thanks for the times, critics and advises.

May Allah SWT, the Almighty and Merciful, bless them all, Amien. The writer realizes that this paper is not fully perfect. Therefore, the writer would like to accept any constructive suggestions to make this paper better.
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is used for doing things. People use it in everyday social activity like interact with each other. By language people can deliver their thought, idea, concept, and feeling. Brown and Yule state that the major function of language is divided into two terms. First, transactional is function that language serves in the expression of content. In primarily transactional language is that what the speaker or writer has primarily in mind is the efficient transference of information. Second, interactional is that function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes. Language may be used to perform many communicative functions and the most important function is the communication of information.

Form of the verbal record of a communicative act is text. We ordinarily think of text as written record of what is uttered in conversational, speeches, or story telling, but many linguists said that text is more abstract. Text is used in linguistic to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. Text is not just as a string of sentence. It is not as a


grammatical unit at all, but rather as a semantic unit. It. Being semantic unit, a text is realized in the form of sentence can be interpreted.

In addition to all verbal encounters we daily consume hundreds of written and printed words. There are newspapers articles, letters, stories, recipes, advertisements, notices, comics, and so on. One of them that usually we consume in daily life is newspaper. Newspaper is one of the mass media that hold important role in our daily life. Reading newspaper is enlarging our knowledge about social, culture, economic, and politic. Newspaper informs by supplying facts, figure, charts, maps, illustration, and so on. A newspaper’s primary purpose is to provide reliable information to reader. In newspaper we can find many texts. One of them is editorial text. Editorial text has a function as informative media, so the text must be informative, clear, to the point, and so on.

We usually expect the editorial text in the newspaper to be coherent, meaningful communications in which the words or sentences are linked to one another. In order we can make sense the text and get the message from the text. To make sense of a whole text certainly we as the reader need to work out how the parts of the text link to each other. We also need to figure out how the text fits In with our previous experience of the world: what aspects of the world relate to, or indeed what conception of the world it presupposes.\(^4\) Interpreting text or discourse the reader using their linguistic knowledge to relate the text or discourse world to

\(^3\) Ibid. p.293.

\(^4\) Ibid. p.65.
people, objects, events and states of affairs beyond the text itself (discourse world to people, objects, events and states of affairs beyond the text itself. And the text must be unity.

The unity of text is influenced by cohesion and coherence. Renkema defined cohesion as the connector which results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text. Halliday and Hassan defined cohesion as the semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Meanwhile, coherence is a connection between the sequential parts of text and between parts of a text and the world. World means the readers’ background knowledge. For example our knowledge about the night are darkness, lonely and so on.

In this research, the writer will only analyze about coherence as the object of analysis because it is the basic component to interpret and understand the text. Coherence is something created by the reader in the act of reading text. Coherence is the feeling that a text hangs together, that it makes sense, and is not just a jumble of sentences. In editorial texts we can find types of coherence relations. Coherence relations can be made by linguistically explicit in a text by means of coherence markers. In general, the coherence markers most helpful for making your communication clear for the reader. Coherence markers can have clear effect

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Coherence markers improves text comprehension for readers who do not have much prior knowledge about the text topic. Below the example of coherence relations founded in editorial text.

*Flower garlands and a downpour of congratulations will mark the 64th anniversary of the National Police today, but the celebration has already turned sour following an investigative report regarding the suspicious wealth of mid-to-high-ranking officers in the force.*

*An inspector general, according to the Tempo magazine report, lives in luxury house built on a 3,000-square meter plot of land in South Jakarta, although he currently only earns Rp 22 million (US$ 2,417) in monthly salary. An adjutant senior commissioner booked Rp 4,5 million (US$ 2,417) in monthly salary. An asset in 2005, bought two large-size houses in his hometown, Makassar, and dared to contest a regional election in 2008, although some aspirants in other regions complained the polls cost them at least Rp 20 billion.*

In the first paragraph we can find the overt coherence markers of *and* as a similarity relation which is used to connect the two things. Then, the conjunction *but* within the paragraph is used to show the ideas or actions in conflict or contradict with the situation told before.

The second paragraph is coherent due to the explanation in the second paragraph associated with the first paragraph that the thesis about an investigative report regarding suspicious wealth of mid-to-high-ranking officers in the force. In the paragraph we can conclude that the paragraphs are stick together. Each sentence flows smoothly into the next without obvious shifts or jumps. In addition to make the good relation between a sentence with the other sentences, there are some conjunctions which are used to show the coherence relations. The word *according to* as an attribution relation and the conjunction *although* as a contrast relation marker.
The writer is interested in analyzing the coherence relations in editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper because the writer wants to know what makes the texts are coherent and how a coherent the texts are, wants to know what the types of coherence relations are used in the texts. The writer find the problem when analyses the texts. The writer gets the difficult how to differentiate the cohesion relations and the coherence relations. Because the cohesion relations also use the same conjunction like in coherence relations to build the cohesive. The conjunction is not always used to indicate or marks the coherence relation, but the conjunction functioned as the connector between the word and the sentence.

We also can find the similar sentences like the sentences above in many texts such as in editorial text in newspaper. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing coherence in editorial text of Jakarta Post newspaper.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on background of the study that has been mentioned before, the writer will limit this research on coherence of editorial text in newspaper.

C. Research Question

In this research, the writer will propose the research question as below:

1. How are the coherence relations used in the editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper?

2. What are the dominant coherence relations used in the editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper?
D. Significance of the Study

Relating to the question above, the significance of the study are:

1. To know how the coherence used in the editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper.

2. To know what the dominant coherence relations used in the editorial texts of Jakarta Post newspaper.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research is to know how the coherent device can establish the unity text on the editorial text in Daily newspaper The Jakarta Post and to know what the dominant coherent devices used in the editorial text.

2. Method of the Research

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative method. The writer describes the data which collected from the editorial text of Jakarta Post newspaper by referring to the existence of linguistic elements without counting them statistically.

3. Analysis Unit

The unit analyses of the study are four editorial texts from the daily newspaper of *The Jakarta Post*. They are *spoiled party* on July, 1st 2010, *elected*
on good governance on July, 2\textsuperscript{nd} 2010, dangerous cooking tools on July, 3\textsuperscript{rd} 2010, and the moratorium and palm oil on July, 5\textsuperscript{th} 2010.

4. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the writer herself as the instrument to get the data. The process of the collecting data in this research has several steps:

a. Collecting the books that are relevant to coherence.

b. Reading and understanding some theories of coherence.

c. Reading and understanding editorial text published in Jakarta Post Jakarta Post newspaper.

d. Classifying the coherence relations in editorial text.

e. Identifying the connection between coherence in unifying text.

f. Concluding the data which have been collected.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the background of the study and the research question that the writer has mentioned before, the writer would like to explain about definition text, co-text, and context, the notion of coherence, the types of coherence and types of coherence relations.

A. Text, Co-text and Context

Halliday and Hassan states the word TEXT is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. Texts are often considered to be longer pieces of writing. One of the most widespread definitions of text comes from de Beaugrande & Dressler who define a text as a communicative event that must satisfy several conditions, namely the seven text criteria. According to Jan Renkema there are seven criteria are given for textuality, that is, criteria that a sequence of sentences must meet in order to qualify as a text. They are;

a. Cohesion is the connection which results the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text.

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b. *Coherence* is the connection which is brought about by something outside the text. This ‘something’ is usually knowledge which a listener or reader is assumed to possess.

c. *Intentionality* means that writers and speakers must have the conscious intention of achieving specific goals with their message, for instance, conveying information or arguing an opinion.

d. *Acceptability* requires that a sequence of sentences be acceptable to the intended audience in order to qualify as a text.

e. *Informativeness* is necessary in discourse. A text must contain new information.

f. *Situationality* is essential to textuality. So, it is important to consider the situation in which the text has been produced and dealt with.

g. *Intertextuality* means that a sequence of sentences is related by form or meaning to other sequences of sentences.  

Co-text is just a linguistic part of the environment in which a referring expression is used. The physical environment, or context, is perhaps more easily recognized as having a powerful impact on how referring expressions are to be interpreted. Context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse, and within which the discourse is embedded. Context actually refers to readers’ background knowledge. For example if the text discusses about the description of

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the luxurious house, readers have knowledge of luxurious house from the aspects of situation. They are big size of the house, size of rooms, and arrangement of expensive furniture in the luxurious house.

B. The Notion of Coherence

Coherence can be formulated in terms of relations between propositions as expressed by the sentences of a discourse, relative to some possible worlds, and relative to some set of knowledge or other cognitive information. Coherence is assumed to be the result of the interpretation and integration of interpreted text elements by the listener or leader in relation to the intentions of speaker or writer. Coherence contributes to the unity of a piece of discourse such that the individual sentences or utterances hang together and relate to each other. Each sentence or utterance is related both to the previous and the following sentences in ways that lead the reader toward an easier and more effective interpretation of the text.

Keraf clearly defines coherence as the reciprocal relationship between a sentence and other sentences which form a paragraph. This idea indicates that a paragraph should contain coherence or good integrity. The coherence occurs when the reciprocal relationship among sentences is good, feasible and easy to understand. The reader can easily follow the writer’s way of thinking, without

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14 Ibid. p.181
having difficulties. Moreover, there are no moves of thought which lead to some confusion.

Furthermore, according to Keraf, coherence can be achieved by considering the following two requirements: a) linguistic elements and b) the sequence detail of paragraph. Linguistic elements refer to the use of pronoun reference, repetitive structure, contrast, and traditional markers to link the sentences together into a coherent paragraph.\textsuperscript{16}

The term coherence has been used in relation to texts and in relation to the mental representation of a text. Coherence is a property of an ideal text. Reinhart (1980) specifies a coherent (ideal) text as having three properties. First, \textit{connectedness}: The clauses of a text should be formally connected, in that each adjacent pair is either referentially linked, or linked by a semantic connector. The connector functioned to connect the previous clauses or sentences to the previous clauses or sentences. Secondly, \textit{consistency}: Each sentence has to be logically consistent with the previous sentence. Finally, \textit{relevance}: Each sentence of the discourse must be relevant to an underlying discourse topic, and to the context of the utterance.\textsuperscript{17} The relevance means that there is a unifying topic. The topic must be coheres to the supporting sentence. If the topic about the education, the supporting sentences will explain more about the education.


The writer concludes that the three properties like connectedness, consistency, and relevance are the important things to build the coherent texts. If the three properties are fulfilled the readers will not be confused with the text and they will understand what the text is about. On the contrary if one of them is loses the text will be obviously less coherent.

a. Coherence in Written Text

Written text is almost invariably more organized in appearance than transcribed spoken language; it still owes its coherence to operation of understanding on the part of the reader. Pieces of writing that do not conform to the ideals of coherence are supposed to be either suboptimal texts or not texts at all. In addition, coherence in written text is dependent on how sentences fit together to form a whole. The fit is achieved by the elements are arranged within the sentences.

b. Coherence in Spoken Text

In spoken text the speakers are cooperating in talk as a joint enterprise, there seem to be no limits to what can count as coherent. Speakers are able to exploit the fact that hearers will work hard to extract meaning from what they say. In spoken text, participants in talk go to almost any length to discover coherence in utterances they hear. With or without the presence of formal textual marker we can assume that the text is coherent.

\[\text{Ibid}\]
The reader can infer coherence relation between utterances even in the absence of formal cohesive cues on the basis implicit assumptions. For example:

A: *That’s the telephone.*
B: *I’m in the bath*
A: *O.K*

The utterance in the text seems to go together despite the fact that there is no evidence of cohesion. From the dialog we can assume that A’s remark about the telephone as a request and B’s response as an excuse for not being able to comply with A’s request. A’s second remark is then understood as an acceptance of B’s excuse. The text has been taken from Widdowson (1978), who uses it to support his argument that cohesion is neither necessary nor sufficient for establishment of coherence. He goes on to suggest that we are able to recognize this text as coherent by creating a context and then identifying the function that each utterance fulfils within that context. ¹⁹

**C. The Types of Coherence**

James clearly classifies the coherence into three types: (a) topical coherence, (b) relational coherence, and (c) sequential coherence.

**a) Topical Coherence**

James (1998:162) defines the topical as the need for the components of an essay to be relevant to its general topic or goal. The topical coherence requires that a good essay have the following prerequisites:

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(a) Unifying topic and (b) no moves

First, a good paragraph’s essential quality is a unifying topic (unity). The well-written paragraph has one point to make and every sentence in the paragraph relates to that point. It flows smoothly from one sentence to the next, each seeming to fit naturally with ones that come before and after it. It does not sag with unnecessary details nor does it veer off in unexpected directions. The paragraph neither does what it started out to do and neither surprise nor disappointments the reader. It is under control.

