COHESION ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST’S EDITORIAL

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
to Degree of Letters Scholar

Abdul Rohim
105026000962

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
ABSTRACT


The objective of this study is to identify the uses of cohesion in editorial on the Jakarta post daily newspaper. The data analysis technique to this study, the writer adopts a library study and quantitative analysis.

The result of this research shows that cohesion devices both grammatical and the lexical has the highest and lowest occurrence, The cohesion through the grammatical cohesive which has the highest occurrence is reference item especially personal reference, it contrasts with other cohesive, that is substitution.

Although, the absence of the substitution item seemingly does not influence the cohesiveness of the text. It is because the absence of the substitution is succeeded by the other agency, that is reference. It means that the cohesiveness of the text remains high.

Apart from grammatical cohesion, for the lexical cohesion, the writer found some repetition words stretches across several sentences in every text of the Jakarta Post's editorial and it is the highest occurrence lexically.

Then it means that cohesion has correlation between clauses within a text grammatically or lexically, and cohesive agencies have a function as unifier of text properties and have significance role in giving information to the readers to understand a text easily as good as possible.
APPROVEMENT

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Approved by:

Dr Frans Sayogie, M.Pd.
Supervisor

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTEMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “Cohesion Analysis on The Jakarta Post's Editorial” has been defended before the Letter and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 04, 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata 1.

Jakarta, December 04, 2010

Examination Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd (Chair Person)</td>
<td>19650919 200003 1 002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Drs. A. Saefuddin, M.Pd (Secretary)</td>
<td>19640710 199303 1 006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dr. Frans Sayogie, M.Pd (Advisor)</td>
<td>19700310 200003 1 002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd (Examiner I)</td>
<td>19650919 200003 1 002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Drs. A. Saefuddin, M.Pd (Examiner II)</td>
<td>19640710 199303 1 006</td>
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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 of diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 24, 2010

Abdul Rohim
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

_In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful_

All praise just be to God Allah The Almighty, the Lord of the world, who has given the writer guidance and strength until he could finish this paper. Peace and Salutation be upon to the great messenger of Allah our prophet Muhammad SAW and his families, his relives and all of his followers.

First of all, in this short of this thesis acknowledgement, the writer is eager to express his gratitude to his family especially to his beloved parent (Bapak Sutrisno and Ibu Sutiyem) thank you very much for your prayer, pure love, support, affection and advice.

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4. Drs Saefuddin M.Pd , the Secretary of English Letters Departement.

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Finally, the writer hopes this work will be useful for some linguistic study and also can give a lot of benefit for students of English Language especially and it can be useful contribution as a useful reference for the further research. And the writer realizes that this paper is far from being perfect, therefore it is really a pleasure for him to receive some suggestions and critics.

Jakarta, September 2009

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in human life; human life and language cannot be separated from each other. Human need language to socialize with other people around them. They are interacting to communicate and know each other, for it is improbable to live in the world without interaction. That is one of the functions of language as the only device of communication. Communication itself is defined as transmission of a message from a source to a receiver, or it is defined as a process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information.¹

That is one of the examples of the important of language especially for human being, because language is used for communication and language is systematic and set of arbitrary symbols, it is based on many linguists’ definition. Language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols and grammatical signals², by means of which the members of speech community communicate, interact and transmit their culture.

Language is so significant that people have to use it everyday, they use it to communicate, to interact with other and they also use it to convey their idea and feeling. It can be in oral or written form. Any kind of conversation from informal to very formal discussion can be described as oral language such as speech

presentation, lecture presentation, etc. Written and printed texts such as newspapers, articles, letters, stories, etc, are considered as to be the part of written language.

Written texts are different from spoken interaction. To compile a written text, a writer has to think more, a writer should compose a well-formed text so that his or her readers understand it easily. A text is considered to be well-formed one when the clauses and sentences within the text link one to another. A well-formed text will be created if the texts are mutually relevant to each other reveal major factors about the standards of textuality, according to De Beaugrande and Dressler mention that one of the seven standards of textuality consist of Cohesion. Every word, phrase, clause and sentence in written texts have to be connected to each other. The sequences of the sentences which connect each other make a unit which is called text.

In conclusion, a text must have Texture, as what Halliday and Hasan wrote in their book the unity of text has strong connection with texture. The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being text. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives that texture from the fact that is function as a unity with respect to it environment. Texture is shown by the relations of meaning which exist within a

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text. The study on relation of meaning which exist within a text is then called cohesion.\textsuperscript{6}

In a text should not be separated from cohesion. Cohesion is a connection between an element with another element in a text so that it will be a good comprehension, for compelling a cohesive text, it uses some instruments like grammatical and lexical aspects.

Halliday and Hasan state that cohesion is divided into two main parts: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are attached together across sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link parts of texts together. It contains reiteration and collocation.\textsuperscript{7}

Grammatical cohesion (reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction) holds texts together. Cohesion is also maintained by lexical cohesion (reiteration and collocation).

This study focused on the cohesiveness of written text. In this case, the writer is interested in doing the research on Editorial of The Jakarta Post a daily English newspaper entitled \textit{Cohesion Analysis on The Jakarta Post’s Editorial} for some reasons. First, he likes reading as one of his hobbies especially reading an English Newspaper because it can improve his language. Secondly, he considers that an editorial of newspaper is one of the significant sides of the newspaper because it contains some opinions of editors, newspaper comment, a newest issue

\textsuperscript{6} \textit{Ibid. }p. 4 \\
\textsuperscript{7} \textit{Ibid. }p. 6
comment, etc. Third, the writer is eager to know whether editorial as written text can contribute in the matter of cohesion.

B. Focus of the Study

The study will be focused on the written text of The Jakarta Post’s Editorial a daily English newspaper. Here the writer tries to analyze the sentences in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial a daily English newspaper that are chosen in April 2009.

C. Research Question

The writer will formulate two research questions according to this case they are:

1. How cohesive devices are utilized in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial?

2. Which cohesive device has the highest occurrence in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial?

D. Objective and of the Study.

Based on research question above, writer has several objectives of the study:

1. To identify how cohesive devices are used in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial.

2. To describe the cohesive device which has the highest occurrence in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial.

E. Significance of the study
Moreover, by doing this research, the writer intends to apply his knowledge in linguistic study. Hopefully, this research can offer a new contribution in linguistic study especially concerning cohesion. This research can give a lot of benefit for students of English Language especially and it can be useful contribution as a useful reference for the further research.

F. Research Methodology.

1. Method of Research

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method in his research which describes the data analysis from English text in The Jakarta Post’s editorial.

2. The technique of data analysis

The data will be analyzed through descriptive qualitative method. The writer writes the data which are collected from Jakarta Post, then he categorizes the compiled data into several categories of cohesion devices. The next step is analyzing the data.

3. Unit of Analysis.

The unit of this study is the English newspaper The Jakarta Post’s Editorial, which are chosen in April 2009.

Text 1 (Going Ballistic) April 8, 2009

Text 2 (Indonesian Decide Today) April 9, 2009

Text 3 (Thank you voters) April 10, 2009

Text 4 (Easter election) April 11, 2009

Text 5 (Celebrating democracy) April 12, 2009
A. The concept of Cohesion

Before going to understand about the definition of cohesion, we should know firstly some concepts related to the cohesion. Those mentioned concepts are:

1 Text.

A text, according to Halliday and Hassan in their book ‘Cohesion in English’ mentioned:

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

The upshot of the argument is that text does not have grammatical structures (like sentences and smaller units), and text cannot be assessed with regard to grammaticality. Instead, text convey meaning in contexts, and what might be called discourse structure should be explained with reference to the dynamics of the whole communication situation. to the processes of production and comprehension which can hardly be treated adequately without recourse to
the intentions, expectations and partially shared worlds of the communicating parties.

A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue.¹ Written texts are different from spoken interaction. To compile a written text, a writer has to think more, a writer should compose a well-formed text so that his or her readers understand it easily. A text is considered to be well-formed one when the clauses and sentences within the text link one to another. A well-formed text will be created if the texts are mutually relevant to each other reveal major factors about the standards of textuality.²

2 Texture

A text must have Texture, as what Halliday and Hasan wrote in their book the unity of text has strong connection with texture. *The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being text. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives that texture from the fact that is function as a unity with respect to it environment.*³ Texture is shown by the relations of meaning which exist within a text. The study on relation of meaning which exist within a text is then called cohesion.⁴

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¹ Halliday and Hasan, cohesion in English (London: Longman Group Limited, 1976) p 1
³ Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit* 2
⁴ Ibid. p 4
3 Cohesion

The concept of cohesion is semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, it occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. Cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text. Cohesion is formal aspect of language within a text or discourse. Cohesion is correlation between clauses within a text or discourse grammatically or lexically. Cohesion is the internal aspect of a text and all the internal aspects such us grammatical aspect and lexical one that develop the unity of the text. Cohesion is semantic concept that refers to language relevancy within an utterance that formed a discourse. According to Halliday and Hassan that cohesion is a set of possibility that exists in language to make a text as a unity. It means that the relation of meaning grammatically or lexically should be formed in unity that forms a text.

