ABSTRACT


This research is aimed to find out and elaborate the functions of grammatical and lexical cohesion that occur in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles. Moreover, the writer also shows the differences in the degree of cohesiveness between The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles. The data are collected from The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe on April 10 & 11, 2015.

The writer applies descriptive qualitative method. He uses Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion to explain the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices that are occurred in the articles. Furthermore, he compares the degree of cohesiveness between the article of The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe by using Scinto’s Formula.

The result of this research shows that the grammatical cohesion occurred in the both articles are references and conjunctions, while the lexical cohesions which occur in The Jakarta Post’s article are repetitions, synonyms, superordinates, and collocation. Meanwhile, the lexical cohesions that occur in Jakarta Globe’s article are repetitions, synonyms, and superordinates. Then, the function of grammatical and lexical cohesion is to maintain the sentences of a text in order to keep related each other by substantively, so that the cohesiveness of the text is preserved. Additionally, the difference between the two articles is that the article of The Jakarta Post is more cohesive than Jakarta Globe’s article.
APPROVAL SHEET

COHESION ANALYSIS OF POLITIC NEWS TEXTS IN THE JAKARTA POST AND JAKARTA GLOBE

A Thesis Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment Requirements for Strata One Degree (S1)

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on March 29th, 2016. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, March 29th, 2016

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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 or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 25th, 2016

Rizulmi
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Jakarta, February 2016

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language plays an important role in human life. Human’s lives and language cannot be separated from each other. Humans need language to socialize with other people. 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

In addition, language is so significant that people use it every day, they use it for communication, to interact with others and also to convey their idea and feeling. It can be 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. Whereas, written text such as newspaper, articles, letters, stories, etc, are considered to be part of written language.

Furthermore, there are two types of interaction: written and spoken that is used by people in daily life. Written texts are different from spoken interaction,

because written text should have a well-formed text, so the reader can understand it well.

A text is considered to be well-formed, 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 which reveal major factors about the standards of textuality. Every word, phrase, clause and sentence in written text has to connect to each other. The sequences of the sentences that connect each other create a unit which is called a text.  

In short, a text must have textures, as Halliday and Hasan said that the concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being text. This texture which differentiates 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 text. The study on relation of meaning which exists in a text is called cohesion. 

A text cannot be separated from cohesion, because the cohesion is a connection between one element to another in a text, so, it can be comprehended by the reader correctly, for compelling a cohesive text, it uses some instruments such as grammatical and lexical aspects. Cohesiveness between one sentence to another very decisive whether the text or discourse

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3 Halliday and Hasan, Cohesion in English (London : Longman Group Limited, 1976), p. 2
can be understood. Cohesion refers to the relation of the meaning that exists within the text and defines it as the text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. Through the cohesion, a discourse becomes coherent.

Generally, the written text is widely used by the media to convey news from all sorts of aspects. The presence of the media which is used by the public needs unity of text, so that, what is presented through a text can be understood by the reader. Therefore, the writer argues that the unity of the text would be cohesive if there is element of cohesion.

Through this research, the writer will analyze types and function of cohesion devices used in journalistic texts and also cohesiveness degree in the text. In this research, the journalistic texts are taken from two online mass medias in Indonesia. They are *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe*. The national feature is chosen to analyze phenomenon at the exact time and it is read by many Indonesian people, especially who are interested in politic course, because it is related to politic.

The case is taken by writer is about PDI-P Politician Arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) because of the graft came from a politician of the President Joko Widodo’s party who becomes the first legislator and also as member of Commission IV, who supervises forestry, fisheries and agricultural affairs. He was suspected of accepting bribes from a businessman on the sidelines of the party's national congress in Bali.

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*Ibid.*, p. 4
In this case, The Jakarta Post as well as Jakarta Globe had published the case through online media by proposing their perspectives about it. The first is The Jakarta Post, this media shows to readers or audiences that the politician was got mistaken and doing the corruption and must be caught by KPK because of graft. Then this media want the readers to be involved for sounding their opinion to wipe out corruption. Overall, the article is factual, informative, attractive, and relatively easy to be read.

Whilst, the second is Jakarta Globe which only wanted to inform readers that KPK arrested politician because accepting the bribe from businessman for mining concession, to tell readers that the PDI-P with the highest number of members arrested by the KPK because of graft and to report that KPK has important role in eradicating corruption. Overall, the article is objective, relevant, factual, and attractive to be read.

The case above is becoming increasingly attractive as it gets publication of great mass medias in Indonesia such as The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe, both print and electronic. The coverage in the end both directly and indirectly brings different communicative aims. These are produced for great many receivers. But here is found an important element: how and for what reason there must be produced and received, and what standards they must have in order to complete the communicative aims. One of the crucial standards for a satisfying text is cohesion. In short, the textual analysis will prove that cohesion is an important aspect for creating meaning within text.
In addition, readers do not necessarily understand what is contained in the text, because many people argue that the unity of journalistic text on media is always cohesive, in fact there are many people feel difficult to understand what the meaning of the text. The belief of many people makes a lot of language researchers interested in examining the integrity of the discourse on journalistic texts. In case, this is not intended to denigrate the ability of journalists to write news, but only to ensure that cohesion is very crucial in journalistic text integrity.

Considering the reasons that are stated previously, the writer has a concern and interest to analyze the Margareth’s article (The Jakarta Post) and Hizbul’s article (Jakarta Globe) entitled *Cohesion Analysis of Politic News Texts in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe*.

**B. Focus of Study**

Based on background of study above, this research is limited by focusing on the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices in the articles which are taken from The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe about PDI-P Politician arrested by KPK because of graft. (Edition on April 10 & 11, 2015)

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the explanation above, the particular problems as stated below:

1. What kinds of grammatical and lexical cohesion occur in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles?
2. What are functions of grammatical and lexical cohesion found in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles?
3. What are the differences in the degree of cohesiveness between The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles?

D. Significance of Study

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute some advantages for the development of language theory especially cohesion in written text to add the scope of discourse study as one of the linguistic field studies that focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion usage.

Furthermore, this research is practically expected to be one of the useful references for the readers, especially who are interested in discourse study. As for researcher, this research will add and broaden the knowledge of written discourse, especially in the study of cohesion.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

The objective is as the answer of the particular questions in research problem. The purpose of this research is:

1. To find out grammatical and lexical cohesion devices that occur in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles.
2. To elaborate the functions of grammatical and lexical cohesion that occur in The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles.
3. To show the differences in the degree of cohesiveness between The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe’s articles.
2. The Method of Research

This research applies descriptive qualitative method. According to Farkhan, in qualitative research, the methods that usually use are descriptive, historic, explorative, content analysis, action research and naturalistic. Furthermore, this research will analyze, identify and classify the kind of cohesion devices, whether they are included grammatical or lexical cohesion by applying M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan theory.

3. The Instrument of the Research

The main instrument of this research is the writer himself; he gets all information by reading some books and other references. Then, he analyzes the selected data, like reading, identifying, and grouping the text by using theory of Halliday and Hasan. Moreover, to determine the degree of cohesiveness of the text, the writer uses Scinto’s formula.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is the article in The Jakarta Post’s article “PDI-P lawmaker arrested” by Hizbul Ridho posted on April 11, 2015 and The Jakarta Globe’s article “KPK Arrests PDI-P Politician on Graft Charges” by Margareth S. Aritonang posted on April 10, 2015.

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5. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the data are collected by using bibliography technique. Bibliography technique is used by using written sources to obtain data.\(^7\) In analyzing the data, the steps are:

a. Identifying and collect supported news that are published at The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe on April 10 and 11, 2015.

b. Justifying identified news and picked 2 corpuses that are presumed to be politic news.

c. Reducing the supplementary contents that occur in the website www.thejakartapost.com and jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com, such as pictures, advertise columns, media social columns, other articles, most viewed and shared columns.

d. Classifying selected paragraph based on the kind of cohesion devices.

e. Interpreting each paragraph which contains cohesion device as clear as possible by using Halliday and Hasan’s theory and Scinto’s Formula.