Moreover, each sentence should be limited to a single topic. It has been said that a paragraph expresses a complete thought. It has been seen, however, that closely related sentences and clauses may be combined to form complex sentences. The important factor to keep in mind is that the combined sentences have some essential relationship with each other, producing oneness of thought (unity).

The second element of topical coherence is marked by the *unmoved* of the topic sentence. This idea means that any supporting sentences in the paragraph should relate to the topic sentence or the general statement. Moreover the idea presented should contain relevant propositions. Therefore, any sentences in the paragraph which do not relate to the topic sentence should be removed because they will ruin the topical coherence of a text.
b) Relational Coherence

Relational coherence refers to the requirement for the propositions constituting an essay to be related to each other. The relationship between one sentence and another in a paragraph is realized in its cohesiveness.

c) Sequential Coherence

Sequential coherence refers to the need for constitutive propositions to be arranged in some effective orders in this sense; coherence is mostly related to the principle of paragraph development. Sequential coherence can be achieved through the ability to organize and develop the ideas into paragraphs. The principle of development should be characterized by:

a) Logical order refers to the organization of thoughts in logical order or logical sequence thesis, supporting arguments /ideas, and conclusion.

b) Continuity refers to the organization of thought from a thesis, supporting arguments/ideas, to conclusion.

c) Leading paragraph division refers to the way of organizing the thought from one paragraph to another in order to show the line of thought.\(^{20}\)

D. Types of Coherence Relations

A text is coherent because its parts are “knit” together by “coherence relations” such as temporal sequence, cause-effect, explanation, contrast, and so forth; some of these might be explicitly marked but others must be inferred. A text is coherent when every part is tied by at least one coherence relation to another part or group of parts. Coherence relations are part of the mental representation readers construct on the basis of the text.  

Coherence relations are the meaning relations between the information units in the text, such as cause-consequence or argument-claim. The presence of these coherence relations distinguishes a text from a random set of sentences. Constructing a coherent representation of a text means establishing the coherence relations between the information units in the text. If readers fail to combine the information units in a text by means of coherence relations, they will not be able to fully understand the text.

Wolf and Gibson define that coherence relations can also be identified through several coherence markers use such as:

1) Cause-Effect: because and so.

Example: There was a bad weather in the airport and so our flight got delayed.

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2) Violated Expectation: although, but, and while.
   Example: The new software worked good, but nobody was happy.

3) Condition: if (then), as long as, and while.
   Example: If the new software works, everyone should be happy.

4) Similarity: similarly, (and).
   Example: - The first flight to Frankfurt this morning was delayed.
   - And the second flight arrived late as well.

5) Contrast: by contrast, but.
   Example: - The first flight to Frankfurt this morning was delayed.
   - But the second flight arrived on time.

6) Temporal Sequence: (and), then, first, second, before after.
   Example: - First, john went grocery shopping.
   - Then he disappeared in a liquid store.

7) Attribution: according to…said, claim that, stated that.
   Example: John said that the weather would be nice tomorrow.

8) Example: for example, for instance.
   Example: There have been many previous missions to Mars. A famous example is the Pathfinder mission.

9) Elaboration: also, furthermore, in addition, note (with) which, that (for, in, on, against with), which; who; (for, in, on, against with), whom.
   Example: - A story which is written by
   - It was funny at the time.

10) Generalization: in general
Example: - Two missions in mars in 1999 failed.

- There are many missions to mars that have failed.\textsuperscript{23}

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter the writer presents the analysis of coherence on the editorial texts in Jakarta Post newspaper. For text 1 *Spoiled party* consists of fifteen paragraphs. See appendix 1. Text 2 *Elected on good governance* consists of fourteen paragraphs. See appendix 2. Text 3 *Dangerous cooking tools* consists of nine paragraphs. See appendix 3. And text 4 *The moratorium and palm oil* consists of twelve paragraphs. See appendix 4. The analysis of the text conducts the types of coherence relations from the concept of Florian Wolf and Edward Gibson. They are *cause–effect, violated expectation, condition, elaboration, example, generalization, attribution, contrast, and temporal sequence*.

The types of coherence relations that are used in the texts;

1. **Cause–effect relation**: from the discourse segment stating the cause to the discourse segment stating the effect.

2. **Condition relation**: from the discourse segment stating the condition to the discourse segment stating the consequence.
3. **Violated expectation relation**: from the discourse segment stating the cause to the discourse segment describing the absent effect.

4. **Elaboration relation**: from the elaborating discourse segment to the elaborated discourse segment.

5. **Example relation**: from the discourse segment stating the example to the discourse segment stating the exemplified.

6. **Generalization relation**: from the discourse segment stating the special case to the discourse segment stating the general case.

7. **Attribution relation**: from the discourse segment stating the source to the attributed statement.

8. **Temporal sequence relation**: from the discourse segment stating the event that happened first to the discourse segment stating the event that happened second.

9. **Contrast relation**: from the discourse segment stating the contradiction from the previous segment and the next segment.

B. Data Analysis

Text 1 (Spoiled Party)

(1) Flower garlands and a downpour of congratulations will mark the 64th anniversary of the National Police today, but the celebration has already turned sour following an investigative report regarding the suspicious wealth of mid- to high-ranking officers in the force.

The above paragraph is introduction that tells us about the thesis statement. The thesis is important because it tells the reader what the writer is arguing for and what the writer wants the reader to believe about an investigative
report regarding the suspicious wealth of mid- to- high- ranking officers in the force. In the first paragraph we can find the conjunction and which is used to show the similarity of flower garlands and a downpour congratulation, then we can find conjunction but within the paragraph that shows the ideas or actions in conflict or contradict with the situation told before. And then the positive sentence is changed to the negative sentence by using the conjunction but. It is marked by the sentence the celebration has already turned sour. The conjunction but is used to make the reader easily infer the coherence relation.

(2) An inspector general, according to the Tempo magazine report, lives in luxury house built on a 3,000-square meter plot of land in South Jakarta, although he currently only earns Rp 22 million (US$ 2,417) in monthly salary. An adjutant senior commissioner booked Rp 4,5 million (US$ 2,417) in monthly salary. An asset in 2005, bought two large-size houses in his hometown, Makassar, and dared to contest a regional election in 2008, although some aspirants in other regions complained the polls cost them at least Rp 20 billion.