"Cohesion is expressed through the stratal organization of language. Language can be explained as a multiple coding system comprising three levels of coding or 'strata'. The semantic (meaning), the lexicogrammatical (forms) and the phonological and orthographic (expression). Meanings are realized (coded) as forms, and the forms are realized in turn (recoded) as expressions. To put this in everyday terminology, meaning is put into wording and wording into sound or writing."  

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5 Ibid
Halliday dan Hasan (1976:7) tried to see the cohesion from two sides: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion, and they state that cohesion is divided into two main parts: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are attached together across sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link parts of texts together. It contains reiteration and collocation.

Grammatical cohesion (reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction) holds texts together. Cohesion is also maintained by lexical cohesion. (reiteration and collocation).

A.3.1 Grammatical cohesion

a. Reference

Reference concerns the relation between a discourse or text element and preceding or following element. Reference deal with a semantic relationship. There are certain items in every language which have property of reference. Halliday and Hassan have special term for situational reference. They refer to as EXPOHORA, or EXPHORIC reference, and they contrast it with ENDPHORIC as general term of reference within the text.

As general rule, therefore, reference items may be exophoric or endophoric, and if endophoric, they may be anaphoric or cataphoric. Exophora signal that reference must be made to the context of situation. This exophora (situational ) therefore does not contribute to the cohesion within a text because it
is contextual reference. While endhopora is textual reference, it is an internal cohesion within a text.

**Scheme 1: Reference**

![Scheme 1: Reference](image)

Here are the examples of anaphoric and cataphoric reference:

Anaphoric: *Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish.*
Cataphoric: I will tell *it. I saw him come to your room together with his friend tonight.*

People make reference to something for their interpretation. In English these items are personals, demonstratives and comparatives.

1. **Personal reference**

   Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personal reference includes three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) and possessive pronoun. It can be seen in the table below:

   **Table 1: Personal reference**
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>I, Me</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This reference have the system known as person where it is used in the special sense of role: first person, second person, and third person where three of them can be singular or plural.

2. Demonstrative reference.

Demonstrative reference is identification of the distance as the scale of where the referred item located. Demonstrative reference is divided into neutral and selective demonstrative. The neutral is indicated by the and the selective reference is divided into two types: participant and circumstantial.