A. Previous Research

This research is not the only one that analyzes grammatical and lexical cohesion in the journalistic text. In this section, some previous researches will be compared with this research.

The first research was conducted by Hind Tahseen Hameed from Al-Faith Journal. The study was entitled “Cohesion in Text: Discourse Analysis of a News Article in a Magazine”. He uses Newsweek article “Ruins with a View.” He uses a concept of Halliday and Hasan for the primary theory and also uses Bloor’s theory for supporting his research. His paper aims to analyze an English text from a magazine for the purpose of identifying cohesive elements in text: which type of cohesion is the most substantive contribution to texture and whether this type is effective or not. From the research, he finds out the type of the grammatical cohesion that most frequently occurred is reference. Another cohesion device which functions to create texture is lexical cohesion. Therefore, cohesion is an important meaning within text. In addition, Hameed’s research is different from this research because his research only focuses to identify the most substantive of cohesive elements which contributes to texture. Whereas, this research focuses to elaborate the function of

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grammatical cohesion in the each text and compare two texts by using degree of cohesiveness.

The second research is *Cohesion Analysis on the Jakarta Post’s Editorial* by Abdul Rohim. This was a thesis published by English Letter Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2010. This research uses five texts of daily English newspaper by Jakarta post’s editorial which are selected in April 2009. By applying the theory of Halliday and Hasan’s cohesion, the result of this research is found the highest occurrence and the lowest occurrence of the cohesive device through the grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in Jakarta Post’s Editorial. The highest of grammatical cohesion is reference items especially personal reference. However, substitution is only appears in the text 2, which is only nominal substitution. Besides, for the lexical cohesions, Rohim finds some repetition words stretches across several sentences in every text of the Jakarta post’s editorial and it is the highest occurrence lexically. Furthermore, Rohim’s research is different from this research because his research only focuses to identify how cohesive devices are used and describe the highest occurrence of cohesive devices in the text. Whereas, this research focuses to elaborate the function of grammatical cohesion in the each text and compare two texts by using degree of cohesiveness.

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The third research is Grammatical and Lexical of Journalistic Text and Fiction Text by Jamilah. This was a thesis published by English Letter Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2009. This research uses journalistic text and fiction text as the main corpus. This research focuses on the cohesion devices (grammatical and lexical) integrated in sentences on both journalist text and fiction text. By using Halliday and Hasan’s concept, the result of this research is the dominant cohesion devices used in journalistic text is lexical cohesion, while grammatical cohesion devices are more dominant in fiction text. It is caused by different aims of each text. The aim of journalistic text is to convey the information well, by using brief, concise, simple, clear and interesting words, but also representative, such as synonyms, superordinates and antonyms help the text to produce a mood and an emotion well. On the other hand, in fictional text, grammatical cohesion devices are more dominant. Because, the fictional text is more flexible than journalistic text. It has no regulation to use the simple, brief, concise words and sentences. Additionally, Jamilah’s research is different from this research because her research only focuses to identify the cohesion devices integrated in sentences on both journalist text and fiction text. Whereas, this research is not only focusing to identify the cohesion devices, but also to elaborate the function of grammatical cohesion in the each text and compare two texts by using degree of cohesiveness.

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B. Discourse

Discourse is a connected stretch of language (especially spoken language), which is usually bigger than a sentence and particularly seen as interaction between speakers or between writer and reader. Different from lexical meaning, Sara Mill distinguishes meanings of discourse on three definitions. They are theoretical concepts, a context using and explanation method. First is the theoretical concept. On this point, discourse is defined as a common domain of the whole statements; it refers to the whole utterances or texts which have meaning and real effect in society. Second is the context using. Discourse is some statements used in the certain context. It functions as identifying some structures that develop in the society, such as feminism discourse. Third is the explanation method. According to this point, discourse is defined as a practical unit which is organized to explain some statements. So, discourse has the main idea or message can be conveyed by the speaker and discourse always has a form of speaker or writer, the message, and hearer or reader.

From the all definitions above, the writer concludes that discourse has several meanings: (1) the structure connection of the utterances on spoken discourse or structure connection of the utterances on written discourse. 

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discourse, (2) it is used in certain context and situation, (3) it is arranged systematically, it means having sequential coherence and conveying the main message from speaker/writer to hearer/reader.

C. Cohesion

Cohesion is a term used in grammar to refer to a defining property of the word.\textsuperscript{15} Cohesion is relation of meaning between an element in the text and some other elements that are important for the interpretation of the text.\textsuperscript{16} It means that cohesive relation in a text is set up where the interpretation of some elements in the text is independent.\textsuperscript{17}

On the other hand, a number of sentences can be regarded as a unified discourse if the sentences are connected without departing from the subject matter under discussion. Therefore, the cohesion was required for a text that can be regarded as a complete discourse to be understood by the reader.

According to Yayat Sudarya, cohesion emphasis on how the relations between sentences build discourse. The relationship is realized through linguistic markers.\textsuperscript{18}

Cohesion is the internal aspect of a text and all the internal aspects such as grammatical aspect and lexical one that develop the unity of the

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item[(16)] Halliday and Hasan (1976), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 8
\item[(18)] Yayat Sudarya, \textit{Makna dalam Wacana: Prinsip-prinsip Semantik dan Pragmatik} (Bandung: Yrama Widya, 2008), p. 151
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
text.\textsuperscript{19} It means that the relation of meaning grammatically and lexically should be formed in unity that forms a text.

D. Cohesion Device

The concept of cohesion refers to the relationships that exist within the meaning of the text. Cohesion occurs when an element in the interpretation of the text depends on other elements. In addition, Halliday and Hasan said that the cohesion is divided into grammatical and lexical cohesion.\textsuperscript{20}

1. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are applied together toward sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

a. Reference

Reference can be cohesive when two or more expressions in the text refer to the same person, thing or idea.\textsuperscript{21} Haliday and Hasan classified reference into exophoric and endophoric. Exophoric is a reference that has antecedent in the outside of language, while endophoric is reference that its antecedent in the inside of text. Endophoric reference is classified into anaphoric and cataphoric reference.\textsuperscript{22}

\textsuperscript{20} Halliday and Hassan (1976), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 4-6
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid., p. 95
Anaphoric reference is a reference which refers back to something previously mentioned in the sentence.

Example:

[1] “Jack bought me laptop which he visited to America.”

The word “he” is a reference that refers back to the previous word, “Jack”.

Whereas, cataphoric reference is a reference which refers to the sentence afterwards.

Example:

[2] “He who hesitates is lost.”

Word “he” does not presuppose any referent in the preceding text but simply refers to “who hesitates”.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan said that exophoric reference is reference outside the text or also called situational reference that makes everyone understands without any explanation in the text, endophoric reference or textual reference is the information about the reference which is contained in the text. The details can be seen in this figure below:

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23 Halliday and Hassan (1976), *op.cit.*., p. 56
1) Personal Reference

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

<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>
<tr>
<td>Addressee (s) with / without other person (s)</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Yours</td>
</tr>
<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>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person; object</td>
<td>They, Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object passage of text</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a reference that refers to a location, on a scale of proximity.\(^{24}\) It is expressed through determiners and adverbs. The circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative “here”, “there”, “now”, and “then” refer to the location of process in space or time, and they normally do so directly, not via the location of some person or object that is participating in the process; hence they typically function as adjuncts in the clause, not as elements within the nominal group. They have a secondary function as qualifier, as in that man there. The remaining (nominal) demonstratives “this”, “these”, “that”, “those”, and “the” refer to the location of something, typically some entity, person or object, that is participating in the process; they therefore occur as elements within the nominal group.\(^{25}\)

Example:

[3] \textit{“That garden seems bigger.”}\(^{26}\)

The word “that” refers to the garden that the speaker means.