The 2nd paragraph is coherent due to time identity when the report was occurred in 2005 and 2008 associated with the 64th anniversary of National Police in 2010. The 2nd paragraph is coherent due to the explanation in the 2nd paragraph associated with the first paragraph that has the thesis about an investigative report regarding suspicious wealth of mid-to-high-ranking officers in the force. The first paragraph that states about the report is continued by giving the evidence about the inspector general lives in luxury house. The conjunction although shows the change from the positive sentence to the negative sentence. In addition the conjunction although is used to show the contrast relation and make this relation explicit. It shows us that the sentences are logic and make believe the reader about the graft practice within police force.
In addition, to make a good relationship between a sentence and other sentences within the second paragraph, the text uses the markers of coherence such as according to to show attribution relation, monthly describes temporal sequence relation and the conjunction and to show the similarity of Makassar with contest a regional election. Then, the use of word monthly as an adverbial clause marks the temporal sequence relation. We can conclude that the paragraph is sticks together. Each sentence flows smoothly into the next without obvious shifts or jumps.

(3) The findings contradict the public perception that the police force is one of the cash-strapped institutions in the country that is facing herculean duties to instill reforms and uphold good governance.

The word contradict is the proper word which is used to tell the contrast between the previous sentences that tell about what happen with the police force and the graft case in police and the next that states the public perception about the police. And then the transitional word contradict indicates there is a change from the negative statement to the positive statement. The word that is the one of the coherence relation of elaboration that provides the more explanation about the public perception on the police force. Meanwhile, the word and is used to show the similarity of reforms and good governance.

(4) Nothing is new or surprising with the report, as for the last few years the National Police has been negotiating the issue, which its leaders deem as no less than accusations. Even when former detective Chief Comr. Gen. Susno Duadji, now detained on multiple graft charges, sang aloud about rampant bribery practice within the force, the National Police took a defensive stance.
The 4th paragraph still continues discusses about the report which is told on *Tempo* magazine that actually has happened for the last few years. The editorial writer has apparently assumed that the reader will be able to access information from reader’s store of prior knowledge about Susno Duadji’s case in graft charges. It will be enable the reader to make sense of these sentences as a coherent paragraph. The conjunction *as* is used to mark the cause-effect relation. Then, the word which is used to show the elaboration relation of the National Police. In addition the word *even* is used to show the violated expectation relation.

(5) Thousands of copies of the latest edition of the magazine, *which* features the investigative report, were sold out *before* they hit the streets, only to spark speculation *that* the report would be detrimental to certain officers dubbed candidates for the National Police chief post.

The clause *which features the investigative report* creates coherence through the use of *which* as a coherence relation of elaboration that elaborates the detail about thousands of copies of the latest edition of the magazine. The word *before* is used to show the temporal sequence relation. Meanwhile the word *that* is the elaboration relation which is used to elaborate the speculation.

(6) In response to the report, current detective chief Comr. Gen. Ito Sumardi said the National Police chief ordered investigations on around 800 suspicious transactions involving police officers, including bank accounts belonging to 60 officers.

The 6th paragraph is coherent because it still related to the previous paragraphs and tells a further action after the report in the tempo magazine. It marked by the clause *in response to the report* at the beginning of the sentence. The clause is used as a sign that the sentence should have been connected to the
prior sentence. On around as the qualification that indicates the number of suspicious transaction.

(7) Corruption watchdogs have long smelled graft practice within the police force, which they say has worsened following the landmark separation of the police from the armed forces a decade ago. The find reforms have provided fertile ground for corruption to grow, rather than rooted out the practice many used to link to the past regime.

The paragraph still continues the 6th paragraph by giving the new information that related to the previous paragraph states about the graft practice within the police force. The clause which they say has worsened following the landmark separation of the police from the armed forces a decade ago is the elaboration of the graft practice within the police force. Then, the word ago is the temporal relation that shows the time when the landmark separation of the police from the armed forces.

(8) Positive thinkers, however, believe the police reform is not just facelift, but works well in line with the force’s bid to rebuild its image.

The use of transitional marker however as an overt transition between the paragraphs is to lead the reader moves easily to the next sentence which is contrast with the previous paragraph. The previous paragraphs state about the bad thing like the graft in the police. Meanwhile in the eighth paragraph explain about that good thing that police reform to do to make good impression which is marked by the conjunction but. In the 8th paragraph there is a shift from the previous topic about the corruption within the police force to another topic about the good things within the police. The shift does not make the paragraph lose the coherence because the paragraph is marked by the transitional marker however.
A survey conducted by Gallup in April 2007, for example, found Indonesians expressed a great sense of personal security from crime as a result of the police reform. It discovered that nearly nine in Indonesians said they felt safe walking alone at night, and saw a drastic decline in crime rate.

The 9th paragraph continues the 8th paragraph namely about the works well police to rebuild its image. The reader can understand the explanation because the text giving example by using conjunction for example to explain more about the positive thinker’s opinion of the police reform. And it can strengthen the opinion if the police reform did good things for Indonesian people. The word as a result is the cause-effect relation. A great sense of personal security as an effect and the police reform as a cause. Then, the word that in clause that nearly nine in Indonesians said they felt safe walking alone at night is used to explain more about the result of police reform. Meanwhile, conjunction and is used to show the similarity relation between the two things and connect sentence they felt safe walking alone with saw a drastic decline in crime.

The police’s efforts to improve national security have been evident in their continuous crackdown on terror suspects. A number of planned strikes have been foiled, which otherwise would resemble Indonesia to several other Asian countries where bombs blast almost every day due to their persistent fight against terrorism.

The 10th paragraph still continues discusses the effort of the police to improve national security like the 9th paragraph mentioned before. There is no move from the 9th paragraph to the 10th paragraph so that the paragraph is coherent. We can find coherence relation like elaboration relation which is marked by the word which and cause-effect relation which is marked by the conjunction due to.
Nevertheless, the glamorous lifestyle of police generals in the country may hurt the internal reform they claim to fight for. In a time when corruption is known to have been deep rooted in many, if not all, state institutions as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has found, it is legitimate to question the police’s commitment to reform.

The use of transitional nevertheless in the beginning of the paragraph is to lead the reader to move back to the glamorous lifestyle of police like in the second paragraph mentioned from a good side of the police like in the ninth and tenth paragraph mentioned. The transitional nevertheless marks explicitly the contrast relation and indicates that the topic moves back to the previous topic about the corruption within the police. Meanwhile the word if not all functioned to show the condition relation.