Scheme 2: Demonstrative reference

```
neutral the
  near
  Far (not near)
selective
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Addressee (s), with/without other person (s)</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your</th>
<th>Yours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker and other person (s)</td>
<td>We, Us</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: male</td>
<td>He, Him</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: female</td>
<td>She, Her</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: Objects</td>
<td>They, them</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objects, passage of text</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

near: far: this that
Example: John bought a new Mercedes – That is what I want to buy.

3. Comparative reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. This reference is divided into two: general and particular comparison.

The system as follows:

**Scheme 3: Comparative reference**

- **Identity**: same, equal, identical, identically
- **Similarity**: such similar, so similarly, likewise
- **Difference**: other, different, else, differently, otherwise
- **Numerative**: more, fewer, less, further, additional; so-as-equal-+ quantifier, eg: so many
- **Comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg:** better; so-as-more-less-equally-+ comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg: equally good.
One example, the word *different* in the sentence "They were two different things" means *different to each other*.

### b. Substitution.

Another kind of grammatical cohesion is substitution. Substitution is a relation between linguistic items or it is as replacement of one item by another. Substitution, on the other hand, is relation within the text. A substitute is a sort of counter which is used in place of the repetition of particular item. For example, in

- **a.** *My axe is too blunt. I must get a sharper one.*
- **b.** *You think Joan already knows? - I think everybody does.*

*One* and *does* are both substitutes: *one* substitutes for *axe*, and *does* for *knows*, and it would be entirely possible to ‘replace’ one by axe and does by knows.\(^{10}\)

Since substitution is grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in meaning, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. The criterion is the grammatical function of substitute item. In English, the substitute may function as a noun, as a verb, or as a clause. To these correspond the three types of substitution: Nominal, verbal, and clausal.

1. **Nominal substitution.**

   Nominal substitution is substitution of nominal with an item that is appropriate with the nominal genus. It is commonly expressed with the substitute *one/ones* (singular and plural) and *same*. One is not only as a substitution but also

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\(^{10}\) Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit* 89
it is as a personal person and one is also as cardinal number. The item same, 
occurs as cohesive element of the comparative type. In such instances, some is 
reference item. But there is another cohesive use of same, as nominal substitute, 
typically accompanied by the. Unlike one, the same presupposes an entire nominal 
group including any modifying elements. For examples:

1. These biscuits are stale. Get some fresh ones.
2. I lost my way in the galleries – the same thing happened to me.

The meaning ‘I lost my way in the galleries’.

Hence the same, although itself a form of nominal substitute, is used as a 
means of substituting a nominal or other element in the process as a whole, 
including the process itself.¹¹

2. Verbal substitution.

The verbal substitute in English is do. This operates as Head of a verbal 
group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb; and its position is always 
final in the group. Here are two examples from Alice; in both, the substitute is the 
word that has the form do (not did or don’t)

a. ... the words did not come the same as they used to do.
b. I don’t know the meaning of half those long words, and, what’s more, I 
don’t believe you do either!’

The first do, in (a), substitutes for come; that in (b) substitutes for know the 
meaning of half those long words.¹²

3.Clausal substitution.

There is one further types of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clauses but an entire clause. The words used as substitutes are so and not. For examples:

1. *Is there going to be an earthquake? – It says so.*

Here the so presupposes the whole of the clause *there is going to be an earthquake*, and the contrastive environment is provided by the says which is outside it.

2. *We should recognize the place when we come to it. – Yes, supposing not: then what do we do?*

Here not substitutes for *we do not recognize the place when we come to it.*

There are three environments in which clausal substitution takes place: report, condition and modality. In each of these environments it may take either of two forms, positive or negative; the positive is expressed by so, the negative by not.\(^{13}\)

c. Ellipsis.

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence,\(^{14}\) it is exactly the same as presupposition by substitution, except that in substitution an explicit ‘counter’ is used, eg: *one* or *do* as a place – marker for what is presupposed, whereas is ellipsis nothing is inserted into the slot. That is why Halliday and Hasan say that ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero.\(^{15}\)

For example,

*Joan brought some carnations and Catherine some sweet peas.*

\(^{13}\)Ibid p 131

\(^{14}\)Jan renkema, discourse studies (1993), *op.cit.* 38.

\(^{15}\)Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit.* 143
The structure of the second clause is Subject and Complement. There is no possible alternative here; the second clause can be interpreted only as *Catherine brought some sweet peas*. This structure normally appears only in clauses in which at least one element, the Predicator (*brought*) is presupposed to be supplied from the preceding clause. Actually the normal sentence should be *Joan brought some carnations, and Catherine brought some sweet peas*.

There are three types of ellipsis: Nominal ellipsis, Verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

1) Nominal ellipsis.

Nominal ellipsis means the omission of the nominal group or ellipsis within the nominal group.

For example:

*These students are clever. Those are stupid.*

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the example above will be *these students are clever. Those students are stupid*.

2) Verbal ellipsis.

Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. For example in

*Have you been swimming?* - *Yes I have.*

The verbal group in the answer *have* (yes I have) instances of verbal ellipsis. It can be said to ‘stand for’ *Yes I have been swimming*, and there is no possibility of ‘filling out’ with any other items.

3) Clausal ellipsis.
Clausal ellipsis means ellipsis within the clause. The clause in English, considered as the expression of the various speech functions, such as statement, question, response and so on, has two part structure consisting of MODAL ELEMENT plus PROPOSITIONAL ELEMENT, for example

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{The Duke was} & \quad \text{going to plant a row of poplars in the park.} \\
\text{(modal element)} & \quad \text{(propositional element)}
\end{align*} \]

What was the Duke going to do? – Plant a row of poplars in the park.

In the answer, the modal element is omitted: the subject and, within the verbal group, the finite operator was. Hence there is operator ellipsis in the verbal group: (What was the Duke going to do? – The Duke \textbf{was going to} plant a row of poplars in the park). In other circumstance, there may be ellipsis of the propositional element: (What was the Duke going to plant a row of poplars in the park? The Duke was \textbf{going to plant a row of poplars in the park}).

\textbf{d. Conjunction.}

The fourth and final type of cohesive relation in the grammar is conjunction. Conjunction is the relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence. This is usually achieved by the use of conjunction. And the relationship in conjunction can be hypotactic (which combine a main clause with subordinate clause or phrase) or paratactic (which have two main clauses). \(^\text{16}\) Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations, from both reference,

\(^\text{16}\) Jan renkema, discourse studies (1993), \textit{loc. cit.}
on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Halliday and Hasan classified four types of conjunction there are: additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

1) Additive Conjunction.

Additive conjunction contributes to give an additional information without changing information in the previously clause or phrase. Here are some items of the conjunction relations of additive type: and, and also, further (more), moreover, besides that, by the way, or, nor, neither etc. for examples:

a. *Besides* being mean, he is also hateful.

b. He no longer goes to campus *and is planning to look for a job*.

The conjunction relationship in (a) is hypotactic (which combine a main clause with subordinate clause or phrase) and in (b) is paratactic (which have two main clauses).

2) Adversative Conjunction.

The basic meaning of adversative relation is ‘contrary to expectation’. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process. Here are the conjunctive relations of the adversative type: however, but, in fact, nevertheless, instead etc. For example:

She failed. However, she is tried her best.

In this sense, the meaning is ‘as against’. This is normally a true adversative and it can be expressed in although clause. ‘*She failed, although she is tried her best*’

3) Causal Conjunction.

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17 Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit.* 226
18 Ibid. p.238
19 Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit.* 250
Causal Conjunction expresses “result, reason and purpose”, and the simple form of causal relation is expressed by so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, and number of expressions like as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that. All these regularly take place in the initial clause or sentence and they express causality. For example:

… she felt that there was no time to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly; so she got to work at once to eat some of other bit

4) Temporal conjunction.

The relation between the theses of two successive sentences that may be simply one of sequence in time. This temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by then.

I heard Mr. Andre’s lecture. Then, I am inspired to conduct the action of selling.

Besides then there are still many sequential senses like next, afterwards, after that, soon, subsequently and number of other expressions.

A.3.2 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the word used. Two types of lexical cohesion can be distinguished: reiteration and collocation.20

a. Reiteration.

---

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of the general word to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between the use of a synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate.  

In general, according to definition above reiteration is divided into following four types:

1) Repetition.

All of the lexical cohesion devices, the most common form is repetition, which is simply repeated words or word phrases, threading through the text.  

For example:

*A conference will be held on national environmental policy. At this conference, the issue of salinity will play an important role.*  

From the example above the word ‘conference’ is repeated twice.

2) Synonyms.

Instead of repeating the exact same word, a speaker or writer can use another word that means the same or almost the same. This is a synonym. Here, the example of a synonym:

*A conference will be held on national environmental policy. This environmental symposium will be held primarily a conference dealing with water.*  

Here we will see that ‘conference’ and ‘environmental symposium’ are two ways of referring to the event.

3) Superordinates.

---

21 Halliday and Hasan, (1976) *op.cit* 278
We can use what we know about superordinates to help explain the absurdity of the rhyme:

*The elephant is a bonny bird.  
It flits from bough to bough  
It makes its nest in a rhubarb tree  
And whistles like a cow.*

Of course, ‘bird’ is wrong superordinate for ‘elephant’, because ‘bird’ includes ‘seagull’, ‘blackbird’, ‘hummingbird’ and so on, and ‘elephant’ comes under superordinate ‘animal’, which includes ‘giraffe’, ‘cow’, ‘dog’ and so on. Even these can be superordinates on a lower level, for example ‘dog’ is the overall term including ‘labrador’, ‘poodle’, Irish wolfhound’ and so on.