\(^{24}\) Halliday and Hassan (1976), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 37
\(^{25}\) Ibid., p. 57-58
\(^{26}\) Ibid., p. 58
3) Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. It is cohesion in the form of reference that shows comparison between one thing and another. It is expressed by means of adjectives and adverbs. Comparative references are divided into two, they are general comparison and particular comparison.

General comparison is a comparison of a general nature in terms of similarities and differences between something with another thing.

Example:

a. It's the same dog as the one we saw yesterday.
b. It's a similar dog to the one we saw yesterday.
c. It’s different dog from the one we saw yesterday.

The words “same”, “similar”, and “different” characterize that the sentences above are categorized as comparative reference.

Particular comparison is a comparison between two things that function with respect to quality and quantity. Elements of quality viewed of the quality, while elements of quantity viewed of the number.

b. Substitution

Substitution is a relation in the wording rather in the meaning. The different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. In English, the substitution has function as a noun, as a verb,

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27 Ibid., p. 37
28 Ibid., p. 88
or as a clause. There are three types of substitution, they are nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.29

1. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is concerning substitute to nominal group. The pronoun “one” (or its plural form “ones”) and very commonly substitutes for a previously mentioned noun.30

Example:


The word “one” is used to replace the word “paper”.

2. Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is concerned with verbal groups. It is used to replace the verb or group of words with other words or phrase. It is also use verbal forms “do”, “doing”, “did”, “done”, and “does” to replace the elements which are meant.

Example:

[6] “Does Jimmy look for you every day?” – “She can’t do at weekends, because she has to go to her own house.”

The word "do" is used to replace the words "look after".

3. Clausal Substitution

Clausal substitution is substitution to replace clauses. The words used as substitutes are “so” and “not”.

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29 Ibid., p. 91
Example:

[7] “Is there going to be an earthquake? - It says so.”

The word "so" is used to replace the previous clause, which is "going to be an earthquake".

c. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is something that is removed or not mentioned. Ellipsis does not cause the text to be difficult to understand. Halliday and Hasan classified ellipsis into three categories, they are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis.\(^\text{31}\)

1. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is removal of nouns in the sentence.

Example:


There is removal of noun of the sentence. Without this ellipsis, the example will be “After Jane bought the book, Jane went to her friend’s house.” Because of the repetition of the word makes the sentence becomes ineffective or wasteful, so the disappearance may to do.

2. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group.

Example:

[9] “Have you been eating? - Yes, I have. [Been eating]”

\(^{31}\) Halliday and Hassan (1976), *op.cit.*, p. 146
There is removal the element of verb in the sentence. Without this ellipsis, the example will be “Yes, I have been eating.”

3. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal Ellipsis is removal of verbs in a sentence.

Example:

[10] Are you happy when you’re going to the party with him? - Yes. [I’m happy when I was going to the party with him].

There is removal the element of clause in the sentence. Without this ellipsis, it should be “Yes, I’m happy when I was going to the party with him.”

d. Conjunction

Conjunction is a grammatical cohesion device that serves to relate one idea to another idea. Conjunction has function as a marker in a text so the text can be understood. Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations, from both reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Halliday and Hasan divided conjunction into four kinds, namely additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction.

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32 Ibid., p. 226
1. Additive Conjunction

It is a conjunction that can give additional information without changing information in the preceding sentence. This conjunction can be marked by the words “and” and “or”.

Example:

[11] “This eyeglass may be used by men and women.”

The word “and” can give additional information that this eyeglass may be used not only by men, but also women.

2. Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction is conjunction contrasting an idea to another idea. This conjunction can be marked by the words “but”, “yet”, “however”, and “although”.

Example:

[12] “She is beautiful but dumb.”

The word “but” relates contrasting information in the sentence.

3. Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is a conjunction that connects ideas that have causal relation. The markers of this conjunction are “so”, “thus”, “hence”, “therefore”, “consequently”, “accordingly”, and a number of expression like “as a result (of that)”, “in consequence (of that)”, “because of that”.

Example:

“She felt that there was no time to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly; so she got to work at one to eat some of the other bit.”

The word “so” marks the causal relation of the sentence.

4. Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is conjunction that serves to express a chronological relation. It can be marked by the words “then”, “next”, “and then” and “after that”.

Example:

“All this time the Grand was looking at her, first through a telescope, then through a microscope, and then through an opera-glass. At last he said ‘You’re travelling the wrong way,’ and shut up the window and went away.”

The word “then” and “and then” give chronological information in the example above.

2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is lexical relationship between parts of the discourse to get the agreement structure cohesively. It consists of reiteration and collocation. Reiteration and collocation principles make cohesion through continuity of lexical meaning.

a. Reiteration

Reiteration is repetition of a lexical unit in the next sentence that is considered which is important to emphasize. Reiteration can be

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34 Halliday and Hassan (1976), op.cit., p. 256
realized in the form of repetition, synonymy, superordinate, and general words.  

1) Repetition

Repetition is one way to maintain cohesion between sentences. That relationship is formed by repeating some elements of the sentence. Repeating words can be boring, but this repetition has function to maintain the topics or ideas which are discuss, so the repetition can be do.

Example:

[15] “There was a large mushroom growing near her, about the same height as herself; and, when she had looked under it, it occurred to her that she might as well look and see what was on the top of it. She stretched herself up on tiptoe, and peeped over the edge of the mushroom.”

The word “mushroom” underlined above is called repetition, because it is mentioned twice in the example above.

2) Synonymy

Synonymy is a form of language whose meaning is similar to or the same as other forms. Although a synonym shows similarities sense of the word, the meaning of the words are not exactly same.  

Synonymy can be interpreted as another name for the same object or thing or expression whose meaning is more or less the same as others.

The words which do not have exactly same meaning are called near-synonymy. It is not very different with example of near-synonymy.

35 Ibid., p. 279  
36 Harimurti Kridalaksana, Kamus Linguistik (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2001), p. 222
We can see the word “say” and “tell”. Both “say” and “tell” have meaning “giving opinion using words”. They do not exactly have same meaning, but almost have same meaning.

Example:

[16] “Accordingly . . . I took leave, and turned to the ascent of the peak. The climb is perfectly easy.”

The word “climb” refers back to ascent and called synonymy because both have meaning “going to the top”.

3) Superordinate

The more general term is called the superordinate or hyponym.37

Example:


“Car” refers back to “Mercedes” and it is called superordinate because “Mercedes” is more specific than “car”.

4) General Word

The general word is word that can be created to more specific. For example, look at the example of superordinate. “Pet” is more general than “cat” and “dog”, but they all are “animals”, so the “animal” is a general word because “animal” can be created to be specific.

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b. Collocation

Collocation is the relationship between words that relate to each other. Collocation is caused by two or more words frequently occur together in a construction of the language or context of the same discourse.

Example:

[19] “My father is a doctor in the hospital.”

In the sentence above, the word “doctor” and “hospital” are in the same neighborhood or area. So, it is called collocation.

3. The Degree of Cohesiveness

To determine the degree of text cohesiveness, the writer uses Scinto formula that recognized by Hartnett’s book “Static and Dynamic Cohesion”. According to the frequency of cohesion device using on the text, Scinto develops a formula that establishes the degree of cohesiveness. This formula observes the text cohesiveness according to the cohesion devices using and compare them by total of topic units in the text.

Topic unit defined as a set of continuous utterances appearing related to the same topic without being separated by introduction or renewal of topic or of a shift in turn. Topic units were first categorized globally as either topic maintenance a topic shift category.

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38 Untung Yuwono (2005), op.cit, p. 100
39 Halliday and Hassan (1976), op.cit., p. 287
degree of cohesiveness can be measured by compare the number of cohesion that applied on the text with the topic units and multiplied by 100%.

\[
\frac{\text{The number of cohesion device}}{\text{The number of topic units}} \times 100\%
\]

The guidelines to determine the degree of cohesiveness as follows:

Table 1.3 Degree of Cohesiveness Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>&gt; 85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>70 – 85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>55 – 69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>35 – 54 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>&gt; 35 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions

This chapter will explain analysis of two politic news texts from The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe by implementing Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion. This analysis is aimed to find what kinds of cohesion devices that used in both texts and to know the function of grammatical and lexical cohesion in each text.