A mandatory wealth report sanctioned by the KPK for public officials, including police top brass, does not mean anything but routine as the antigraft body and country’s legal system cannot force state officials to prove they gained their wealth through legitimate means.

The using word KPK as a state institution that overcome the graft case within the police is related to the last sentence in the 11th paragraph. Conjunction but as a coherence markers that shows the contrast relation. While the conjunction and shows the similarity relation and functioned to connect the two things that relate each other.

A fully fledged police reform will require not only skillful and professional officers who provide security to society, but also personnel with integrity as we cannot afford to rely on law enforces who break the law themselves.

The conjunction and between the word skilful and professional officers shows the similarity relation. Then the clause who provide security to society and who break the law themselves create the coherence through the use of who as a
coherence relation of elaboration that elaborates the skillful and professional officers.

(14) Good cops are what we need to complete our transition to democracy.

(15) We don’t want quick fix, but we believe the police reform, after more than a decade, is too slow to bear fruit.

From the 13th paragraph to 15th paragraph is the conclusion which is coheres to the whole paragraph. In the conclusion, by using conjunction not only and but also we hope that the police reform has skillful and professional to secure the society of Indonesia and the police reform must have a good personality. The conjunction but indicates that what follows it contrasts with what precedes it. So they do not the graft like the police did before and make Indonesia better. Moreover the words after more than as the temporal sequence marker that indicates the time of the implementation the police reform.

Text 2 (Elected on good governance)

(1) The direct elections of regional chiefs (regents and mayors), introduced immediately after the launching of regional autonomy in 2001, has produced a positive trend that will contribute greatly to the development of good governance and the nurturing of regional leaders.

The 1st paragraph is introduction that states the thesis statement about the direct elections of regional chiefs have produced a positive trend that will contribute greatly to the development of good governance and the nurturing of regional leaders. The coherence relation is identified by the coherence marker such as the word after which is used to show the temporal sequence and the time when the direct elections are introduced. Then the word that functioned to
elaborate the positive direct elections and the word *and* to show the similarity relation and to connect the two things of the development of good governance and the nurturing of regional leaders.

(2) **If during** the initial implementation of direct elections, money still served as one of the most influential factors in gaining votes, good governance *and* economic performance have of late become the most determinant factor as voters become more reasonable *and* intelligent.

The 2nd paragraph sticks with the 1st paragraph because it still discusses about the direct elections and the most determinant factor in the direct elections. *If during* indicates the condition of the initial implementation of direct elections. Also in the second paragraph we can find the conjunction *and* as a similarity relation and connector the two things.

(3) In several second-level regions (regencies and cities), where regional autonomy is anchored, regents or mayors, *who* were re-elected with more than 90 percent of the vote, shared the same hallmarks: They are leaders well known for their honesty, good governance *and* good communication with the people through a participatory process in planning *and* implementing development programs.

The above paragraph still discusses about the leaders who were reelected because of their honesty and good communication which is in the second paragraph stated. The word *who* creates a coherence relation of elaboration that elaborates the regents and mayors. Like the second paragraph, in the third paragraph we can find the conjunction *and* as a similarity relation’s marker that connect the two things.

(4) Take **for example** Joko Widodo, the mayor of Surakarta in Central Java, *who* was re-elected in May by almost 91 percent of voters; Herman Deru, the regent of East Ogan Komering Ulu in South Sumatra by 95 percent *and* Herman Soetrisno, the regent of Banjar in West Java, by 92 percent. This list could expand *if* simple majority wins were included.
The reader can understand the explanation because the text giving example and provided the example with conjunction “for example”. The above paragraph coheres to the previous paragraph because the paragraph gives the example the regents and mayors in several regions that were re-elected because of their criteria which are mentioned before. The word who is the coherence marker that elaborates Joko Widodo, the re-elected mayor of Surakarta. Then the conjunction and is used to marks the similarity of Herman Deru and Herman Soetrisno.

(5) True, the number of regional chiefs with such strong legitimacy is still rather negligible, compared to the estimated 500 second-level regions throughout the country. But they could still serve as the catalyst.

The 5th paragraph continues explain about the regional chiefs like mayor and regent. The word compared to is used to compare the two things. There is the conjunction but within the paragraph that conveys contrast relation between two ideas or topics or it can be used to mark the denial of the editorial writer’expectation.

(6) These leaders are quite popular not because of their generosity with money during the election. They are loved by the people because of their integrity and unusually great patience in nurturing genuine communication with the people and enhancing people’s participation in planning and implementing development programs. This process isn’t easy, given the widely different ability of the various groups of people to articulate their aspirations or needs.

The paragraph is coherent with the previous paragraph because the paragraph explains what make the leaders are popular and were are loved by people like the 3rd paragraph mentioned. Then the paragraph has a unifying topic which is elaborated with the relevant sentences. The cause-effect relation because in the paragraph shows the leaders integrity and unusually patience in nurturing
genuine communication as the cause and they are loved by the people as the effect. It makes these two sentences is coherence. Meanwhile the conjunction and always used to show the similarity relation and connect the two things that relate each other.

(7) Many economists call the process bottom-up planning. But whatever the jargon is, this participatory process enables them to gain a full understanding of the priorities or the needs of the various segments of the people.

The first sentence that states the process bottom-up planning is related to the 6th paragraph mentioned about the process that make the leaders are loved by people. The use conjunction but within the paragraph show the different opinion between the economist and the writer about the process of people’s participation in planning and implementing development. And the word or as marker of similarity relation.

(8) Yet more importantly is that as their popularity increases, their political communication with the local legislative councils also become more effective, thereby enabling them to arrange budget appropriations for the programs decided through the participatory process.

The transitional marker yet at the beginning of the sentence a sign that the sentence should have been connected to the prior sentence. The 8th paragraph is related to the previous paragraph because it explains good effect from the leaders’ popularity which is provided by conjunction as in the sentences. The cause-effect relation is marked by the conjunction as. The popularity increase is the cause and the political communication more effective is the effect. The word also as markers that marks the similarity relation of the effect from the leaders popularity
increases with the political communication become more effective. Then *thereby* shows cause-effect relation.

(9) The popularly elected leaders *also* share another common record: the local economy performed well under their administration. This is the result of their full understanding of the role of businesses (investment), *as* can be seen in their pro-business policies *and* investor-friendly regional bylaws.