4) General words

The last form of lexical cohesion that we are going to cover here is **general word**. These can be general nouns, as in ‘thing’, ‘stuff’, ‘place’, ‘person’, ‘women’ and ‘man’, or general verbs, as in ‘do’ and ‘happen’. In a way, the general word is a higher level superordinate: it is umbrella term that can cover almost everything. In the following, Peter a 49-year-old chemist, uses the general noun ‘place’ to refer back either to the ‘poly’ or to the city:

*and so he went off to Wolverhampton Poly which he selected for, you know, all the usual reason, reasonable place, reasonable course, reasonable this a reasonable that term to do computer science which of course all the kids want to do now term twentieth century- no it isn’t it’s a sort of nineteen eighties version of wanting to be an engine driver.*

b. Collocation.

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23 Ibid. p.15
The second type of lexical cohesion is collocation. It deals with the relationship between words on basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surrounding. Some examples are:

'congress and politician or college and study'

Collocation is part of lexical cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. Collocation is regular combination of words in which to fulfill the meaning, these words must occur together such us black coffee instead of thick coffee and drink medicine instead of eat medicine.

Collocation is the reoccurrence of an item in the text but the repeated item is not exactly the same with the referred item, but the item in some way is typically much the same with one another because they tend to occur in similar environment. Halliday and Hassan state that collocation is the various lexical relations that do not depend on referential identity and not of the form of reiteration accompanied by "the" or demonstrative. And collocation includes pairs of words drawn from the same series and part to whole also part to part. In other words, collocation is a certain word that can only occur with certain word.

Pair of words that have opposite meaning.

For example: basement … roof, roads … rail, red … green.

Pair of two words drawn from the same series.

For example: dollar … cent, north … south, colonel … brigadier.

Part to whole.

---

24 Halliday and Hasan, (1976) op.cit .287
For example: car … brakes, box … lid.

Part to part.

For example: mouth … chin, verse … chorus (on refrain)

One of the reason is that based on the observation on the theory needed for this research, the writer thought that the theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan have been the most suitable for this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

This chapter will explain analysis of five texts of the Jakarta Post’s editorial with applying the Halliday and Hasan’s concept of cohesion, according to them cohesion here is divided into two aspects; grammatically and lexically. The unifying text is seen from the connection among sentences expressed through grammatical agencies and lexicon elements

Text 1

Grammatical cohesion

1. Reference
   a) Personal reference = 12 items
   b) Demonstrative reference = 2 items
   c) Comparative reference = 2 items
2. Ellipsis
   a) Nominal ellipsis = 1 item
3. Conjunction
   a) Additive Conjunction = 3 items
b) Adversative Conjunction = 2 items
c) Temporal conjunction = 1 item

Lexical Cohesion

1. Reiteration
   a) Repetition = 4 words repeated
   b) Synonym = 1 item
   c) Superordinat = 1 item
   d) General Word = 1 item
2. Collocation = 1 item.

Text 2.

Grammatical cohesion

1. Reference
   a) Personal reference = 10 items
   b) Demonstrative reference = 5 items
   c) Comparative reference = 1 items

2. Substitution
   a) Nominal substitution = 1 item

3. Ellipsis
   a) Nominal ellipsis = 2 item

3. Conjunction
   a) Additive Conjunction = 2 items
   b) Adversative Conjunction = 3 items.

Lexical Cohesion

1. Reiteration
   a) Repetition = 10 words repeated
b) Synonym = 1 item.

2. Collocation = 1 item.

**Text 3**

Grammatical cohesion

1. Reference

   a) Personal reference = 11 items
   b) Demonstrative reference = 3 items
   c) Comparative reference = 2 items

2. Ellipsis

   a) Nominal ellipsis = 1 item.

3. Conjunction

   a) Additive Conjunction = 2 items
   b) Adversative Conjunction = 3 items.

**Lexical Cohesion**

1. Reiteration

   a) Repetition = 7 words repeated.

**Text 4**

Grammatical cohesion

1. Reference

   a) Personal reference = 8 items
   b) Demonstrative reference = 4 items
   c) Comparative reference = 1 item

2. Conjunction
Lexical Cohesion

1. Reiteration
   a) Repetition = 8 words repeated
   b) Superordinat = 1 item
   c) General Word = 1 item

Collocation = 1 item.

Text 5

Grammatical cohesion

1. Reference
   a) Personal reference = 6 items
   b) Demonstrative reference = 6 items
   c) Comparative reference = 2 items

2. Ellipsis
   a) Nominal ellipsis = 1 item.

3. Conjunction
   a) Additive Conjunction = 3 items
   b) Adversative Conjunction = 5 items

Lexical Cohesion

1. Reiteration
   a) Repetition = 7 words repeated
   b) Synonym = 1 item
   c) Superordinat = 1 item
   d) General Word = 1 item

Collocation = 1 item

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<th>Text 3</th>
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**Percentage of every Cohesion:**

1.) \( \frac{74}{159} \times 100 \% = 46,65 \% \\

2.) \( \frac{1}{159} \times 100 \% = 0,62 \% \\

3.) \( \frac{5}{159} \times 100 \% = 3,14 \% \\

4.) \( \frac{26}{159} \times 100 \% = 16,35 \% \\

5.) \( \frac{40}{159} \times 100 \% = 25,15 \% \\

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These are the analysis of five texts of the Jakarta Post’s editorial.

B. Data Analysis
1 Text 1 (Going ballistic)

a) Grammatical cohesion.

I. Reference

a. Personal reference

The personal reference items which occur in the text 1 are personal pronoun as a subject it, we, they, and possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) its and their.

1) S.3: … then Pyongyang decides to rattle its saber for no apparent reason other than to trade in the currency of fear. (its refers to Pyongyang)

2) S.4: A hermit state which is showing the world that its contribution to the Asian family of nations…. (its refers to a hermit state)

3) S.6: … Pyongyang defiantly sends the strongest message that it does not want to be a responsible party to this idealistic dream. (it refers to Pyongyang)

4) S.7: It had every intention of making Barak Obama and other nations in the region go ballistic, excuse the pun. (it refers to singular non person as a situation)

5) S.10: … while North Korea may have fissile material to theoretically make nuclear bombs, it does not have the technology (yet) to miniaturize a nuclear device to fit into a warhead. (it refers to North Korea)

6) S.11: We have never been proponents of the neo-con projection of an ‘axis of evil’. (We refers to the writer)

7) S.12: We believe that states do have the right to develop nuclear or rocket technology for peaceful purposes. (We refers to the writer)
8) S.15: **It** neither has the same level of economic affluence nor has it reached the level of technological development of Iran. (it refers to the sentence before North Korea)

9) S.16: **We** cannot understand the necessity for Pyongyang to develop such technology… (We refers to the writer)

10) S.16: … **Pyongyang** to develop such technology at a time when its people are known to among the poorest in Asia. (its refers to Pyongyang)

11) S.19: It was sending a clear message to gain the attention of the **new US administration and the conservative government** in Seoul that it has reversed the rapprochement with previous administrations. (it refers to the new US administration and the conservative government)

12) S.20: … which **Pyongyang** used in 2006 when it held a nuclear test that became the catalyst to start the six-party talks. (it refers to Pyongyang)

13) S.24: But true friends do not act selfishly in their community. (their refers to the preceding sentence, Indonesia and North Korea)

14) S.25: **They** do not needlessly make waves in calm waters… (they refers to the preceding sentence, Indonesia and North Korea).

*Its* (S.3, 4) and *their* (S.24) are possessive determiner, its refers to Pyongyang as a name of city in North Korea and also refers to a hermit state, and their refers to the preceding sentence, Indonesia and North Korea.

There are personal pronoun as a subject it, we, and they. *It* (S.6) refers to Pyongyang, *it* (S.7) refers to singular non person as a situation, *it* (S.10) refers to North Korea, *it* (S.15) refers to the sentence before North Korea, *it* (S.19) refers to the new US administration and the conservative government, and *it* (S.20) refers
to Pyongyang. We (S.11), (S.12) and (S.16) refers to the writer. They (S.25) they refers to the preceding sentence, Indonesia and North Korea.

b. Demonstrative reference

The demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the text are neutral demonstrative represented by definite article the, and the selective participant demonstrative represented by this.

1) S.6: Just when the new leader of the world’s superpower seemed ready to usher hope of a nuclear free world, Pyongyang defiantly sends the strongest message that it does not want to be a responsible party to this idealistic dream.

The in (1) is signal of identity or identifiability, showing for identifying new leader of the world’s superpower that is Barack Obama and the here is cathaporic it means that the meaning is always in the following text. And this refers to something that has been said before, it is hope of a nuclear free world.

2) S.20: This is the same modus operandi which Pyongyang used in 2006 when it held a nuclear test that became the catalyst to start the six-party talks.

This refers to something that has been said before, it is about what Pyongyang has been used and done in 2006.

c. Comparative reference.
The comparative reference in text (1) is expressed only by general comparison through only identity the same.

1) S.15: It neither has the same level of economic affluence nor has it reached the level of technological development of Iran.

2) S.20: This is the same modus operandi which Pyongyang used in 2006 when it held a nuclear test that became the catalyst to start the six-party talks.

Ellipsis.

There are no substitution items that are found in text (1) but there is one ellipsis item appears in the text. It is only nominal ellipsis.

1) S.21: North Korea wants something, wait for the shopping list.

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be “North Korea wants something, North Korea wait for the shopping list”.

Conjunction.

a. additive conjunction.

Additive conjunction items which appear in the text are and, neither and nor.: 

1) S.3: In times of economic crisis when even the global middle class is pushed towards poverty, and the poor thrown into destitution… And as a conjunction relation, the situation is quite different, the relation is between sentences, and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds.

2) S.15: It neither has the same level of economic affluence nor has it reached the level of technological development of Iran.
3) S.25: They do not needlessly make waves in calm waters, **nor** do they thrive on brinkmanship and the use of military threats in order to squeeze concessions from others. Either and nor are used as cohesive items, they often seem to have the sense of “there is something more to be said”.

b. adversative conjunction

Adversative conjunction item which appears in the text is only **but**: 

1) S.14: … **But** North Korea is not Iran.

2) S.24: … **But** true friends do not act selfishly in their community.

In this sense, the meaning but is ‘as against’.

c. Temporal conjunction.

There are no causal conjunction in the text, but there is only one temporal conjunction that is **then**.

1. 1) S.3: In times of economic crisis when even the global middle class is pushed towards poverty, and the poor thrown into destitution, **then** Pyongyang decides to rattle its saber for no apparent reason other than to trade in the currency of fear.

Then is the relation between those successive sentences and it is one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other, the sentence after then is related to the preceding sentence.

b) Lexical cohesion.

1. Reiteration.

Moving on to lexical cohesion the first one is **reiteration**, the most used device is repetition. This threads right through this editorial text and can be demonstrated all at once like this:

**Going Ballistic**
1. A thinly disguised missile test.
2. An unsettling state of regional affairs.