The unit analysis in this research is two articles from news feature of The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe were accessed on April 11 and 10, 2015.

Data will be analyzed based on paragraph on each text. Data from The Jakarta Post’s text consists of 17 paragraphs and from Jakarta Globe’s text consists of 18 paragraphs.

B. Data Analysis

1. Text 1 : PDI-P Lawmaker Arrested by KPK (The Jakarta Post)

Paragraph 1

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) arrested on Friday Indonesian Democratic Party Politician (PDI-P) politician Adriansyah after he was caught red-handed accepting a bribe from a businessman on the sidelines of the party’s national congress in Bali, where President Joko ‘Jokowi’ Widodo and party chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri were present. (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 1, there are grammatical cohesion devices in the paragraph above. First, there are two Demonstrative
references ‘the’ that function to refer object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs and they are identifiable in specific situation.\textsuperscript{41} ‘The’ refers to Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and Party’s national congress. Second, there is one personal reference ‘he’ which refers to Adriansyah who is Politician from PDI-P and being arrested by KPK. It functions to address person, especially male person.\textsuperscript{42} Third, there is temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events\textsuperscript{43}, like The KPK arrested on Friday PDIP politician Adriansyah after he was caught red-handed accepting a bribe. Fourth, the word ‘and’ is called as additive conjunction that functions to add information.\textsuperscript{44} The word ‘and’ in the paragraph adds information about party chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri were present in the party’s national congress in Bali. Afterward, the lexical cohesion occurs in the paragraph is synonym which consisted of word ‘arrested’ and ‘caught red-handed’. They have meaning as “taking somebody to police station or law department because of committing a crime”.\textsuperscript{45} It functions as a variation in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly.\textsuperscript{46} In addition, there is lexical cohesion found within the

\textsuperscript{41} Halliday and Hasan (1967), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 72
\textsuperscript{42} Ibid., p. 51
\textsuperscript{43} Ibid., p. 228
\textsuperscript{44} Ibid., p. 245
\textsuperscript{45} A S Hornby (2000), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 60 & 196
\textsuperscript{46} Halliday and Hasan (1967), \textit{op.cit.}, p. 278
paragraph which is superordinate ‘chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri’.

It functions to reveal a specific word by its general reference.\footnote{Ibid., p. 279}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>caught red-handed = arrested</td>
<td>Varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>Chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paragraph 2**

*The PDI-P quickly denied there was any link between the hundreds of millions of rupiah bribe being delivered while the congress was being held, although it was later found that the place where Adriansyah was arrested was one of hotels where congress participants were being housed.*\footnote{Ibid., p. 279} (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 2, the grammatical cohesions that occur in the paragraph are demonstrative reference, personal reference, and adversative conjunction. The word ‘the’ is called as demonstrative reference that functions to refer object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs. ‘The’ refers to PDI-P and
‘the’ congress refers to national congress of PDI-P. Afterward, the word ‘it’ is called personal reference which functions as addressing the passage of a text.\textsuperscript{48} The ‘it’ refers to “The PDI-P quickly denied there was any link between the hundreds of millions of rupiah bribe being delivered while the congress was being held”. From the text, that is found word ‘although’ as adversative conjunction that functions to show a contrast between two events but there are differences in the structure with them.\textsuperscript{49}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>Although</td>
<td>Showing a contrast between two events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Addressing person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 3

\textbf{KPK} investigators nabbed Adriansyah, a member of the House of Representatives Commission IV overseeing agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the environment, on Thursday night in a hotel in Sanur, Bali, along with a Jakarta-based police officer identified as Brig. Agung Krisdianto, who allegedly delivered the money from businessman Andrew H.\textsuperscript{(1)}

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 3, there are two ‘the’ which are as demonstrative reference and function to refer object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs. ‘The’ refers to House of Representatives commission IV and bribe.

\textsuperscript{48} Ibid., p. 52
\textsuperscript{49} Ibid., p. 250
Table 1.3 Paragraph 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 4

Andrew was also arrested at around the same time in a hotel in Senayan, Central Jakarta. (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 4, there is only grammatical cohesion occurs, that is demonstrative reference. The word ‘the’ refers to time where adriansyah was arrested in Sanur, Bali by KPK. It functions as signaling definiteness object previously.

Table 1.4 Paragraph 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object previously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 5

From the Bali operation, the ant graft body confiscated Singaporean dollar bills worth nearly Rp 1 billion, which was allegedly related to a payment made by Andrew to coax Adriansyah into helping him secure a mining permit in South Kalimantan, the electoral district of the PDI-P lawmaker. (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 5, there is only existing demonstrative references. First ‘the’ refers to the arrest of Adriansyah by KPK in Bali and second, refers to Corruption Eradication Commission

50 Ibid., p. 74
(KPK) that exists in paragraph 1. It functions to determine the definiteness object.

Table 1.5 Paragraph 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paragraph 6**

Meanwhile, in Jakarta the KPK seized a Mercedes-Benz sedan from the hotel where Andrew was staying and took it to the antigraft body's headquarters. (1) The KPK is still collecting evidence to confirm whether the bribe from Andrew was a routine payoff to Adriansyah or just a one-time payment in connection with the permit deal. (2)

In the sentence 1 and 2 of paragraph 6, demonstrative reference is occurred, namely ‘the’ functions as object forward and modify elements within the nominal group. ‘The’ refers to KPK and Bribe. In the sentence 1, there is found word ‘it’ as personal reference which functions to refer to object in the previous sentence. ‘It’ refers to Mercedes-Benz sedan. And then, from sentence 2, there is synonym occurs. Words ‘payoff’ and ‘payment’ have meaning as “sum of money paid” and “making a bribe for certain purpose”.  

This synonym functions as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. Then, word ‘mercedez-benz sedan’ is superordinate. It is used by author to reveal a specific word by its general reference.

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Table 1.6 Paragraph 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>addressing person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>Payoff = payment</td>
<td>Varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>Mercedes-Benz sedan</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 7

“After conducting intensive questioning, investigators have found that A [Adriansyah] and AH [Andrew] have **committed corruption in the case,**” acting **KPK commissioner Johan Budi** told a press briefing on **Friday night**.(1)

In sentence 1 of paragraph 7, there are two kinds of conjunction. First, temporal conjunction ‘**after**’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph that investigators had found that Adriansyah and Andrew had committed corruption. Second, word ‘**and**’ is called as additive conjunction that functions to add information. From the paragraph ‘**and**’ is adding information about the AH (Andrew) also committed corruption. Then, there is also lexical cohesion that occurs, namely ‘**committed corruption**’ as collocation. This functions to make text more cohesive, because it is achieved through the association of lexical
items that regularly co-occur. Furthermore, there is demonstrative ‘the’ which refers to graft case which had been done by Adriansyah and Andrew. The ‘KPK commissioner Johan Budi’ is superordinate which occurs within the paragraph and functions as revealing a specific word by its general reference.

Table 1.7 Paragraph 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Coordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>Adding information</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Collocation</td>
<td>Committed corruption</td>
<td>Making text more cohesive, because it is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>KPK commissioner Johan Budi</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 8

Johan said that KPK investigators decided to release Agung, a go-between in the scheme, after finding that there was not enough evidence to prosecute him. (1) Johan denied the suggestion that the KPK freed Agung to avoid a fresh row with the police, following a month-long standoff over the naming of Comr. Gen. Budi Gunawan as a graft suspect. (2)

In the sentence 1, there are repetition, temporal conjunction, and personal reference. The word ‘KPK’ is repetition that also occurs in

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52 Halliday and Hasan (1967), op. cit., p. 284
sentence 2. It functions to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences.\textsuperscript{53} Then, temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph, it explains that Agung was released by KPK, after KPK found that there was not enough evidence to prosecute him. Personal reference ‘him’ which functions to address person\textsuperscript{54}, especially male person. ‘Him’ refers to Agung who was freed by KPK because there was not enough evidence.

