ABSTRACT


This research examined cohesion markers in the AFF Final 2016 news in online media of The Bangkok Post and The Jakarta Globe. The objective of the research was to know the kinds of cohesion markers which were used in both article, and to know how the cohesion markers represented perspective of the writer in each article. This study applied qualitative method and descriptive analysis technique for data analysis. Two articles about The AFF Final Competition 2016 in *The Bangkok Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* were collected, next the articles were read and the cohesion markers that occurred in the texts were analyzed to know how the cohesion markers show cohesiveness of the news. The writer used the theory of cohesion markers of Halliday and Hasan. There were 61 items of grammatical cohesion markers in article from *The Bangkok Post* and 44 items in article from *The Jakarta Globe*. In lexical cohesion markers, there were 20 items in article from *The Bangkok Post* and 19 items in article from *The Jakarta Globe*. The cohesion markers created the cohesiveness of the text. It can be said if the using of cohesion markers according to their functions and related to the context of the text. If the text is cohesive, it will be understood easily by the readers.
APPROVAL

AN ANALYSIS OF COHESION MARKERS ON THE AFF FINAL COMPETITION 2016 NEWS IN THE BANGKOK POST AND THE JAKARTA GLOBE

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One

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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 text.

Jakarta, July 28th, 2017

Siti Ulfah Nurjanah
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

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Jakarta, July 28th, 2017

The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

To communicate is one of language’s functions. By using language, human not only can chat with the other, but also can express ideas or opinion, and exchange information. A language is a system to communicate with other people using sound, symbols and words in expressing the meaning, ideas, or thought.\(^1\) Therefore, language is very important device which is used by human to deliver a message to the other.

In interaction, human can use two kinds of communication: spoken and written. Both kinds of communication can be used in many different communicative purposes; spoken such as a sermon, a speech, a causal conversation, singing a song, and written text such a reading textbook, a poem, an advertisement, a wall poster, a novel, etc. Moreover, those kinds of communicative purposes either spoken or written in linguistic field can also called as discourse. Discourse is a large unit which pervade combination of phoneme into morpheme, morpheme into words, words into sentence and that also combine sentence to express complex thought and ideas.\(^2\)


A journalistic text is as the other kind of written texts, and it is a discourse. Journalism is part of social activity concerned with the dissemination of news and views about the society. In short term, journalistic text presents information. Many people use it to get much information about politics, new style, technology, and many other aspects. As information devices using by many people, news article has to be easily understood so the intended message of the news can be achieved properly by the reader. Therefore, the journalistic text has to be cohesiveness. It can be seen from this sentence from an article published by *The Bangkok Post*, on 16 December 2016.

Example:

(1) *Thailand coach *Kiatisak 'Zico' Senamuang* is confident that *his* men can overturn a 2-1 deficit in the second leg of the AFF Suzuki Cup final at Bangkok's Rajamangala National Stadium tomorrow.*

In the example above, the words bolded and underlined are elements of grammatical cohesion marker of reference. In the example above, if the pronoun in the sentence is not appropriate, then the meaning of the sentence cannot be understood clearly, and therefore cohesion and text cannot be separated.

By cohesion, a discourse will be unity. Based on Halliday and Hasan’s theory, the concept of cohesion is semantic one, it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text. The cohesion is divided into two main parts; grammatical cohesion

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3 Julie Anne Adem, http://www.answers.com/Q/What_is_journalistic_text, downloaded 03 April 2015, at 11:06 pm
and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are attached together across sentences boundaries, while lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link parts of text together. Both kinds of cohesion are important element to make a text cohesively.

This research will analyze cohesion markers in the sport news text from The Bangkok Post (www.bangkokpost.com) and The Jakarta Globe (www.jakartaglobe.com), particularly the article about the AFF Suzuki Cup 2016. On Wednesday, December 14, 2016 the first round of the final of AFF between Thailand and Indonesia is held. Many Indonesia and Thailand are interested on the competition so the article about that is also interested many people. It is why the article about the AFF Suzuki Cup 2016 is necessary to be analyzed.

Furthermore, The Jakarta Globe and The Bangkok Post are chosen because they are English mass media which is derived from the countries of competing in the championship, particularly in the final round. Therefore, in this research the writer is expected not only give information about what cohesion markers used in both article, but also gives explanation about how the journalists chooses the cohesion markers to make an article about the final of AFF 2016.

### B. Focus of the Study

Based on background of the study that has been explained previously, this research will be limited on cohesion markers of news sport text about the final of

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C. Research Question

According to the background study, the research questions which guided the research are as follow:

1. What kinds of cohesion markers are used in the news sport text about the AFF final 2016 on The Bangkok Post and The Jakarta Globe?
2. How do the cohesion markers show cohesiveness of the news?