3. In times of economic crisis when even the global middle class is pushed towards poverty, and the poor thrown into destitution, then Pyongyang decides to rattle its saber for no apparent reason other than to trade in the currency of fear.
4. A hermit state which is showing the world that its contribution to the Asian family of nations gripped with financial turmoil is nothing more than pointless paranoia.
5. Pyongyang’s ‘satellite launch’ served no purpose other than to satisfy the whim of a desperate regime to gain international and domestic recognition.
6. Just when the new leader of the world’s superpower seemed ready to usher hope of a nuclear free world, Pyongyang defiantly sends the strongest message that it does not want to be a responsible party to this idealistic dream.
7. It had every intention of making Barak Obama and other nations in the region go ballistic, excuse the pun.
8. Since Sunday’s launch, public debate in Japan is verging on strengthening pre-emptive strike capability.
9. Instead of looking at commonalities and cooperative solutions to the global economic downturn, international leaders are instead beset with a foreign policy crisis in an area which is home to more than one sixth of the global economy.
10. The only reassurance is that the test did not seem to be completely successful and that while North Korea may have fissile material to theoretically make nuclear bombs, it does not have the technology (yet) to miniaturize a nuclear device to fit into a warhead.
11. We have never been proponents of the neo-con projection of an ‘axis of evil’.
12. We believe that states do have the right to develop nuclear or rocket technology for peaceful purposes.

13. Iran is one case in point where the debate could go either way.

14. But North Korea is not Iran.

15. It neither has the same level of economic affluence nor has it reached the level of technological development of Iran.

16. We cannot understand the necessity for Pyongyang to develop such technology at a time when its people are known to among the poorest in Asia.

17. The reasons are simple ‘realpolitik’, domestically and internationally.

18. Whether or not the missile was launching a satellite, one thing is for sure:

19. It was sending a clear message to gain the attention of the new US administration and the conservative government in Seoul that it has reversed the rapprochement with previous administrations.

20. This is the same modus operandi which Pyongyang used in 2006 when it held a nuclear test that became the catalyst to start the six-party talks.

21. North Korea wants something, wait for the shopping list.

22. Indonesia has been a consistent friend of North Korea.

23. A relationship bound by history by the founding fathers of the two nations.

24. But true friends do not act selfishly in their community.

25. They do not needlessly make waves in calm waters, nor do they thrive on brinkmanship and the use of military threats in order to squeeze concessions from others.

26. We can urge calm and a return to diplomatic chatter, but it’s really time for Indonesia to send a firm message back: ‘Keep this up, and you will lose the few true friends you have left’.
This analysis becomes clear that some repetition stretches across several sentences, as in ‘Pyongyang’ (in sentences 3, 5, 6…), The writer chooses to repeat the nouns not verbs, and the noun repeated is an object of the text. The noun ‘Pyongyang’ sets the setting of place and then ‘Iran’, ‘North Korea’, and ‘Indonesia’ introduce the background of the text.

There is one synonym, the synonym between phrase of currency of fear and pointless paranoia (in sentences 3 and 4) that currency of fear and pointless paranoia are two ways of referring to the frightfulness.

And there is one superordinate “states” (in sentence 12) is needed here so that its identity can be left open; it could be ‘Iran’, ‘North Korea’, Indonesia. (in sentences 13, 14, 22).

The last form of lexical cohesion that the writer is going to cover text 1 is general word. And it is general noun and he uses the general noun ‘Nation’ (in sentence 7) to refer back either to the ‘states’, (in sentence 12) ‘Iran’, ‘North Korea’, Indonesia. (in sentences 13, 14, 22).

2. Collocation
The second one of lexical cohesion is collocation, and it appears in sentence 1 **missile test** instead of **nuclear test** in sentence 20. It is a pair of two words drawn from the same series.

2. Text 2 (Indonesia decides today)

a). Grammatical cohesion.

1. Reference

a. Personal reference

The personal reference items which occur in the text 2 are personal pronoun as a subject *it, we, they,* and as an object *them* and possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) *its, our and their.*

1. S.2 and 3: Millions of Indonesians across the archipelago today will go to polling stations to elect their representatives… Their decision will determine the fate of the nation… (their refers to millions of Indonesians)
2. S.4: In July, we will go back to the polling stations to vote for a president and vice president. (We refers to the writer)
3. S.6: This will be the third truly free and fair election Indonesia has held since it got rid of dictator Soeharto…. (it refers to Indonesia)
4. S.7: The consensus nationwide since then is that Indonesia should build this nation – in spite of its diversity in race… (its refers to Indonesia)
5. S.9: With the first two elections under its belt, Indonesia has earned the accolade as the third largest democracy in the world after India and the United States. (its refers to Indonesia)
6. S.11: Admittedly, we do not yet have a perfect democracy, but as long as each election is an improvement over the previous one, we should be content. (We refers to the writer)

7. S.12: After all, we are still essentially experimenting with our democracy. (We and our refer to the writer)

8. S.17: From this year, voters have the power to directly elect their representatives in the legislatures. (their refers to the voters)

9. S.18 and 19: This weakens the hands of political parties but brings together elected politicians and their constituents. Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party. (their and they refer to political parties).

10. S.20: but if we go by the elections in 1999 and 2004, which were also chaotic, things have a way of resolving themselves in Indonesia. (them refers to Indonesian people themselves).

There are personal person as a subject it (S.6) refers to Indonesia, we (S.4), (S.11) and (S.12) refer to the writer and they (S.19) refers to political parties, and personal person as an object them (S.20) refers to Indonesian people themselves.

Personal reference as a possessive determiner its (S.7) and (S.9) refer to Indonesia, their (S.2 and 3) refers to millions of Indonesia and our (S.12) refers to the writer.

b Demonstrative reference

The demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the text are neutral demonstrative represented by definite article the, and the selective participant demonstrative represented by this and selective circumstance demonstrative represented by now
1) S.5 and 6: … this vote is significant for Indonesia in many respects. This will be the third truly free and fair election Indonesia has held since it got rid of dictator Soeharto in 1998…

This refers to something that has been said before, it is representative and legislature election in Indonesia.

2) S.3: Their decision will determine the fate of the nation for the next five years and beyond.

3) S.8: For 30 years Soeharto tried ruling the country the authoritarian way but in the end the regime became so corrupt that all the gains made in economic

The in (3 and 8) is signal of identity or identifiability, showing for identifying the nation or country, it means Indonesia.

4) S.18: This weakens the hands of political parties but brings together elected politicians and their constituents.

This refers to the sentence that has been said before, it is about voters have the power to directly elect their representatives in the legislatures.

5) S.19: Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party.

c. Comparative reference.

The comparative reference in text (2) is expressed only by particular comparison through only numerative more.

1) S.19: Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party.

The meaning of more is numerative comparison as a compounded.

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3.2.1.2 **Substitution**

There is one substitution item appears in the text. It is only nominal substitution.

1) S.11: Admittedly, we do not yet have a perfect democracy, but as long as each election is an improvement over the previous **one**, we should be content.

Here **one** is a form of nominal substitute, it is used as a means of substituting a nominal item, it is election.

3.2.1.3 **Ellipsis.**

There is one ellipsis item appears in the text. It is only nominal ellipsis.

1) S.18: This weakens the hands of political parties but brings together elected politicians and their constituents.

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be *“This weakens the hands of political parties but this brings together elected politicians and their constituents”*.

2) S.19: Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be *“Now, they are more accountable and they must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party”*

3.2.1.4 **Conjunction.**

a. additive conjunction.

Additive conjunction item which appears in the text is only **and**.
1) S.6: This will be the third truly free and fair election Indonesia has held since it got rid of dictator Soeharto in 1998 and ushered in a new era of democracy.
2) Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party.

*And* as a conjunction relation, the situation is quite different, the relation is between sentences, and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds.

b. adversative conjunction

Adversative conjunction item which appears in the text is only *but*:

1) S.8: … For 30 years Soeharto tried ruling the country the authoritarian way but in the end the regime became so corrupt that all the gains made in economic development were virtually wiped out during the 1997/98 Asian economic crisis.
2) S.11: Admittedly, we do not yet have a perfect democracy, but as long as each election is an improvement over the previous one, we should be content.
3) S.18: This weakens the hands of political parties but brings together elected politicians and their constituents.

In this sense, the meaning but is ‘as against’.

c. Causal conjunction.

There are no temporal conjunction in the text, but there is only one causal conjunction that is *so*.

1) S.12 and 13: After all, we are still essentially experimenting with our democracy. So what else is new with this year’s parliamentary election, one might ask.
So here means as for the reason for the previous sentence this is about democracy in Indonesia.

Lexical cohesion.

3.2.2.1 Reiteration.

Moving on to lexical cohesion, the most used device is repetition. This threads right through this editorial text and can be demonstrated all at once like this:

**Indonesia decides today**

1. It’s decision time for Indonesia.
2. Millions of Indonesians across the archipelago today will go to polling stations to elect their representatives at the national and local legislatures.
3. Their decision will determine the fate of the nation for the next five years and beyond.
4. In July, we will go back to the polling stations to vote for a president and vice president.
5. Putting aside the figures – over 171 million registered voters, about 500,000 polling stations, 44 political parties and over one million candidates vying for more than 50,000 seats – this vote is significant for Indonesia in many respects.
6. This will be the third truly free and fair election Indonesia has held since it got rid of dictator Soeharto in 1998 and ushered in a new era of democracy.
7. The consensus nationwide since then is that Indonesia should build this nation – in spite of its diversity in race, ethnicity, culture, language and religion – on the basis of democracy.

8. For 30 years Soeharto tried ruling the country the authoritarian way but in the end the regime became so corrupt that all the gains made in economic development were virtually wiped out during the 1997/98 Asian economic crisis.

9. With the first two elections under its belt, Indonesia has earned the accolade as the third largest democracy in the world after India and the United States.

10. Among the predominantly Muslim countries, Indonesia is the largest democracy in the world, disproving the widely held belief that Islam and democracy just don’t get along.

11. Admittedly, we do not yet have a perfect democracy, but as long as each election is an improvement over the previous one, we should be content.

12. After all, we are still essentially experimenting with our democracy.