The 9th paragraph continues the idea which is in the 8th paragraph. The use of the conjunction also shows the addition and explains more the good performance of the popularly elected leaders like the previous paragraph mentioned. It means that the paragraph coheres to the previous paragraph. In addition to make good cause-effect relation, so the sentence marked by the conjunction *as*. Then the conjunction *and* shows the similarity relation of pro-business policies and investor-friendly regional bylaws.

(10) This is simply rational *because* it is private investment *that* creates jobs, *which* in turn generates purchasing power to spur consumer demand for various goods *and* services *from which* local administrations can raise levies.

The two paragraphs are hanging together because they still discuss one thought about the popularly elected leader that have a good record under their administration. And their full understanding of the role of business (investment) that can creates job and raise levies from the investor. The word *that, which and from which* as markers to show the elaboration relation.

(11) *But* the emergence of good regional leaders isn’t the only fruit of the decentralization process. There are many other positive developments *resulting* from the decentralization *and* direct elections of regional chiefs, *which* all boil down to good governance.
The 11th paragraph is started by using *but* as conjunction between the paragraphs. The conjunction is used to move from topic to topic. In above paragraph the topic is the result of the decentralization process besides the emergence of good regional leaders. The use of word *resulting* functioned to indicate the cause-effect relation explicitly. The clause *which all boil down to good governance* creates coherence through the use of *which* as a coherence relation of elaboration that elaborates the other positive developments resulting from the decentralization and direct elections of regional chiefs. The word *which* as marker of elaboration makes the sentence is coherent.

(12) Fifteen districts and municipalities have passed local regulations (bylaws) on transparency and participation that spell out citizens’ rights to obtain information and participate in the development of their regions.

The clause *that spell out citizens’ rights to obtain information* creates the coherence relation through the use of *that* which elaborates the meaning of transparency and participation. The conjunction *and* is used to show the similarity relation and connect the two things which is related each other.

(13) Many more regency administrations have introduced one-stop licensing centers for businesses and on-line administrations for particular public services.

The above paragraph explains the result of the decentralization especially in the development of the regions especially in administration. By giving information of fifteen districts and municipalities, it makes the readers understand and makes the text is coherent. In addition to mark the similarity relation, the sentence is given the connector *and.*
(14) We are confident this virtuous development will continue to expand to more regencies and cities.

The last paragraph is the conclusion that related to the whole text. Later there is similarity relation which is marked by the conjunction and.

Text 3 (Dangerous cooking tools)

(1) The plan to recall substandard components of LPG cooking equipment from the households and withdraw them from the market is a good sign the government is working to put spate of fatal gas explosions behind us. But what the public needs are quick, tough, and effective policies to guarantee that such hazardous practices by greedy individuals will never be seen again.

The above paragraph is the introductory that states the thesis about the plan to recall substandard components of LPG cooking equipment because of there are many gas explosions. The coherence relation and is used to show the similar thing and continuity of the thing that the government is going to do. And then the use of conjunction but within the paragraph as a way move from one sentence to another and shows the contradiction with the government’s work is not appropriate with the public want. The word that is as an elaboration relation marker that elaborate the effective policies.

(2) The immediate question that emerges concerning this move is how ready are the government and its business partners to produce LPG components that meet Indonesian National Standard (SNI) to replace the substandard products that may be now be in use in millions of households across the country.

The 2nd paragraph continues the 1st paragraph thesis about the plan to recall substandard component of LPG cooking equipment. The word that in clause that emerges concerning this move is how ready are the government is used to show the elaboration relation that explain the immediate question. Meanwhile the
clause *that meet Indonesian National Standard (SNI)* creates the coherence relation. The word *that* elaborates the LPG components which is good and safe to be used. Then conjunction *and* in the sentence shows the similarity relation.

(3) The second question is what to do if low-income families reject or unable to purchase the replacement component offered.

The 3rd paragraph is coherent because it has one thought about the replacement substandard component which gives the new problem for the government and the low-income families. Moreover the paragraph is the continuity from the 2nd paragraph. There is the condition relation which is marked by the word *if*.

(4) The government began distributing 3-kilogram liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) canisters, stoves and components to low-income households in 2007 in an effort to scrap the use of heavily subsidized kerosene as Indonesia’s primary cooking fuel. The government reportedly invested around Rp 20 trillion (US$2.1 billion) on this program in the hope it would reduce cooking fuel subsidies by up to 30 trillion a year.

The above paragraph is coherent because it has a linkage of idea about the conversion program. Then the paragraph gives the old information about the reason why the government distributing the LPG components to low-income households. The old information is still related to the new information that happens now. Moreover there is no shift idea between the old information and the new information. In addition to connect the things that relate each other, the sentence marked by the conjunction *and* as a similarity marker.

(5) While the public seems to have taken to cooking using LPG stoves, they remain skeptical of the safety of the equipment. Explosions involving faulty LPG stoves, components and canisters have been seen almost every day in the media in recent month, which has also led the public to question the safety of cooking equipment supplied by the government.
In the above paragraph is the body paragraph that states the problem and the dangerous of the LPG substandard component and the safety of the LPG substandard component. It is coherent with the thesis in the first paragraph. The transition word *while* in the first sentence indicates the violated expectation. The paragraph tells why the public remain skeptical of the safety of the equipment by giving the evidence that there are many explosions of faulty LPG stoves. Besides the word *while* which is used to show the elaboration relation, there are conjunction *and* and also as a marker of similarity relation.

(6) We urge the relevant agencies to immediately discuss the details of the recall of components so it can be implemented as quickly as possible. We do not want any more people to become victims of such unnecessary incidents. *If possible*, the government needs to prepare funds to distribute these products to household free of charge, particularly to low-income families, because there is no legal basis for to force people to buy replacements.

The 6th paragraph is coherent because it telling a further action to do to continue the previous event in the previous paragraphs. The above paragraph states the things must the government do to overcome and stop the gas explosion from the substandard component. Additionally to make a good relationship between a sentence and other sentence the 6th paragraph uses the coherence markers like *if possible* that describes the condition relation. Then coherence relation of cause-effect *so shows we urge the relevant agencies to immediately discuss the details of the recall of components as the cause and it can be implemented as quickly as possible as the effect. And then conjunction because that shows the cause-effect relation.*
(7) The government **also** needs to stop the production of substandard gas components **that** use false SNI labels, **and** prosecute their producers.