D. Objective of The Study

The research objectives are:

1. To know the kinds of cohesion markers which are used in the news sport text about the AFF final 2016 on The Bangkok Post and The Jakarta Globe.
2. To know how the cohesion markers show cohesiveness of the news.

E. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to give a new contribution in linguistic study, especially about cohesive markers in journalistic text, especially in sport feature. Furthermore, the research is expected to be useful for the public to know the using of cohesion markers in the news. The reader must have knowledge
about it to understand the message of the text well. Finally, this research also, hopefully, can give an inspiration to other student who wants to develop the similar studies in the future.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method of Research

This research takes sport news as the major of data. Therefore, the method of the research is descriptive study by applying qualitative method. Qualitative method is a research method which is used in a problem that is not designed using procedural statistic.\(^5\) Through this method, the research will try to find kind of cohesion markers that used in the text, and then analyze how the cohesion markers used by the journalist show cohesiveness in each article. In addition, this study uses cohesion theory by M. A. K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan to analyze the collected data.

2. The Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, this research uses bibliography technique. It is the technique which uses the written resources to acquire the data.\(^6\) The step of data collecting are conducted as follow:


1. Two articles about AFF Final Competition 2016 are collected from sport feature of *The Bangkok Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* as the data corpus.

2. The texts are read.

3. All the cohesion markers in the texts are markers.

4. All the cohesion markers that is found are written down on the data card.

3. **Technique of Data Analysis**

   Because of this research uses qualitative method, the non-statistical analysis is used. According to Wasito, non-statistical analysis is the most appropriate for qualitative data. The process of analysis is in some steps, i.e.: (a) the writer reads and observes the data that has been collected (b) the writer does the analysis proses by using the cohesion theory of Halliday and Hasan.

4. **The Instrument of Research**

   Data card is used as the instrument in this research. Data card is a card which is used to put relevant data with data sources at the end of line. After collecting data, the data is put in data card. Then, those date will be examined one by one.

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5. The Analysis Unit

The unit of analysis in this research is two articles from sport feature at *The Bangkok Post* accessed at [www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com) and *The Jakarta Globe* which can be accessed at [jakartaglobe.id](http://jakartaglobe.id). The data are chosen on December 2016. Those data are:


CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Focused on cohesion markers analysis on journalistic text, this research is not only one. In this section, the previous research will be shown to compare with this research. The first research is from *IJALEL Journal* written by Angelina Subrayan Micheal. The study is entitled “Cohesion in News Articles: A Discourse Analysis Approach”.\(^9\) Using two articles from Malaysian Newspaper *New Straits Times*, she tries to identify how cohesion used to achieve the purpose of the text. She uses cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan as main theory and theory Bloor and Bloor as supporting theory. From the research, she finds that cohesion in the text produces class of texture through the ties that creates together initiatives and experiences and texture creates meaning within language. Therefore, cohesion is important aspect in the text.

The second research is from *Linguistica Journal* written by Vany Tarsidasari Jambak that is entitled “Cohesive Devices Used in the Headline News of the Jakarta

She uses seven headline news text of Jakarta Post as unit analysis. Through her research, she tries to find the types of cohesive markers dominantly in those texts. She uses cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan. In conclusion, she finds five types of cohesive markers in the seven texts. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. She also finds that the most often occurred of cohesion markers is conjunction. From the finding, it is concluded that cohesive markers hold important part in journalistic text.

The next research is entitled “An Analysis of Cohesion on Editor’s Note in U.S News and World Report Magazine”. It is written by Anna Khoerunnisa, student of State Islamic University Jakarta. Through her research, she analyzes three texts of U.S Magazine and World Report Magazine. She tries to find the kind of cohesion on those texts and cohesiveness degree of each text. She uses cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan. In her research, she finds that substitution, reference, and conjunction always appear in all of the text, but there is no ellipsis form in them. While about cohesiveness degree, she finds that the using of cohesive markers in every text are not same. Therefore, the cohesiveness degrees of each text is different.

Based on the previous researches above, there are some differences with this research. The first is the research object; the research object of this research is The Jakarta Globe and The Bangkok Post. The second is the focus of the research, the

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11 Anna Khoerunnisa, “An Analysis of Cohesion on Editor’s Note in U.S News and World Report Magazine” (Undergraduate Thesis S1 Adab and Humanity Faculty, Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011)
focus of this research is grammatical and lexical cohesion in two articles which are taken from specific theme; it is about the final of 2016 AFF Suzuki Cup. Besides that, this research also has purpose not only to know the kinds of cohesion in the text, but also to know how cohesion markers show cohesiveness of the news.