Table 1.8 Paragraph 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>Addressing person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Asserting different sentence with certain aim of each sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 9

The KPK also denied allegations that the arrest was politically motivated as it took place when the PDI-P was holding its national congress, adding that KPK investigators had had Adriansyah under surveillance for weeks after receiving a tip-off regarding the illicit transaction.\textsuperscript{(1)}

In sentence 1 of paragraph 9, there is demonstrative reference ‘the’ which functions to signal definiteness object in the previous paragraph. ‘The’ refers to KPK and arrest of Adriansyah who allegedly committed

\textsuperscript{53} Ibid., p. 278
\textsuperscript{54} Ibid., p. 48
corruption these have been mentioned in the paragraph 1, and illicit transaction as payoff to make permit deal that has been mentioned in paragraph 6. Repetition of ‘KPK’ is occurred in the sentence. It functions to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. Furthermore, personal reference ‘it’ which functions to refer to object in the previous sentence. ‘It’ refers to the arrest of Adriansyah by KPK allegedly committed corruption. ‘Its’ is also as personal reference that functions to determine the object previously and used as possessive adjective. ‘Its’ refers to PDI-P national congress. Then, temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph about KPK investigators had arrested Adriansyah under surveillance for a week, after he receiving a warn related the forbidden transaction.

Table 1.9 Paragraph 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Referring to object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Determining the object previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>KPK</td>
<td>Maintaining the relationship of cohesive among sentences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Paragraph 10

PDI-P politician arrested while allegedly accepting bribe. (1) He was attending PDI-P national congress when arrested, PDI-P says ready to dismiss the politician. (2) The KPK charged Adriansyah under Article 12 of the 1999 Corruption Law, which carries a maximum 15 years behind bars, while Article 5 of the law, which carries a maximum five years in prison, was slapped on Andrew for reportedly bribing the PDI-P politician. (3)

From sentence 1 to 3 there are several repetitions that are repeated few times. They are, ‘PDI-P Politician’, ‘arrested’ ‘article’, ‘law’, ‘carries’, ‘maximum’. Function of those repetitions are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. Personal reference ‘he’ is found in the sentence 2 which functions to address third person, especially male person. ‘He’ also refers to PDI-P Politician (Adriansyah). In the sentence 1 and 3 there are found synonym words, ‘bribe’ and ‘bribing’ that have meaning “an inducement offered in an attempt to a bribe”. In addition, ‘bars’ and ‘prison’ that have meaning “building for the confinement of the criminals”. Synonym functions to Varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly.

Table 1.10 Paragraph 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>PDI-P Politician, arrested, article, law, carries, maximum</td>
<td>Maintaining the relationship of cohesive among sentences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56 A S Hornby (2000), op.cit., p. 155
57 Ibid., p. 90
Paragraph 11

Johan said that Andrew and Adriansyah would be detained at the KPK detention center located at its headquarters after KPK investigators wrapped up their interrogation.(1)

From sentence 1 of paragraph 11, there is found additive conjunction ‘and’ which functions as adding the other information. The ‘and’ here is to add information about Adriansyah also would be arrested by KPK at KPK detention center. Next, personal reference ‘its’ refers to KPK and functions as addressing the object previously. Temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph such as “Johan said that Andrew and Adriansyah would be detained at the KPK detention center located at its headquarters after KPK investigators wrapped up their interrogation”. In that sentence, there are two events that are connected by ‘after’. And the last, personal reference ‘their’ is referring to KPK investigators. ‘Their’ functions to refer to other persons and used as possessive adjective.58

Table 1.11 Paragraph 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>Addressing the object previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Referring to other persons and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58 Halliday and Hasan (1967), *op.cit.*, p. 38
3. Subordinating Conjunction | After | Showing time relation between two events
---|---|---
4. Coordinating Conjunction | And | Adding information

**Paragraph 12**

“They will be detained for the first 20 days to complete their dossiers on the case,” Johan said, adding that the detention period could be extended to 90 days.

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 12, there is found demonstrative reference ‘the’. It refers to case of arrest of Adriansyah and Andrew because of graft that has been mentioned in the paragraph 6. The another ‘the’ refers to KPK detention center that has mentioned in paragraph 11. ‘The’ functions to signal definiteness object. And then, personal reference ‘they’ refers to Adriansyah and Andrew as suspect of graft. Furthermore, ‘their’ refers to Adriansyah and Andrew who committed the graft. ‘They’ and ‘their’ function as addressing to other persons previously but ‘their’ is used as possessive adjective.

**Table 1.12 Paragraph 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>Addressing to other persons previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Referring to other persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paragraph 13

Separately, newly installed PDI-P secretary-general Hasto Kristiyanto said the party would not provide legal assistance to Adriansyah for his alleged acceptance of a bribe on the sidelines of the party congress, which he said had besmirched the party's image. (1)

From sentence 1, there is found demonstrative reference that has same function as signaling definiteness object in the previous paragraph. The first ‘the’ refers to PDI-P Party, second, national congress of PDI-P, and third, PDI-P’s image. Furthermore, there is personal reference ‘his’ refers to Adriansyah. It functions as addressing third person, especially male person and used as possessive adjective. 59 Another personal reference ‘he’ refers to Hasto Kristiyanto as PDI-P secretary-general said that Adriansyah has besmirched PDI-P’s party image. It functions to refer to third person, especially male. Next, there is ‘PDI-P secretary-general Hasto Kristiyanto’ as superordinate within the sentence. It is used by author to reveal a specific word by its general reference.

Table 1.13 Paragraph 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>PDI-P Secretary-general Hasto Kristiyanto</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59 Ibid., p. 55
Paragraph 14

“Our stance is firm when it comes to corruption.” (1) We don’t tolerate such behavior and he will likely face dismissal for his action after we get official information from the KPK,” Hasto said. (2)

From sentence 1 and 2, there are several personal references occurred, they are ‘our’, ‘we’, ‘he’, ‘his’. ‘Our’ refers to Hasto who sound the firm mental of PDI-P and it is used as possessive adjective. Whereas, ‘we’ also refers to Hasto who acts on behalf of PDI-P party and sound to KPK about the dismissal of Adriansyah from the party because of committing corruption. So, ‘our’ and ‘we’ function as to refer to speaker. After that, the words ‘he’ and ‘his’ refer to Adriansyah who will face dismissal from party because of Adriansyah’s action. ‘He’ and ‘his’ function as referring to third person, especially male, but for ‘his’ it is used as possessive adjective. ‘It’ is also as personal reference and refers to our stance. It functions as referring to object previously. Next, temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph, for the instance, sentences “We don’t tolerate such behavior and he will likely face dismissal for his action, and “we get official information from the KPK” are two events that occur in paragraph. Then, ‘after’ is used to connect them together as temporal conjunction.

60 Ibid., p. 53
Table 1.14 Paragraph 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>Referring to speaker and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Addressing the object previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>Referring to speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Referring to third person, especially male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Referring to third person, especially male and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 15

Adriansyah is the first active House lawmaker as well as the first ruling party politician to be arrested by the antigraft body in a sting operation in 2015. (1) He was arrested in his sixth month of serving as a first-time lawmaker. (2)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 15, there are words ‘the’ which are called as demonstrative reference. It functions as to signal definiteness object in the previous paragraph. First ‘the’ refers to Adriansyah as first ruling party politician and second, ‘the’ refers to KPK. Furthermore, there are still words ‘he’ and ‘his’ in the sentence 2. Both of them refer to Adriansyah and then, ‘He’ and ‘his’ function to refer third person, especially male person.
Table 1.15 Paragraph 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 16

Adriansyah, prior to his election as a lawmaker, was regent of the resource-rich Tanah Laut, South Kalimantan, between 2003 and 2013. (1)

From the sentence 1, there is personal reference that occurs, that is ‘his’ which refers to Adriansyah. It functions to address third person, especially male and it is used as possessive adjective. Furthermore, additive conjunction ‘and’ that occurs in the sentence. It functions as adding the other information. The ‘and’ here is to add information about year 2013 that Adriansyah was a regent of Tanah Laut.