The 7th paragraph is still a continuity of the 6th paragraph that explains more detail what must the government to do. The word **that** in the sentence clause **use false SNI labels** is one of the coherence relation of elaboration. The word **that** elaborates the substandard gas component which is dangerous to be used. The word **and** is to connect the two things must the government to do. Additionally the conjunction **also** shows the similarity of needs to prepare funds to distribute the production and needs to stop the production. Meanwhile conjunction **and** shows the similarity of stop the production and prosecute the production.

(8) A thorough investigation is **also** need on the distribution of substandard canisters both by Pertamina **and** illegally by private companies. **And** the government **also** needs to withdraw substandard product from the market as quickly as possible.

The 8th paragraph is the continuity of the 7th paragraph because the 8th gives the additional detail to be done by the government. The 8th paragraph states one thought to stop and withdraw the substandard component. The conjunction **and** and also are used to connect the previous sentence with the next sentence in the 8th paragraph.

(9) The kerosene to LPG cooking fuel program was a smart move **that** is surely past the point of no return, **because** it not only has reduced the cooking fuel subsidy, it is better for the environment. **Therefore**, the government needs to be serious in dealing with the gas equipment safety issue **that** has now become a national concern.

The coherence markers in the 9th paragraph are the use of conjunction **because** that shows the cause-effect relation. Then the conclusion is coherent because it still continues discusses the main idea. The conclusion is logically
derived from the whole paragraphs that precede it. And there is no new topic from the conclusion.

Text 4 (The moratorium and palm oil)

(1) More than five weeks since President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono committed to a two-year moratorium on the conversion of primary forests and peatlands into oil palm plantations, related ministers and palm oil companies have remained confused about how the program will be implemented.

The first paragraph is the introduction that states the thesis statement. The thesis statement is the confusion about the moratorium program. The paragraph is opened by temporal relation which is marked by more than five weeks that indicates the time of a two-year moratorium. We can find the similarity relation which is marked by the conjunction and as the connector between the two things that has a similarity.

(2) True, the moratorium Yudhoyono agreed on with the Norwegian government in Oslo late in May hit the roots of the problem that has prompted international environmentalists to label Indonesia the world’s third-biggest emitter of greenhouse gases.

The second paragraph still explains about the problem caused by the moratorium that caused the confusion about the implementation of the moratorium program. The first paragraph and the second paragraph are coherent because it states the moratorium time precisely. In the first paragraph state the time is more than five weeks and the second paragraph state the time is late in May. It is coherent with the news which is published on July, 5th 2010. In the 2nd paragraph there is an elaboration relation which marked by the word that. The word that elaborates the moratorium’s problem.
(3) Reckless and uncontrolled deforestation and peatlands conversion for oil palm plantations have indeed been the primary cause of greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia, and the US$1 billion pledged by Norway in compensation for the moratorium could do a lot of good things for this country.

The paragraph is coherent because it is related to the 2nd paragraph stated. In the 3rd paragraph the greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia is still discussed which has been said before in the second paragraph. The word deforestation is coherent with the phrase conversion of primary forests and peatlands into oil palm plantations. Actually the meaning of the deforestation itself is removes the trees or forest. So it is related to the phrase conversion of primary forest. The reader can understand about it. The word cause is the cause-effect of coherence relation. 

Reckless and uncontrolled deforestation and peatlands conversion for oil palm plantations as the cause and greenhouse gas emission as the effect. There is a correlation between them so the paragraph is coherent. The use of conjunction and makes the sentences are coherent because every sentence connects to the other sentences.

(4) But the commitment seems to lack credibility in the absence of support of palm oil companies, the party that will be affected directly by it. Last week, the palm oil industry association reiterated its opposition to the Indonesia-Norway agreement, complaining that it would have adverse impacts on investment plans in oil palm development.

The skillful conjunction but at the beginning sentence is used to open the paragraph that tells about the contradiction on the program which is mentioned in the first paragraph. The use of conjunction but is used to mark the contrast relation explicitly in the paragraph. The 4th paragraph continues to discuss the absence of support of palm oil companies on the Indonesia-Norway commitment. The use of
word *that* in the paragraph as a coherence marker that show the elaboration relation.

(5) Confusion and apprehension have persisted even though Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa assured palm oil companies at an international conference in Yogyakarta last month that the Oslo agreement would not affect plantation investment projects that had already been approved by government. But the lack of details made his assurances less credible.

The 5th paragraph continues the 4th paragraph that explains about the absence of support of palm oil companies. The clause *confusion and apprehension have persisted* indicates that the paragraph related to 4th paragraph. Then, the conjunction *and* shows the similarity relation. The use of conjunction *even though* and *but* within the paragraph build a sense of contrast relation. It shows that the assurance of Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa to the palm oil companies is failed. Meanwhile, the word *that*

(6) And to the contrary, the President seemed clear cut on how he would go about implementing the moratorium. He even announced plans for a special authority, modeled on the Aceh Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency, to oversee its implementation by regional governments.

The transitional word of *and to the contrary* in the beginning sentence is used as a way to move from one topic to another topic. But the 6th paragraph still coheres to the previous paragraphs. The transitional words leads the reader to know the contrast idea between the lack support to the program and the president will do about the program. The word *even* marks the violated expectation.

(7) We reckon part of the problem has been caused by a lack of coordination between policy makers. *Even* the ministries of forestry, agriculture and the environment, *which* are directly related to the moratorium, seemed to have been caught off-guard by the Oslo deal.
The 7th paragraph coheres to the previous paragraph because it still explains about the problem of moratorium program like the previous paragraphs mentioned. Coherence relation of cause-effect caused shows that a lack of coordination between policy makers as the cause, and the moratorium problem as the effect. The word which in the sentence which are directly related to the moratorium elaborates the ministries of forestry, agriculture and the environment as a part of institution that has a privilege to handle the moratorium. The markers caused and which can be used to mark the coherence relations explicitly in the paragraph.

Indonesia, already the world’s largest producer of palm oil, with an annual output almost 20 million tons; plans to steadily expand its oil palm plantations so as to double production within 10 years, and investors have obtained licenses to immediately open an additional 2 million hectares of plantations.

The 8th paragraph is the continuity from the previous paragraphs. The 8th paragraph gives the background information about the palm oil plantation in Indonesia. The word so as the marker of cause-effect relation. Plans to steadily expand its oil palm plantation as a cause and double production within 10 years as an effect. Meanwhile the similarity relation marked by the conjunction and.