B. Discourse

Discourse is usually defined as language beyond the sentence and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation.\(^\text{12}\) Specifically, discourse defines as a large unit which pervade combination of phoneme into morpheme, morpheme into words, words into sentence and that also combine sentence to express complex thought and ideas.\(^\text{13}\) There are seven criteria to make a unit of language to be a discourse. They are (1) cohesion, (2) coherence, (3) intentionality, (4) acceptability, (5) informative, (6) situationality, and (7) intentionality.\(^\text{14}\) Those all criteria are considered equally important. However, in discourse studies much attention has been paid to the cohesion.\(^\text{15}\) Therefore, cohesion is not only part of discourse. It also is very important element in discourse. Besides cohesion, context is also important element of discourse. It makes a discourse and a text are different. According to Nunan, text refers to any written record of communicative event, while discourse refers to the interpretation of the


communicative event in context.\textsuperscript{16} Nunan, divide context into two types.\textsuperscript{17} The first is linguistic context which defines as language that surrounds or accompanies the piece of discourse under analysis while the other one is non-linguistic that includes the type of communicative event, the topic, the purpose of the event, the setting, including location, time of day, season of year and physical aspects of the situation, the participants and the relationships between them, and the background knowledge and assumptions underlying the communicative event. So that, discourse is also a broader range of social practice that includes nonlinguistic and nonspecific instances of language.\textsuperscript{18}

C. Cohesion

The concept of cohesion is semantic one. It is a very important aspect in the text. Without cohesion, text is not a text, as Halliday and Hasan said that cohesion refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text.\textsuperscript{19} It is a limited set of options for creating surface links between the clauses and sentences of a text.\textsuperscript{20} Thus, all the functions that are applied to create relationships between surface elements are categorized as cohesion.\textsuperscript{21} More specifically, Renkema defines cohesion as the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., p. 7-8
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid., p. 4.
is dependent on another element in the text.\textsuperscript{22} It means, in the text, one element presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text.

Based on the example proposed by Halliday and Hasan;

1) \textit{Wash and core six cooking apples.}

2) \textit{Put them into a fireproof dish}

The word \textit{them} in the second sentence presupposes for its interpretation something other than its self. This requirement is met by \textit{six cooking apples} in the first line sentence. The presupposition, and the fact that it is resolved, provide cohesion between the two sentences, and in so doing create text.\textsuperscript{23} In conclusion, the function of cohesion is to relate one part of a text to another part of the same text. In other word, cohesion functions as a tie to link one sentence to another.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan stated that cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary.\textsuperscript{24} Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are attached together across sentences boundaries; while lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link parts of texts together.

\textsuperscript{22} Jan Renkema, \textit{Op.Cit.} p. 35.
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid., p. 5.
1. **Grammatical cohesion**

Grammatical cohesion is connection element that expressed by grammatical tools. Grammatical cohesion markers are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

a) **Reference**

Reference, the act of referring to a preceding of following element, deals with a semantic relationship. It is the relationship between an element of the text and something else. Reference is a potentially cohesive relation because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text. Reference can be exophoric or endophoric. Exophoric is a reference that has antecedent in the outside of text (extra textual); it signals that reference must be made to the context of situation, while endophora is a textual reference that its antecedent in the inside of text (intra textual). Endophoric reference is divided into two part; anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric is a relationship whereby the meaning of expression is recovered from previous mention, whereas cataphoric is a relationship whereby the meaning of expressions is recovered from

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subsequent mention. For more detail, it can be seen in this figure below;

![Diagram of Reference]

**Figure 1**: Reference

There are three items of reference: personals, demonstratives, and comparatives.

1. **Personal Reference**

   Personal reference is a reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personals includes the three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiners (usually called ‘possessive adjective’), and possessive pronoun. For more details, can see the table below:

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27 Ibid., p. 38.  
28 Ibid., p. 37.  
29 Ibid., p. 37.  
30 Ibid., p. 43.
Table 1: Table of Personal Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Myself</td>
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<td>Ourselves</td>
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<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example;

*John and Marry go to the market. They want to buy vegetables.*

Pronoun *they* refers to John and Marry and it is a personal pronoun.

There is, however, one respect in which possessive pronouns differ from other personal reference items as regards their anaphoric function. Whereas the other personals require
only one referent for their interpretation, possessive pronouns
demand two, a possessor and a possessed.  