13. So what else is new with this year’s parliamentary election, one might ask.

14. This is the first time voters have had a greater say on who will sit in the legislatures – the House of Representatives and the Regional Representatives Council – at the national level and the provincial and regental legislative councils.

15. Courtesy of the Constitutional Court, the candidates with the most votes will take the seats. The court struck out at a clause in the election law that stated the seat should go to candidate at the top of the winning party’s list.

16. This decision is consistent with the trend of organizing direct elections for president and vice president, provincial governors, regency chiefs and city mayors, which was introduced in 2004.
17. From this year, voters have the power to directly elect their representatives in the legislatures.

18. This weakens the hands of political parties but brings together elected politicians and their constituents.

19. Now, they are more accountable and must ensure their loyalty first and foremost is with the people, and not with their party.

20. There have been rumors predicting massive protests following the election, especially with problems over the voters’ list, but if we go by the elections in 1999 and 2004, which were also chaotic, things have a way of resolving themselves in Indonesia.

21. We expect this year will be no different, because at the end of the day, everyone knows that the cost of failure would be horrendous, not just financially, but also in terms of political stability.

22. Let’s preserve the festive mood, cast our ballots today and accept the outcome, regardless of whether it meets our own expectations.

This analysis becomes clear that some repetition stretches across several sentences, as in ‘decision’ (in sentences 1, 3 and 16), ‘Indonesia’ (in sentences 1, 6, 7…) ‘polling station’ (in sentences 2, 4 and 5), ‘voters’ (in sentences 5 and 14) ‘democracy’ (in sentences 6 and 7), ‘Soeharto’ (in sentences 6 and 8), ‘election; (in sentences 9 and 11) the writer chooses to repeat the nouns. The noun ‘Indonesia’ sets the setting of place in the text, and the nouns such as election, polling station, democracy etc are the topics of the text.

There is one synonym, and there are no superordinates and general word. The synonym between verbs to elect and to vote (in sentences 2 and 4) that to elect and to vote are two ways of referring to the action.
3.2.2.2 Collocation

The second one of lexical cohesion is collocation, and it appears in sentence 1 Indonesia and election in sentence 11 it is part to part, because election is part of Indonesia.

3. Text 3 (Thank you voters)

a). Grammatical cohesion.

1. Reference

a. Personal reference

The personal reference items which occur in the text 3 are personal pronoun as a subject they, we and as an object them and possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) its, our and their.

1. S.1: … Indonesian voters proved once again, that our people - most of them are poor in terms of education and income - are rich in terms of morality, peacefulness…(our and them refer to Indonesian voter)

2. S.2: They are great voters because they acted as responsible citizens. (they refers to Indonesian voter).

3. S.4: There have been so many legislators both at national and regional level who had been jailed for abusing their power and enriching their own pockets. (their refers to many legislators).
4. **S.8:** Voters apparently are more enthusiastic about the presidential elections, because they have more hope in a president. (they refers to voter).

5. **S.10:** … because the losers and those who claim to be the victims of election malpractices may use all possible means to channel their frustrations. (their refers to the losers).

6. **S.11:** But as many of them have spent a lot of money on the campaigns, they now have less with which to finance their protests. (them, they and their refer to the losers).

7. **S.13:** Trust in political parties and politicians is also at its lowest level since democracy was restored. (its refers to Trust in political parties and politicians).

8. **S.14:** In 1999, the world applauded Indonesian voters after we had a truly well organized, democratic and peaceful election, just one year after we rid ourselves of Soeharto after 32 years of authoritarian rule,… (we refers to the writer represents Indonesian people)

9. **S.14:** … during which voters never had a genuine chance to exercise their constitutional rights to elect others or to stand for election. (their refers to voters).

10. **S.15:** In 2004 when voters directly elected their president, we also achieved a first for Indonesia. (their refers to voters).

11. **S.19:** The losers and the winners need to act as true statesmen no matter how bitter or how glorious they feel in facing their new fate. (their refers to the losers and the winners).

There are personal person as a subject they (S.2) refers to Indonesian voter, they (S.8) refers to voters, they (S.11) refers to the losers,we (S.14) refers to the write who represents Indonesian people and personal person as an object them (S.11) refers to the losers.
Personal reference as a possessive determiner *its* (S.13) refers to Trust in political parties and politicians, *their* (S.4) refers to many legislators, they (S.10 and 11) refers to the losers, they (S.14) refers to voters, they (S.19) refers to the losers and the winners and *our* (S.1) refers to Indonesian voter.

b. Demonstrative reference

The demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the text are neutral demonstrative represented by definite article *the*, and the selective participant demonstrative represented by *this* and *those*.

1) S.3 and 4: Our leaders and political elites should feel ashamed at the betrayal of the nation by the political class. There have been so many legislators both at national and regional level who had been jailed for abusing their power and enriching their own pockets.

Here *the* is cathaporic, it means that the meaning of *betrayal* is in the following text, pointing forward to *who had been jailed for abusing their power and enriching their own pockets*.

2) S.5: There are too many politicians who are still untouchable. There is little hope the next legislators will not repeat this corrupt and abusive behavior.

*This* refers to sentence that has been said before, the corrupt represented by “*There have been so many legislators both at national and regional level who had been jailed for abusing their power and enriching their own pockets.*” (In sentence 4).

3) S.10: There is fear that there may be some violence because the losers and those who claim to be the victims of election malpractices may use all possible means to channel their frustrations.
Here those refers to the losers.

c. Comparative reference.

The comparative reference in text (3) is expressed only by particular comparison through only numerative more and epithet (…-er).

1) S.7: In the next few days, we will get a much clearer picture of the victors in this election, and who will contest the July presidential elections.

2) S.8: Voters apparently are more enthusiastic about the presidential elections, because they have more hope in a president, who will lead this nation for the next five years.

Clearer is comparative adjective and more is compounded.

3.3.1.2 Ellipsis

There are no substitution items that are found in text (3) but there is one ellipsis item appear in the text. It is only nominal ellipsis.

1) S.1: most of them are poor in terms of education and income - are rich in terms of morality, peacefulness, support for democracy and in taking civic responsibility.

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be “most of them are poor in terms of education and income, most of them are rich in terms of morality, peacefulness, support for democracy and in taking civic responsibility”

3.3.1.2 Conjunction.
The conjunction items which occur in the text 3 are additive conjunction and adversative conjunction. There are no causal and temporal conjunction in text 3.

a. Additive conjunction.

Additive conjunction item which appears in the text is only \textit{and}.

1) S.1: No matter how chaotic the administrative preparations for the April 9 legislative election, \textbf{and} no matter how low the trust of the voters for the contestants in the elections

2) S.20: But we hope that problems will be resolved, \textbf{and} peace will prevail after the elections.

\textit{And} as a conjunction relation, the situation is quite different, the relation is between sentences, and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds.

b. Adversative conjunction.

1) S.11: \textbf{But} as many of them have spent a lot of money on the campaigns, they now have less with which to finance their protests.

2) S.17: It was ironic we had a very democratic and peaceful election, \textbf{but} some of those responsible for this success were jailed.

3) S.20: \textbf{But} we hope that problems will be resolved, and peace will prevail after the elections.

In this sense, the meaning but is ‘as against’.

3.3.2 Lexical cohesion.

3.3.2.1 Reiteration.

Moving on to lexical cohesion, the most used device is repetition. This threads right through this editorial text and can be demonstrated all at once like this:
Thank you voters

1. **No matter** how chaotic the administrative preparations for the April 9 legislative election, and **no matter** how low the trust of the **voters** for the contestants in the elections, Indonesian voters proved once again, that our people - most of them are poor in terms of education and income - are rich in terms of morality, peacefulness, support for democracy and in taking civic responsibility.

2. They are great **voters** because they acted as responsible citizens.

3. Our leaders and political elites should feel ashamed at the betrayal of the nation by the political class.

4. There have been so many legislators both at national and regional level who had been jailed for abusing their power and enriching their own pockets.

5. There are too many politicians who are still untouchable. There is little hope the next legislators will not repeat this corrupt and abusive behavior.

6. Quick counts and preliminary data from the General Elections Commission (KPU), indicated that major **political parties** like the Democratic Party (PD), the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and the Golkar Party were still leading in the counting, and new political parties like the Great Indonesian Party (Gerindra) were also making some gains.

7. In the next few days, we will get a much clearer picture of the victors in this election, and who will contest the July **presidential elections**.

8. Voters apparently are more enthusiastic about the **presidential elections**, because they have more hope in a president, who will lead this nation for the next five years.

9. It is very likely there will be many complaints about irregularities and vote rigging, not only from the **political parties** but also from the legislative candidates.

10. There is fear that there may be some violence because the **losers** and those who claim to be the victims of election malpractices may use all possible means to channel their frustrations.

11. But as many of them have spent a lot of money on the campaigns, they now have less with which to finance their protests.

12. The April 9 **election** was definitely the most chaotic general election compared to those of 1999 and in 2004.

13. Trust in **political parties** and politicians is also at its lowest level since democracy was restored.

14. In 1999, the world applauded Indonesian voters after we had a truly well organized, democratic and peaceful election, just one year after we rid ourselves of Soeharto after 32 years of authoritarian rule, during which **voters** never had a genuine chance
to exercise their constitutional rights to elect others or to stand for election.
15. In 2004 when voters directly elected their president, we also achieved a first for Indonesia.
16. Voters proved again that we are a peaceful, democratic and orderly people. Unfortunately, some of the KPU members were imprisoned for committing corrupt offences.
17. It was ironic we had a very democratic and peaceful election, but some of those responsible for this success were jailed.
18. All stakeholders are responsible for the success of these 2009 general elections.
19. The losers and the winners need to act as true statesmen no matter how bitter or how glorious they feel in facing their new fate.
20. But we hope that problems will be resolved, and peace will prevail after the elections.