Table 1.16 Paragraph 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Coordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>Adding information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paragraph 17

The KPK has prosecuted 36 lawmakers in its investigation, six of whom, including Adriansyah, were arrested for allegedly accepting bribes from businessmen. (1) The other five former sitting lawmakers are Al Amin Nasution of the United Development Party (PPP), Bulyan Royan of the Reformation Star Party (PBR), Abdul Hadi Djamal of the National Mandate Party (PAN), Chairun Nisa of the Golkar Party and former Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) chairman Luthfi Hasan. (2)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 17, there is word ‘its’ as personal reference. It refers to KPK and functions as referring object previously. Whilst, in the sentence 2 of paragraph 17, there are words ‘the’ as demonstrative reference, then ‘lawmakers’ and ‘former’ as repetition. The demonstrative reference ‘the’ refers to five lawmakers who have been prosecuted by KPK. Additionally, ‘the’ here functions as signaling definiteness object in the previous sentence. The repetition ‘lawmakers’ and ‘former’ is used for emphasizing two different phrases. Firstly, “The KPK has prosecuted 36 lawmakers in its investigation”, and The other five former sitting lawmakers” and secondly “The other five former sitting lawmakers” they are different phrases and still correlating each other.

Table 1.17 Paragraph 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Addressing the object previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Lexical Cohesion</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Lawmakers and</td>
<td>Asserting different sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Jakarta Post text above, the grammatical cohesions that occur in the text are references and conjunctions. They are so many references occur that author uses to build a text. The references occur in the text as many as 48 items. Then, the conjunctions occur in 11 items in several paragraphs. Whereas, the lexical cohesions occur in the text are repetition, synonym, superordinate, and collocation. For repetition, it occurs in 10 items. Synonym occurs in 4 items. Superordinate occurs in 4 items and the last collocation only occurs in 1 item.

2. Text 2: KPK Arrests PDI-P Politician on Graft Charges (Jakarta Globe)

Paragraph 1

Jakarta/Denpasar, A politician from President Joko Widodo’s party became the first sitting legislator to be arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission less than a year since the current batch of members of the House of Representatives were sworn into office. (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 1, there is only found grammatical cohesions are that demonstrative reference and comparative reference. The word ‘the’ refers to Politician from President Joko Widodo’s party. It functions as signaling definiteness object. The word ‘less’ is included to comparative reference. It functions as expressing the quantity that is occurred within sentence.61

61 Ibid., p. 81
Table 2.1 Paragraph 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Quantifier</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Expressing the quantity that is occurred within sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 2

Adriansyah, 60, a member of House Commission IV, which oversees forestry, fisheries and agricultural affairs, was arrested in a sting operation at 6:45 p.m. on Thursday at a hotel in Sanur, Bali, where the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) held its national leadership congress this week.(1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 2, there is only found grammatical cohesion. It is consisted of demonstrative reference and personal reference. The demonstrative reference consist of ‘the’ and ‘this’. The word ‘the’ refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) which held the national leadership congress. It functions as referring object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs. Next, there is word ‘its’ which refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) that held the national leadership congress. Whereas, ‘this’ refers to week, where the ‘week’ explains the time in which the congress was held by PDI-P. It function’s as referring to current periods of the time.  

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62 Ibid., p. 61
**Table 2.2 Paragraph 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Addressing the object previously and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>Referring to current periods of the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paragraph 3**

Adriansyah reportedly received *cash* after the congress re-elected the long-serving Megawati Soekarnoputri to yet another five-year term as chairwoman.\(^{(1)}\) *The KPK alleges the cash was a bribe.*\(^{(1)}\)

From this paragraph, there are two sentences which contain grammatical and lexical cohesion devices. The grammatical cohesion of sentence 1 consists of temporal conjunction *after* which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph. This *after* connects the sentence “Adriasnyah reportedly received *cash*” and “the congress re-elected the long-serving Megawati Soekarnoputri to yet another five-year term as chairwoman” as two events that occur in the relation time. After that, there is still lexical cohesion that consists of repetition which is *cash*. It functions as addressing the different meaning of each sentence that is used. In the sentence 2, there is word *the* as demonstrative reference which functions as referring object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which *the* occurs. *The* refers to Corruption Eradication Commission that has been mentioned in paragraph.
1. Then, in the sentence 2, there is found word ‘cash’ as synonym with the word ‘bribe’ have meaning as money. Synonym functions as varying choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly.

Table 2.3 Paragraph 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Referring object forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Asserting different sentence with certain aim of each sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>Cash = Bribe</td>
<td>Varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 4

“We suspect that [the bribe] has to do with issuing a permit for a mining concession in Kalimantan. (1) We can’t divulge more details yet,” KPK interim deputy chairman Johan Budi said in Jakarta on Friday. (2)

There is personal reference in the sentence 1 and 2 is that ‘we’. ‘We’ refers to KPK interim deputy chairman Johan Budi. It functions as referring to a speaker. The word ‘the’ is demonstrative reference which refers to cash as bribe in Adriansyah’s case. It functions as signaling definiteness object. In the sentence 1 the word ‘permit’ synonymous with ‘concession’ that has meaning as permission for doing mining in Kalimantan. Synonym functions as varying choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. In this sentence 2, there is word ‘more’ as
comparative reference. It functions as expressing the quantity of object in the structure of the nominal group.\(^{63}\) In addition, ‘KPK interim deputy chairman Johan Budi’ is superordinate which is used by the author to reveal a specific word by its general reference.

Table 2.4 Paragraph 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>Referring to speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Quantifier</td>
<td>More</td>
<td>Expressing the quantity of object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>KPK interim deputy chairman Johan Budi</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>Permit = Concession</td>
<td>Varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 5

Adriansyah was the head of Tanah Laut district, South Kalimantan, from 2003 to 2013 before becoming a legislator.\(^{(1)}\)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 5, there is found demonstrative ‘the’ which refers to Adriansyah as head of Tanah Laut district. It functions as signaling definiteness object in the previous.

\(^{63}\) Ibid., p. 80
Table 2.5 Paragraph 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 6

*He was succeeded as district chief by his son, Bambang Alamsyah.* (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 6, the word ‘*he*’ refers to Adriansyah that has been mentioned in paragraph 5 and word ‘*his*’ refers to Adriansyah too. ‘*He*’ and ‘*his*’ function as referring to other or third person especially male person, but ‘*his*’ is used as possessive adjective. Then, the word ‘*son, Bambang Alamsyah*’ is superordinate and functions as revealing a specific word by its general reference.

Table 2.6 Paragraph 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Referring to third person, especially male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Addressing to third person, especially for male and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>Son, Bambang Alamsyah</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 7

*In a related sting, KPK agents arrested a businessman identified only as A.H. at a hotel in Senayan, South Jakarta, less than an hour before swooping on Adriansyah.* (1)
In the sentence 1 of paragraph 7, there is only one grammatical cohesion, which is comparative reference ‘less’ and it functions as expressing quantity that is occurred in the sentence.

Table 2.7 Paragraph 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Quantifier</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Expressing quantity that is occurred in the sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 8

_The KPK alleges that A.H. was behind the bribe to Adriansyah, and used an intermediary, identified as A.K., who was arrested at the same hotel as the PDI-P legislator shortly after allegedly making the drop._ (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 8, there are three demonstrative references that refer to different object. First, ‘the’ refers to Corruption Eradication Commission which alleged A.H behind bribe to Adriansyah. Second, ‘the’ refers to cash for doing inducement to make a permit of mining concession. Third, ‘the’ refers to hotel which is located in Sanur, Bali, where the National leadership congress was held. ‘The’ here functions as signaling definiteness object in the previous paragraph. After that, there is found temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph.