The blunt fact, however, is that the President has made an international commitment as part of Indonesia’s participation in the global campaign to reduce carbon emissions and to fight climate change.

The use of conjunction however shows the contradiction between the previous paragraphs discussed about the palm oil plantation and president decision about the international commitment. The word that as a marker that
elaborates the blunt fact of the moratorium. The conjunction *and* functioned to show the things that relate each other.

(10) It is urgent and most imperative, therefore, that all related ministries and regional administrations work together and coordinate to implement the moratorium properly, not only to defend our credibility in the international community. Preventing deforestation is primarily for our own good because Indonesia, as the world’s largest archipelago country, will be among the hardest hit by the devastating impacts of climate change.

The 10th paragraph is the continuity from the thesis statement that states the moratorium implementation. To make the relation between the sentences the paragraph uses the conjunction *and* as marker of similarity relation. The conjunction *therefore* between the sentences build the coherent, because it shows the further action as the consequence of the 9th paragraph stated. And then the conjunction *because* is used to show the cause-effect relation.

(11) However, most important is that the president shows strong leadership to ensure that all sectors in government and the public take part in the program.

The use of conjunction at the beginning sentence as a sign the continuity from the previous paragraph to the next. The transition *however* shows the contradiction to the mentioned before. The word that in clause *that the president shows strong leadership* elaborate the most important. Meanwhile the conjunction *and* shows the similarity relation of president show the leadership to ensure all sector and the public take part in the program.

(12) We think the remaining six months before the Oslo agreement is due to take effect are still adequate to make all necessary technical preparations and formulated regulatory frameworks. After all, the government is still finalizing regulations for the enforcement of the 2009 Environment Law.
The last paragraph is the conclusion that offering the solution and recommendation to government do for the moratorium program. We can find the temporal sequence relation by conjunction before that indicates the time to make technical preparation and formulated regulatory frameworks. Besides the conjunction after all indicates when the government is finalizing regulations.

C. Types of Coherence Relation

There are some types of coherence relations used in the editorial texts. First, **Cause-effect relation.** Cause-effect relation involves in each editorial text. The cause-effect relations in the editorial text are marked by the conjunction such as as, as a result, due to, thereby, resulting, therefore, because, so, cause, and caused. Second, **Violated expectation relation.** Violated expectation relation can be used to indicate the exchange and move of positive sentence to negative sentence and vice versa. The violated expectation relations in the editorial text are marked by the conjunction. They are while and even. Third, **Contrast relation** which is actually similar to the violated expectation relations. It can make the exchange of positive sentence to the negative sentence and vice versa in the editorial text. The conjunction of contrast relations in the editorial text like but, nevertheless, even though, however, yet, and and to the contrary.

Fourth, **Elaboration relation.** Elaboration relations in the editorial texts are showed by the conjunction that, which, and who. Fifth, **Example relation.** Example is one of the coherence relations. The example relations in the editorial
are showed by the conjunction *for example*. Sixth, **Temporal sequence relation.** Temporal sequence which is found in the editorial text marked by the conjunction *after, before, more than five weeks,* and *in a time when*. Seventh, **Similarly relation.** Similarly relation within the editorial texts is used to show the same thing which is done and what the happening. The conjunction used is the *and, or* and *also*. Eighth, **Condition relation** which used to show the possibility. It marked the conjunction *if*. And the last is **Attribution relation** which is marked by conjunction *according to*. And the result of data analysis can be showed in the table below:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of the Texts</th>
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<th>Markers of Coherence</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Violated expectation</td>
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<td>Contrast</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contrast</td>
<td>but, yet</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporal sequence</td>
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<td>so, because and therefore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contrast</td>
<td>but</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violated expectation</td>
<td>while</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elaboration</td>
<td>that, which</td>
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<td>Similarity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contrast</td>
<td>and to the contrary, but, however, even though</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elaboration</td>
<td>That and which</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarity</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal sequence</td>
<td>More than five weeks, before, and after all</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, the dominant coherence relations of text 1 “Spoiled Party” are: elaboration relation 9 items, contrast relation 8 items and temporal relation 6 items. Text 2 “Elected on Good Governance” are; similarity relation 11 items and elaboration 6 items. Text 3 “Dangerous Cooking Tool” are; similarity relation 8 items and elaboration relation 6 items. Text 4 “The Moratorium and Palm Oil” are; Similarity relation 14 items, elaboration relation 8 items, and contrast relation 6 items.
A. Conclusion

The writer concludes that the coherence relation identified by using coherence markers are founded as cause-effect, violated expectation, condition, similarity, contrast, temporal sequence, attribution, example, elaboration, and generalization. Coherence relations which are used in the editorial news text in order to make the text unity. The most dominant coherence relations used in the editorial texts are similarity relation, elaboration relation, contrast relation, and cause-effect relation.

From the four editorial texts analysis are not all coherence relations exist within the text. The coherence relations condition, attribution, and temporal sequence are rarely used within the four texts. Then the coherence relations generalization is not found within the texts. With the existence of the coherence relations in the text, the reader will be easier to understand the message of the text. So coherence is the important aspect to make the text unity.

In short, The four texts are coherent. The organization of the information and the links between sentences help readers move easily from one sentence to the next. The texts have a unifying topic which is revealed clearly and included the relevant statement within the paragraph, and there is no move. Everything in paragraph is linked directly to the main point announced in the topic sentence. There are no digressions into other subjects or additional point into the end of the
paragraph. In addition the texts include the logical order, continuity and build by the paragraphing that states the idea and support the idea. The texts consist of the introduction in the first paragraph that states the thesis statement, the body paragraph that explain the thesis statement by controlling ideas, and the conclusion that complete the paragraph by giving the summarizing the main idea.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis above, the writer suggests that the analysis of coherence in editorial newstexts seem to be publicized in a small amount so that the writer hopes that this thesis can be a stimulation for the ones who are interested in this research, especially the students of English Letters majoring in Linguistics. Coherence has an indispensable role in creating a unity so the reader of the editorial newstexts will be easy to read and make the sense about the message of the text. Realizing those functions, the writer hopes it will be useful for the ones who are interested in analyzing the newstexts to gain some better steps. Finally, the writer hopes that the research will be useful for the future improvement of studying linguistics, especially for the students of English Letters Department of Islamic State University, Syarif Hidayatullah.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