This analysis becomes clear that some repetition stretches across several sentences, as in ‘voters’ (in sentences 1, 2 and 14), ‘political parties’ (in sentences 6, 9, and 13) ‘presidential election (in sentences 7 and 8), ‘the losers’ (in sentences 10 and 19) ‘peaceful’ (in sentences 16 and 17), other repetition occurs within the same sentence ‘No matter’ (in sentences 1) and the other nouns such as election, voters etc are the topics of the text.

There are no synonym, superordinates, general words and collocation in text 3.

4. Text 4 (Easter election)

a). Grammatical cohesion.

1. Reference

a. Personal reference
The personal reference items which occur in the text 4 are personal pronoun as a subject we, they, you, he and it, us as an object, and possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) our and their.

1) S.1: Depending on how you want to see it, this year’s legislative elections are either very Christian or very un-Christian. (it refers to election).
2) S.7: We have heard enough calls for a peaceful election from our political leaders and election candidates. (we and our refer to the writer represents Indonesian people).
3) S.10: … which baffles even the most sophisticated city dweller, let alone our rural compatriots. . (our refers to the writer represents Indonesian people).
4) S.20: Leaders devote their time, energy, thought and even their lives to serving their people. (their refers to leaders).
5) S.22: Despite the short history of our nation, we once had a batch of leaders who showed the qualities of genuine leaders in the fledging years of our republic. (we and our refer to the writer represents Indonesian people).
6) S.23: They were leaders who devoted their lives to the people, while often forsaking their own needs. . (they and their refer to leaders).
7) S.25: To be sure, those types of leaders are still among us today. (us refers to the writer represents Indonesian people).
8) S.27: Hopefully, this lapse in our leadership is only a moment of insomnia before we win quality leaders… (we and our refer to the writer represents Indonesian people).

There are personal person as a subject they (S.23) refers to leaders, we (S.14) refers to the write who represents Indonesian people and personal person as
an object *it* (S.1) refers to the election and *us* (S.25) refers to the writer who represents Indonesian people.

Personal reference as a possessive determiner *our* (S.7, 10, 22, and 27) refers to the writer who represents Indonesian people, *their* (S.20 and 23) refers to leaders.

b. Demonstrative reference

The demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the text are neutral demonstrative represented by definite article *the*, and the selective participant demonstrative represented by *this* and *those*.

1) S.8: **This** hope is also shared by the people on the street.

*This* refers to sentence that has been said before, hope means “… *peaceful election from our political leaders and election candidates.*” (In sentence 7).

2) S.9 and 10: **The** reason is simple. There are many causes for concern in this election, other than the complicated voting system - which baffles even the most sophisticated city dweller, let alone our rural compatriots.

Here *the* is cathaporic, it means that the reason here is in the following text, pointing forward to ‘*There are many causes for concern in this election, other than the complicated voting system - which baffles even the most sophisticated city dweller...*’.

3) S.21: If **this** essence seems to be overlooked in our country today, may this Easter election serve as a gentle reminder.

*This* refers to sentence that has been said before (in sentences 18, 19 and 20).

4) S.25: To be sure, **those** types of leaders are still among us today.
Here *those* refers to the sentences that have been said in the preceding sentences.

c. Comparative reference.

The comparative reference in text (4) is expressed only by general comparison through only identity the *same*

1) S.18: *Jesus sacrificed himself for the sake of the world in the same way* leaders sacrifice themselves for the sake of their people

Same is a general comparison that mean the comparison that is simply in term of likeness or two thing maybe the same. *Jesus sacrificed himself for the sake of the world* the same with *leaders sacrifice themselves for the sake of their people*.

There is no *ellipsis* and *substitution* item that appears in the text 4.

### 3.4.1.2 Conjunction.

The conjunction item which occurs in the text 4 is only additive conjunction. There are no adversative, causal, temporal conjunction in text 4.

a. Additive conjunction.

Additive conjunction item which appears in the text is only *and*.

1) S.6: Isn’t Easter about creating peace on Earth *and* returning to the path of righteousness?

*And* as a conjunction relation, the situation is quite different, the relation is between sentences, and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds.
3.4.2 Lexical cohesion.

3.4.2.1 Reiteration.

Moving on to lexical cohesion, the most used device is repetition. This threads right through this editorial text and can be demonstrated all at once like this:

**Easter election.**

1. Depending on how you want to see it, this year’s legislative elections are either very Christian or very un-Christian.
2. Protests in some Christian-dominated regions, particularly in eastern Indonesia, are certainly a testament to the latter.
3. Having to vote during Easter week coupled with getting one’s head around a complicated voting system is a sure way of driving Christian voters away.
4. With Easter celebrations being the most sacred week for Christians – from Maundy Thursday to Easter Sunday - splashed with important religious ceremonies, the government’s flexibility in allowing certain regions to change the election date was highly vcommended.
5. There are also many reasons to view the upcoming elections in the largest Muslim-majority nation as Christian too.
6. Isn’t Easter about creating peace on Earth and returning to the path of righteousness?
7. We have heard enough calls for a peaceful election from our political leaders and election candidates.
8. This hope is also shared by the people on the street.
9. The reason is simple.

10. There are many causes for concern in this election, other than the complicated voting system - which baffles even the most sophisticated city dweller, let alone our rural compatriots.

11. People have been concerned about ballots arriving late, particularly in remote areas, voter lists being rigged like in the recent East Java gubernatorial election, the likelihood of vote buying and the huge number of competing legislative candidates – nearly 12,000 for the 560 seats at the House of Representatives.

12. To say this year’s election is one of the biggest and most complex elections in the world is almost an understatement.

13. There are 38 parties competing in the April 9 legislative elections and 44 parties in Aceh.

14. As reported by this paper a few days ago, a guide had to be provided to help Indonesians vote in the most eastern province of Papua.

15. A call to return to the right path fits well with today’s Indonesia, which is dogged by chronic evils including corruption, untrustworthy politicians, incompetent leaders, as well as religious and ethnic tension.

16. Even the essence of the election fits well with Easter.

17. Leaders are picked on election day just like Christians believe Jesus was picked for crucifixion on Good Friday.

18. Jesus sacrificed himself for the sake of the world in the same way leaders sacrifice themselves for the sake of their people.

19. Sacrificing oneself, as Jesus did, is the essence of leadership.

20. Leaders devote their time, energy, thought and even their lives to serving their people.

21. If this essence seems to be overlooked in our country today, may this Easter election serve as a gentle reminder.
22. Despite the short history of our nation, we once had a batch of leaders who showed the qualities of genuine leaders in the fledging years of our republic.

23. They were leaders who devoted their lives to the people, while often forsaking their own needs.

24. Their lives and deeds exemplified the very teachings of great religions, Christianity included.

25. To be sure, those types of leaders are still among us today.

26. The only thing is they are often outnumbered and outperformed by their nemesis, who more often grab the headlines for their outlandish behavior.

27. Hopefully, this lapse in our leadership is only a moment of insomnia before we win quality leaders who can bring glory to this great country again, just like Jesus was resurrected on Sunday, the third day after he was crucified.

28. Happy Easter to our Christian readers.

This analysis becomes clear that some repetition stretches across several sentences, as in ‘Christians’ (in sentences 1, 2 4…), ‘regions’ (in sentences 2, and 4), ‘election (in sentences 4, 5, 10…), ‘leaders’ (in sentences 18, 20, 22…) ‘peaceful’ (in sentences 16 and 17), other repetitions such as election, Easter, sacrifice, Jesus are the topics of the text.

There is no synonym but there is one superordinate “crucifixion” (in sentence 17) is needed here so that its identity can be left open; it could be ‘Christians’, ‘Jesus’, Sacrifice, Friday.
The last form of lexical cohesion that the writer is going to cover text 4 is **general word**. And it is general noun and he uses the general noun ‘Easter’ to refer back either to the ‘Christians’, ‘Jesus’, Sacrifice, Friday.

### 3.4.2.2 Collocation

The second one of lexical cohesion is collocation, and it appears in the same sentence 17 **Christians** and **Jesus**, it is **part to part**, because Jesus is part of Christians.

### 5. Text 5 (Celebrating democracy)

#### a). Grammatical cohesion.

**1. Reference**

a. Personal reference

The personal reference items which occur in the text 5 are personal pronoun as a subject *it* and *they* and possessive determiner (possessive adjectives) *its* and *their*.

1) S.1: After months of worry, anxiety and controversy, **Indonesia** held *its* third democratic legislative elections since the fall of Soeharto this week. (**its** refers to **Indonesia**).

2) S.4: The first is to clarify the various election disputes and ensure **those who consider themselves disenfranchised from Thursday’s vote** will have *their* voting rights assured in the coming presidential election. (**their** refers to **those who consider themselves disenfranchised from Thursday’s vote**).
3) S.10: Perhaps over a-third of eligible and registered voters may have stayed at home instead of exercising their right to vote. (their refers to voters).

4) S.12: The election sent a strong message to political parties that they need to rethink their campaign strategies and win people over with more substantial agendas instead of recruiting dangdut singers in an attempt to win votes. (they and their refer to political parties).

5) S.24: But National Police chief Gen. Bambang Hendarso Danuri said the attack on the Abepura Police station had nothing to do with the polls, claiming it was a random attack aimed at undermining the authority of security officers. (it refers to the attack on the Abepura Police station).

6) S.27: The European Commission (EC) extended its ban on Indonesian airlines from flying into EU airspace. (its refers to The European Commission (EC)).

There are personal person as a subject it (S.24) refers to the attack on the Abepura Police station, they (S.12) refers to political parties.

Personal reference as a possessive determiner its (S.1) refers to Indonesia, its (S.27) refers to The European Commission (EC). Their (S.4) refers to those who consider themselves disenfranchised from Thursday’s vote, their (S.10) refers to voters and their (S.12) refers to political parties.

b. demonstrative reference

The demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the text are neutral demonstrative represented by definite article the, and the selective participant demonstrative represented by this and theses.
1) S.1: After months of worry, anxiety and controversy, Indonesia held its third democratic legislative elections since the fall of Soeharto this week.

2) S.22: The explanations for why these incidents occurred are conflicted.

This refers to the situation when the text is written.

3) S.2: While the process was far from perfect, the results were satisfactory enough to ensure that the culture of democracy continues and progression toward creating an accountable government is retained.

The refers to the sentence that has been said before in sentence 1, it is about the result of the third democratic legislative elections in Indonesia.

4) S.18: The incidents continued into the wee hours of Thursday when a security post at the Skaw Wutung border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea was attacked.

5) S.23: Both Papua Governor Barnabas Suebu and Vice President Jusuf Kalla said some of the incidents, including the attack on the police station, were intended to disrupt the elections.