Table 2.8 Paragraph 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object in the previous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 9

The arrest served as another blow for President Joko, whose reform agendas and commitment to the fight against corruption have come under question since he nominated as police chief a three-star general with suspect bank accounts and cozy ties to Megawati.(1)

In the sentence of paragraph 9, there are only grammatical cohesions. They are demonstrative reference ‘the’ and personal reference ‘he’. The demonstrative reference ‘the’ refers to arrest of Adriansyah who committed corruption. It functions to signaling definiteness object in the paragraph 1. Next, personal reference ‘he’ refers President Jokowi who nominated person as police chief a three-star general. It functions as addressing to third person, especially male.

Table 2.9 Paragraph 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 10

Joko’s administration has also been criticized for trying to repeal a regulation that makes it hard for corruption convicts to receive sentence cuts and early release.(1)
In the sentence 1 of paragraph 10, there is only one grammatical reference ‘it’ which refers to administration of President Joko Widodo that has been criticized. ‘it’ functions as referring to object previously.

Table 2.10 Paragraph 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Addressing the object previously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 11

_The PDI-P, the party with the highest number of members arrested by the KPK for graft, earlier this week re-elected Megawati as chairwoman for a fifth consecutive term — signaling little change in the way the party will conduct itself, analysts say._

The word ‘the’ from sentence 1 of paragraph 11 has same reference. It refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). It functions as signaling definiteness object. Then, the word ‘this’ is demonstrative reference. ‘This’ refers to week, where the ‘week’ explains the time in which Megawati was re-elected as chairwoman for a fifth term. It functions as referring to current periods of the time.

Table 2.11 Paragraph 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>Referring to current periods of the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paragraph 12

The party, though, was quick to distance itself from Adriansyah after his bust. (1)

In the sentence 1 of paragraph 12, the grammatical cohesions are found there. They are Demonstrative reference ’the’, Personal reference ’his’ and temporal conjunction ‘after’. ‘The’ refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) was allegedly with the higher number arrested and functions as signaling definiteness object. ‘His’ refers to Adriansyah who was arrested because of graft case. It functions as referring to third person and used as possessive adjective. After that, there is found temporal conjunction ‘after’ which functions to show time relation between two events in paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Subordinating Conjunction</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>Showing time relation between two events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>Addressing to third person, especially for male and used for ownership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 13

At the congress, participants voted to have Adriansyah fired from the party, with PDI-P veteran Pramono Anung declaring that the legislator had “disgraced the party” by allegedly accepting bribes on the sideline of the congress. (1)
There are four ‘the’ that are found in the sentence 1 of paragraph 13. First, two ‘the’ party refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). Second, ‘the’ legislator refers to Politician from PDI-P, Adriasnyah. Third, ‘the’ congress refers to national leadership congress of PDI-P that was held in Sanur, Bali. ‘The’ functions as signaling definiteness object. Furthermore, the ‘PDI-P veteran Pramono Anung’ is superordinate which occurs within the sentence 1. It functions as revealing a specific word by its general reference.

Table 2.13 Paragraph 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lexical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
<td>PDI-P veteran Pramono Anung</td>
<td>Revealing a specific word by its general reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 14

Another veteran politician, Trimedya Panjaitan, claimed that Adriansyah was “new to the party. He is not even a voting participant.”(1)

There are two grammatical cohesions that occur in the sentence 1 of paragraph 14, they are demonstrative reference ‘the’ and personal reference ‘he’. ‘The’ here refers to Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). It functions as signaling definiteness object. And then, personal reference ‘he’ refers to Adriansyah who was not the voting
participant member of PDI-P. It functions as referring to other or third person, especially male person.

Table 2.14 Paragraph 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 15

“The congress has been marred because of this case,” he added. (1)

From sentence 1 of paragraph 15, there are still only found grammatical cohesions, they are demonstrative reference ‘the’ and personal reference ‘this’. ‘The’ congress refers to national leadership congress of PDI-P that was held in Sanur, Bali. ‘The’ functions as signaling definiteness object. Next, the word ‘he’ is personal reference which refers to veteran politician, Trimeida Panjaitan who gave the opinion about Adriansyah in paragraph 16. It functions as referring to other or third person especially male person. In addition, ‘this’ refers to the case of Adriansyah who had committed corruption and KPK arrested him. It functions as referring to the object that has been said before.64

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64 Ibid., p. 60
Table 2.15 Paragraph 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Addressing third person, especially male person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>referring to the object that has been said before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 16

Syaifullah Tamliha, a United Development Party (PPP) legislator, also from South Kalimantan, said Adriansyah was trying to run for governor of the resource-rich province. (1)

There is only found grammatical cohesion in the paragraph 16 is that demonstrative reference. The demonstrative reference ‘the’ refers to South Kalimantan that has resource-rich province, Tanah Laut. It functions as signaling definiteness object.

Table 2.16 Paragraph 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 17

Adriansyah’s case is not unique. The KPK has arrested several House Commission IV members in the past for accepting bribes in exchange for awarding forestry and mining concessions as well as rescinding protected status for forests. (1)
In paragraph 17, there is demonstrative reference ‘the’ which refers to Corruption Eradication Commission or KPK. It functions as referring object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs. Furthermore, there is word ‘and’ is called as additive conjunction that functions to add information. The word ‘and’ here adds information about the bribes was also used for mining concession or cancelation protected status for forests.

Table 2.17 Paragraph 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Article Determiner</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Signaling definiteness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Coordinating</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>Adding information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 18

The KPK has also arrested legislative and gubernatorial candidates in need of cash for their election campaigns.(1)

In paragraph 18, there is demonstrative reference ‘the’ which refers to Corruption Eradication Commission or KPK. It functions as referring object forward and modify elements within the nominal group in which ‘the’ occurs. Then, the personal reference is found in paragraph 18, it is ‘their’ refers to legislative and gubernatorial candidates. ‘Their’ functions to refers to other persons and used as possessive adjective.

Table 2.18 Paragraph 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Article Determiner  
The  
Signaling definiteness object
2. Possessive Adjective  
Their  
Referring to other persons and used for ownership

In the Jakarta Globe text above, the grammatical cohesions that occur in the text are references and conjunctions. They are also so many references occur that author uses to build a text. The references occur in the text as many as 39 items. Then, the conjunctions occur in 5 items in several paragraphs, whereas, the lexical cohesions occur in the text are repetition, synonym, and superordinate. For repetition, it occurs in 1 item, synonym occurs in 2 items and superordinate occurs in 3 items.

C. The Degree of Cohesiveness

The writer compares texts “PDI-P lawmaker arrested” from The Jakarta Post and “KPK Arrests PDI-P Politician on Graft Charges” from Jakarta Globe by using the degree cohesiveness through Scinto Formula by this following concept:

\[
\frac{\text{The number of cohesion device}}{\text{The number of topic units}} \times 100\%
\]

According to the Scinto Formula's concept above, the writer establishes the degree of cohesiveness on the text whether their categories are very high, high, medium or low. The writer counts the degree of cohesiveness by the grammatical and lexical sight. The result of them will be described on the table below.

Table 3.1 Degree of Cohesiveness of The Jakarta Post’s Article
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Grammatical Cohesion Devices</th>
<th>Number of Paragraphs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>347.05 %</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lexical Cohesion Devices</th>
<th>Number of Paragraphs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>111.76 %</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2 Degree of Cohesiveness of Jakarta Globe’s Article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Grammatical Cohesion Devices</th>
<th>Number of Topic Units</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>238.88 %</td>
<td>Very high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lexical Cohesion Devices</th>
<th>Number of Topic Units</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33.33 %</td>
<td>Very low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the two tables above, the degree of grammatical cohesion is higher than lexical cohesion. The percentage of grammatical cohesion device of The Jakarta Post is higher than Jakarta Globe’s percentage. The Jakarta Post gets 347.05 % for percentage, while Jakarta Globe only gets 238.88 %. Furthermore, the percentage of The Jakarta Post’s lexical cohesion is very high and gets 111.76 %, whereas Jakarta Globe’s percentage just gets 33.33 % and it is very low in its categories. This shows significant difference between The Jakarta post and Jakarta Globe’s texts. So, based on the degree of cohesiveness, The Jakarta Post’s article is more cohesive than Jakarta Globe’s article.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Considering the result of the research in chapter III, First, the writer concludes that not all of the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices occur in The Jakarta Post’s and Jakarta Globe’s articles. From The Jakarta Post’s article, the grammatical cohesion devices that occur within it, they are references and conjunctions, while the lexical cohesion devices that occur are repetitions, synonyms, superordinate, and collocation. In addition, the grammatical cohesion devices that occur in Jakarta Globe’s article, they are references and conjunctions. Whereas, the lexical cohesion devices that occur within the article are repetitions, synonyms, and superordinates. Then, the dominant grammatical cohesion device occurred in the two texts is reference, especially demonstrative reference. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion device which is dominant in The Jakarta Post’s article is repetition. Whereas superordinate is the highest occurrence of lexical cohesion in Jakarta Globe’s article.

Second, the function of grammatical and lexical cohesion in a text is to maintain the sentences of a text in order to keep related each other by substantively, so that the integrity and cohesiveness of the text are preserved. Moreover, it functions to ease all readers in understanding the meaning of the text itself.
Third, based on the degree of cohesiveness in the two articles, the writer concludes that the percentage of grammatical cohesion device is higher than the lexical cohesion device. In addition, there is found significant difference between The Jakarta Post’s and Jakarta Globe’s article is that the percentage of The Jakarta Post’s lexical cohesion is very high and gets 111.76 %, whereas Jakarta Globe’s percentage just gets 33.33 % and it is very low in its categories. So, this indicates that the article of The Jakarta Post is more cohesive than Jakarta Globe’s article.

B. Suggestion

The writer would like to suggest some points to next researchers. The objects of this research are article from politic feature in *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe*. The writer suggests for the researchers to take other research objects, such as an articles from international, national, business, archipelago, and many others. Besides that, next researchers can also compare the degree of cohesiveness of articles from different source as well as different features of online media and express the context of each text from point of view of the authors or media itself. As a result, comprehensive understanding on how cohesion devices work in different texts and features of media will be known. It will provide theoretical contribution to the study of cohesion within texts in media.
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- **Website:**

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PDI-P lawmaker arrested
Haeril Halim and Margareth S. Aritonang
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta/Bali | Sat, April 11 2015 | 09:36 am
AH [Andrew] have committed corruption in the case," acting KPK commission
Budi told a press briefing on Friday night.

Johan said that KPK investigators decided to release Agung, a go-between in the
after finding that there was not enough evidence to prosecute him. Johan denied
suggestion that the KPK freed Agung to avoid a fresh row with the police, follow-
month-long standoff over the naming of Comr. Gen. Budi Gunawan as a graft su-

The KPK also denied allegations that the arrest was politically motivated as it took
when the PDI-P was holding its national congress, adding that KPK Investigator
Adriansyah under surveillance for weeks after receiving a tip-off regarding the tran-

- PDI-P politician arrested while allegedly accepting bribe
- He was attending PDI-P national congress when arrested
- PDI-P says ready to dismiss the politician

The KPK charged Adriansyah under Article 12 of the 1999 Corruption Law, which
maximum 15 years behind bars, while Article 5 of the law, which carries a max-
years in prison, was slapped on Andrew for reportedly bribing the PDI-P politi-

Johan said that Andrew and Adriansyah would be detained at the KPK detention
located at its headquarters after KPK investigators wrapped up their interroga-

"They will be detained for the first 20 days to complete their dossiers on the cas-
said, adding that the detention period could be extended to 90 days.

Separately, newly installed PDI-P secretary-general Hasto Kristiyanto said the p-
not provide legal assistance to Adriansyah for his alleged acceptance of a bribe on
sidelines of the party congress, which he said had besmirched the party’s image.

"Our stance is firm when it comes to corruption. We don’t tolerate such behavior
will likely face dismissal for his action after we get official information from the
said.

Adriansyah is the first active House lawmaker as well as the first ruling party pol-
be arrested by the antigraft body in a sting operation in 2015. He was arrested in
month of serving as a first-time lawmaker.
Adriansyah, prior to his election as a lawmaker, was regent of the resource-rich South Kalimantan, between 2003 and 2013.

The KPK has prosecuted 36 lawmakers in its investigation, six of whom, including Adriansyah, were arrested for allegedly accepting bribes from businessmen. The former sitting lawmakers are Al Amin Nasution of the United Development Party (PDI-P), Bulyan Royan of the Reformation Star Party (PBR), Abdul Hadil Djamil of the National Mandate Party (PAN), Chaifur Nisa of the Golkar Party and former Prosperous (PKS) chairman Luthfi Hasan.

Indonesian PMA Companies
Foreign Company
Establishment, Visas, Work Permits, Taxation

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Ahok’s no hero in Jakarta, city councilors say

Bulog targets Rp 2 trillion funds to buy storage facilities for rice, corn,
KPK Arrests PDI-P Politician on Craft Charges

[This story was first published at 05:00 p.m. on Friday, April 10.]

JakartaGlobe. A politician from President Joko Widodo's party became the first sitting legislator to be arrested by the Corruption Eradication Commission less than a year since the current batch of members of the House of Representatives were sworn into office.

Aristymeul, 66, a member of House Commission IV, which oversees forestry, fisheries and agricultural affairs, was arrested at a sting operation at 6:45 p.m. on Thursday at a hotel in Denpasar, Bali, where the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) held its national leadership congress this week.

Aristymeul allegedly received cash at the congress in return for electing the long-serving Mayhavri Suelkarnawiyah to put another five-year term in chairman's post. The PDI-P denies the cash was a bribe.

"We suspect that the bribe has to do with the winning committee in Kalimantan. We can't divulge more details yet," KPK chief deputy chairman Jaksa Bodik said in Jakarta on Friday.

Aristymeul was the head of Yessah, Solo Kalimantan, from 2009 to 2013 before becoming a parliamentarian.

He was arrested on Thursday evening by the anti-corruption agency.

Aristymeul's cell phone was taken by the anti-corruption agency.

The KPK alleges that A.H. was behind the bribe to Aristymeul, and used an intermediary, identified as A.H., who was arrested at the same hotel as the PDI-P legislator shortly after allegedly making the deal.

The arrest follows in the wake of Joko's efforts to stamp out corruption with a number of anti-corruption audits, which have been criticized by some politicians.

Joko's administration has also been criticized for trying to repeal a regulation that makes it hard for the Corruption Commission to receive testimony and early intervention.

The KPK, like the party with the highest number of members-around 13.5 million, has declared, indications of a possible sermon on the part of the party will conduct itself.

The party, though, was quick to distance itself from Aristymeul after his arrest.

At the congress, participants voted to have Aristymeul fired from the party with the PDI-P's vice chairman, Pramono Anung, declaring that the legislator had 'misaligned the party' by allegedly accepting bribes at the sidelines of the congress.

Another party official, Toeddy Purwianto, denied that Aristymeul was being fired from the party. He has not even been a candidate member.

"The congress has been moved because of this case," he added.

Syahbudin Tanfia, a United Development Party (PPP) legislator, also from South Kalimantan, said Aristymeul had tried to buy control of the Jakarta-based Jakarta.

Aristymeul's case is not unique. The KPK has arrested several House Commission IV members in the past for accepting bribes in exchange for fixing forestry and mining concessions as well as receiving privileged status for foresters.

The KPK has also arrested aggressive and contentious candidates in need of cash for their election campaigns.

Further coverage

Editoral: Is This A Re-Run to Legendary Corruption?