6) S.24: But National Police chief Gen. Bambang Hendarso Danuri said the attack on the Abepura Police station had nothing to do with the polls, claiming it was a random attack aimed at undermining the authority of security officers.

The refers to the sentence that has been said before, it is about the incident and attack in Papua when Election is held.

c. Comparative reference.

The comparative reference in text (5) is expressed only by particular comparison through only epithet (…-er).

1) S.25: Whatever the answer, it is clear that Papua needs a greater ongoing effort, other than straightforward security, before conditions can be considered comparable to most other provinces in the country.
2) S.35. Four days later an Avia Star cargo plane crashed in the mountains of Papua, killing six people. While the current condition of the Indonesian economy may be bleak, predictions have emerged that Indonesia’s exports — having dropped 30 percent in the first quarter — will fall even faster in the second quarter.

*greater* and *faster* are comparative adjectives.

### 3.5.1.2 Ellipsis

There are no substitution items that are found in text (5) but there is one ellipsis item appear in the text. It is only nominal ellipsis.

1) S.21: The fire destroyed important documents and badly damaged one of the building’s three floors, but claimed no casualties.

If we want to fill out an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be “The fire destroyed important documents and the fire badly damaged one of the building’s three floors, but claimed no casualties.”

### 3.5.1.2 Conjunction.

The conjunction items which occur in the text 5 are additive conjunction and adversative conjunction. There are no causal and temporal conjunction in text 5.

a. Additive conjunction.

Additive conjunction item which appears in the text is only *and.*

1) S.4: The first is to clarify the various election disputes and ensure those who consider themselves disenfranchised from Thursday’s vote will have their voting rights assured in the coming presidential election.

2) S.5: The second is the fair, monitored process of counting votes and ultimately translating the results into seats.
3) S.12: The election sent a strong message to political parties that they need to rethink their campaign strategies and win people over with more substantial agendas instead of recruiting dangdut singers in an attempt to win votes.

*And* as a conjunction relation, the situation is quite different, the relation is between sentences, and sentences follow one another one at a time as the text unfolds.

b. Adversative conjunction.

Additive conjunction items which appear in the text are *instead* and *but*.

1) S.10: Perhaps over a-third of eligible and registered voters may have stayed at home *instead* of exercising their right to vote.
2) S.12: The election sent a strong message to political parties that they need to rethink their campaign strategies and win people over with more substantial agendas *instead* of recruiting dangdut singers in an attempt to win votes.
3) S.15: No one was killed, *but* police found two unexploded bombs while sweeping the area.
4) S.21: The fire destroyed important documents and badly damaged one of the building’s three floors, *but* claimed no casualties.
5) S.24: *But* National Police chief Gen. Bambang Hendarso Danuri said the attack on the Abepura Police station had nothing to do with the polls, claiming it was a random attack aimed at undermining the authority of security officers.

In this sense, the meaning of *instead* and *but* is ‘as against’.

3.5.2 Lexical cohesion.

3.5.2.1 Reiteration.
Moving on to lexical cohesion, the most used device is repetition. This threads right through this editorial text and can be demonstrated all at once like this:

**Celebrating democracy**

1. After months of worry, anxiety and controversy, Indonesia held its third democratic legislative elections since the fall of Soeharto this week.
2. While the process was far from perfect, the results were satisfactory enough to ensure that the culture of democracy continues and progression toward creating an accountable government is retained.
3. In the days after the election three tasks quickly emerged which require resolution.
4. The first is to clarify the various election disputes and ensure those who consider themselves disenfranchised from Thursday’s vote will have their voting rights assured in the coming presidential election.
5. The second is the fair, monitored process of counting votes and ultimately translating the results into seats.
6. The third is the issue of political negotiations surrounding the formation of coalitions for the presidential elections.
7. The rise of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s Democratic Party is indicative of the post-New Order environment in which change can occur.
8. A nonexistent entity, the party has rocketed to the top the polls, overcoming established factions in the country’s political fora.
9. Though there should be pride in overcoming incompetence and a lack of organization to hold successful elections in the world’s third largest democracy, concern must be raised at the growing apathy among voters.
10. Perhaps over a-third of eligible and registered voters may have stayed at home instead of exercising their right to vote.
11. Perhaps exhaustion, not unlikely from the confusion and unattractiveness of the choices available, played a part in the poor turnout.
12. The election sent a strong message to political parties that they need to rethink their campaign strategies and win people over with more substantial agendas instead of recruiting dangdut singers in an attempt to win votes.
13. As voters went to the polls Thursday morning, election-related violence flared up in Papua, with police stations attacked among other incidents.

14. The disruptions began Wednesday afternoon when homemade bombs exploded under a bridge on the border between Papua and Papua New Guinea.

15. No one was killed, but police found two unexploded bombs while sweeping the area.

16. In the evening, unknown assailants stabbed several motorcycle taxi drivers in Wamena, leaving at least four dead.

17. Two hours later, a fuel storage tank at state oil company PT Pertamina’s depot in Biak exploded during refilling, instantly killing a bystander.

18. The incidents continued into the wee hours of Thursday when a security post at the Skaw Wutung border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea was attacked.


20. At daybreak, the rector’s building at Cendrawasih University - about 5 kilometers from the Abepura Police station - was set ablaze by unknown arsonists.

21. The fire destroyed important documents and badly damaged one of the building’s three floors, but claimed no casualties.

22. The explanations for why these incidents occurred are conflicted.

23. Both Papua Governor Barnabas Suebu and Vice President Jusuf Kalla said some of the incidents, including the attack on the police station, were intended to disrupt the elections.

24. But National Police chief Gen. Bambang Hendarso Danuri said the attack on the Abepura Police station had nothing to do with the polls, claiming it was a random attack aimed at undermining the authority of security officers.

25. Whatever the answer, it is clear that Papua needs a greater ongoing effort, other than straightforward security, before conditions can be considered comparable to most other provinces in the country.

26. Despite the elections, Indonesia’s poor international reputation persists in some areas.

27. The European Commission (EC) extended its ban on Indonesian airlines from flying into EU airspace.

28. Despite verified safety progress, the EC decided to keep the ban in place on airlines from Angola and Indonesia, a statement dated Wednesday said.

29. Since 2007, the commission has banned all Indonesian airlines from flying into EU airspace in response to Indonesia’s poor safety record on account of a litany of air accidents.
30. The government has since tried to improve the national airline regulatory system and safety standards in order to get the commission to lift the ban.
31. But more bad news has compounded Indonesian air safety.
32. The Air Force has blamed bad weather as the likely cause of Monday’s deadly plane crash, when an aircraft crashed into a hangar while trying to land at an air base in Bandung during heavy rain.
33. A Fokker F-27, owned by the Indonesian Air force, crashed after a parachute training exercise at Husein Sastranegara Air Force Base in Bandung.
34. The plane’s six crew and 18 soldiers from the Air Force’s Special Forces (Paskhas) were killed in Monday’s accident.
35. Four days later an Avia Star cargo plane crashed in the mountains of Papua, killing six people While the current condition of the Indonesian economy may be bleak, predictions have emerged that Indonesia’s exports — having dropped 30 percent in the first quarter — will fall even faster in the second quarter.
36. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry said exports would most likely plunge by up to 50 percent in the second quarter as the slump in global demand continued.
37. “In the second quarter, the country may see a 50 percent decline in exports after a fall of around 30 percent in the first quarter,” said Kadin chairman M.S. Hidayat said.
38. But Hidayat was optimistic that exports would start to rebound beyond the second quarter, taking into account various incentive schemes by governments across the globe to bolster the financing of international trade, which could then help boost export demand.

This analysis becomes clear that some repetition stretches across several sentences, as in ‘Abepura Police station’ (in sentences 19, 20 and 24). The noun ‘Papua and Bandung’ sets the setting of place and other repetitions such as election, democracy, voters and attack are the topics of the text.

There is one synonym, the synonym between word of worry and anxiety (in the same sentence 1) that worry and anxiety are two ways of referring to the situation of fear.
There is one superordinate “incidents” (in sentence 13) is needed here so that its identity can be left open; it could be “homemade bombs exploded (in sentence 14)”, “unknown assailants stabbed (in sentence 16)”, “a fuel storage tank at state oil company PT Pertamina’s depot in Biak exploded during refilling (in sentence 17)”, “when a security post at the Skaw Wutung border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea was attacked (in sentence 18)”, “armed men attacked Abepura Police station in Jayapura (in sentence 19)”.

The last form of lexical cohesion that the writer is going to cover text 5 is general word. And it is general noun and he uses the general noun ‘violence (in sentence 13)’ to refer back either to the all incidents in Papua.

3.5.2.2 Collocation

The second one of lexical cohesion is collocation, and it appears in sentence 3 election and voters in sentence 9 it is part to part, because voters is part of election.
A. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion as a result of the analysis of the five corpora that have been done in chapter III, here the writer found the highest occurrence and the lowest occurrence of the cohesive device either through the grammatical cohesive or lexical cohesive in The Jakarta post's editorial. The cohesion through the grammatical cohesive which has the highest occurrence is reference item especially personal reference, it contrasts with other cohesive, that is substitution, it appears only in the text 2, and it is only nominal substitution.

Although, the absence of the substitution item seemingly does not influence the cohesiveness of the text. It is because the absence of the substitution is succeeded by the other agency, that is reference. It means that the cohesiveness of the text remains high.

Apart from grammatical cohesion, for the lexical cohesion, the writer found some repetition words stretches across several sentences in every text of the Jakarta Post's editorial and it is the highest occurrence lexically.

Then it means that cohesion has correlation between clauses within a text grammatically or lexically, and cohesive agencies have a function as unifier of text properties and have significance role in giving information to the readers to understand a text easily as good as possible.
B. SUGGESTIONS

One of an object in studying of cohesion is a text or an article of Newspaper. It means that cohesion can be studied in every text. We can understand a text easily as good as possible by using cohesion study. In this case the writer uses the Editorial in The Jakarta Post Newspaper as an unit analysis.

The unit analysis of the research is only five texts in one newspaper. For further researches this coverage can still be expanded to include more texts, not only editorial text.
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