2. **Demonstrative Reference**

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal
pointing. The speaker/writer identify the referent by locating
in on a scale of proximity. The system is as follow:

neutral  
the  

near  

far (not near)  
singular  
plural

selective  
participant

circumstance  
place  
time

near: far:

this that
these those
here there
now then

**Figure 2**: Demonstrative Reference

Example:

*That flower seems very beautiful.*

*That* refers to the flower that speaker/writer means.

3. **Comparative Reference**

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of
identity or similarity. It is expressed through adjectives and

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adverbs. It is divided into two parts; general comparative and particular comparative.\textsuperscript{34}

General comparative expresses likeness and unlikeness between things. Likeness may take form of identity, where ‘two ‘things are, in fact the same thing; or of similarity here two thing are like each other.\textsuperscript{35} For example:

\textit{It's the same cat as the one we say yesterday.}

\textbf{Same} in the sentence above indicates similarity.

Likeness is a referential property. A thing cannot just be ‘like’; it must be ‘like something’. Hence comparison is a form of reference, alongside personal and demonstrative reference. The referent of the comparison may be in the situation, or it forwards, and it may be structural or non-structural.\textsuperscript{36}

Particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be matter of quantity or of quality.\textsuperscript{37} For example:

\textit{He’s a better man than I am.}

\textbf{Better} in the example above indicates comparison of quality.

\textsuperscript{34} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 39.
\textsuperscript{35} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 77.
\textsuperscript{36} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 78.
\textsuperscript{37} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 80.
The system as follows:

- **Identity**
  - same, equal, identical, identically

- **Similarity**
  - such similar, so similarly
  - likewise

- **Different**
  - other, different, else, differently
  - otherwise

- **Numerative**
  - more, fewer, less, further
  - additional; so-as-equally+
  - quantifier, eg: so many

- **Particular**
  - comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg: better; so-as-more-
  - less-equally+
  - comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg: equally good

![Figure 3: Comparative Reference](image-url)
b) Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a ‘dummy’ word.\(^{38}\) It is a relation in the wording rather than meaning. There are three types of substitution, that of a noun, of a verb, and of clause.\(^{39}\)

1. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution replaces a nominal item by a noun. It is commonly expressed with the substitute *ones* and *same*.\(^{40}\) For example;

a. *These biscuits are stale. Get some fresh ones.*

b. *They all started shouting. So I did the same.*

The word ‘ones’ in the example (a) is used to replace *biscuits*, while the word ‘same’ in the example (b) is used to replace the *shouting*.

However, *ones* is not always as substitution; it can be as personal pronoun, as cardinal number, and as indefinite articles.\(^{41}\) The item *same* also can occur as a cohesive element

---


of the comparative type. However, in that case, *same* is a reference item, not a substitute.\(^{42}\)

2. **Verbal Substitution**

The substitution form in the nominal group, as explain previously, is *one(s)*. In the verbal group it is *do*, with the usual morphological scatter *do, does, did, doing, done*.\(^{43}\) For example;

... *the words did not come the same as they used to do.*

Do in the example above is used to replace the word come.

3. **Clausal Substitution**

Clausal substitution is type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The words used as substitutes are *so* and *not*.\(^{44}\) For example;

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

The word *so* in the sentence (a) presupposes the whole of the clause *there’s going to be an earthquake.*

Furthermore, there are three environments in which clausal substitution take place; report, condition, and modality. In each of these environments it may take either of two forms,

positive or negative; the positive is expressed by *so*, the
negative by *not*.\(^45\)

c) **Ellipsis**

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence. It refers to
constructions in which word(s) or part of a sentence are left out but the
sentence can still be understood. It can avoid a lot of redundancy.\(^46\)
This is exactly the same as presupposition by substitution, except that
in substitution as explicit ‘counter’ is used, *eg: one* or *do*, as a placemarker for what is presupposed, whereas in ellipsis nothing is inserted
into the slot. That why Halliday and Hasan say that ellipsis can be
regarded as substitution by zero.\(^47\) In the case of ellipsis, the division
that is normally used is the same as that applied to substitution:
nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis.\(^48\)

1. **Nominal Ellipsis**

As the name, nominal ellipsis means removal of noun
in the sentence. For example;

*These biscuits are stale. Those are fresh.*

There is removal of noun in the sentence. Without this ellipsis, the sentence should be “These biscuits are stale. Those biscuits are fresh.”

2. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is removal verb in the sentence. For example;

_He participated in the debate, but you didn’t._

There is removal of verb in the sentence. Without this ellipsis, the sentence should be “He participated in the debate, but you didn’t participate.

3. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is removal clause in the sentence. For example;

_Has he got a prejudice against it? Yes._

There is removal the element of clause in the sentence. Without this ellipsis, it should be “Has he got a prejudice against it? Yes, he has got a prejudice against it.”

d) Conjunction

Conjunction is relationship which indicates how the subsequence sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or
the following (part of) sentence. Its function chiefly as nonmovable structure words that join such units as part of speech, phrases, or clause. Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation, from both reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunctive element are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meaning; they are not primarily markers for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meaning which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse. Halliday and Hasan divided conjunction into four types; they are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

1. Additive

Additive conjunction is coordinating conjunction used to denote addition. The conjunction indicates that second phrase or clause contains an additional fact that is related to earlier clause or sentence. In other word, it simply adds more information to what is already there. Here are some item of

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49 Ibid., p. 38.
52 Ibid., p. 238.
the conjunction relations of additive type: and, and also, further (more), moreover, besides that, by the way, or, nor, neither, etc., for example;

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

The conjunction *and* in the sentence above is function to add information about the activity of ‘he’.

2. Adversative

The basic meaning of adversative relation is ‘contrary to expectation’. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process.

Here are the conjunctive relation of the adversative type: *but*, *yet*, *though*, *however*, etc., for example;

*She failed. However, she is tried her best.*

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

3. Causal

A causal conjunction introduces a statement about the cause of something. The form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly,* and a

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number of expression like *as a result (of that)*, *in consequence (of that)*, and *because of that*.\textsuperscript{57} For example;

*I am busy in my office, so I ask my driver to pick me up.*

The word *so* marks the causal relation of the sentence.

\textbf{4. Temporal}

Temporal conjunctions is conjunction that tells about the time.\textsuperscript{58} It can be marked by the word *then, next, afterward, after that, soon, subsequently,* and number of other expression.\textsuperscript{59} For example;

*I heard Mr. Andre lecturer. Then, I am inspired to conduct the action of feeling.*

The word *then* give chronological information in the example above.

\textbf{2. Lexical Cohesion}

Lexical cohesion is the cohesion that arises from semantic relationships between words.\textsuperscript{60} It is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.\textsuperscript{61} In addition, lexical cohesion can occurs when two

words in a text are semantically related in some way – in other words, they are related in terms of their meaning. Lexical cohesion is divided into two main categories; reiteration and collocation.

a) **Reiteration**

Reiteration is the repetition of lexical item, or the occurrence of a synonym of some kind, in the context of reference; two occurrences have the same referent. Typically, therefore, a reiterated lexical item is accompanied by a reference item, usually the or a demonstrative. Reiteration is divided into four categorized. They are;

1. **Repetition.**

Repetition is repeated word or word phrase. It occurs when a word form is repeated in a later section of the text, for example;

*There’s a boy climbing that tree. The boy’s going to fall if he doesn’t take care.*

The word ‘boy’ in the second sentence is repetition of ‘boy’ in first sentence. Both have same referent.

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2. Synonym or near-synonym

Synonym is the word that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning.\(^{65}\) As following example;

*There’s a boy climbing that tree. The lad’s going to fall if he doesn’t take care.*

The two bold words refer the same item and they have nearly same meaning.

Usually, words that are close in meaning are near-synonyms. They are almost synonyms, but not quite; very similar, but not identical.\(^{66}\) As following example;

*The quickly rose Sir Bedivere, and ran, and leaping down the ridges lightly, plunge had among the bulrush beds, and clutch had the sword and lightly wheel had and threw it. The great brand made lighting in the splendor of the moon…*

In the example above, brand refer to sword. The two words have similar meaning.


3. Superordinate

Superordinate or hyponymy is the relation of the meaning between more general term and the more specific term.\(^6^7\) As following example;

There’s a boy climbing that tree. The child’s going to fall if he doesn’t take care.

The child refers back to the boy and it is called superordinate because boy is more specific than child.

4. General Word

General word is umbrella term that can cover almost everything. It is a higher level superordinate.\(^6^8\) It is such a thing, person, make, do, and so on; these, although limited in number, are not clearly bounded and it is hardly possible to compile a definitive list of them.\(^6^9\) As example:

There’s a boy climbing that tree. The Idiot’s going to fall if he doesn’t take care.

Idiot is typically of such general words.

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b) Collocation

Collocation, the second type of lexical cohesion, deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surrounding.\textsuperscript{70} For example:

\textit{The hedgehog scurried across the road. Its speed surprised me.}

The word scurried and speed are in the same area. Therefore, it is called collocation.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan stated that the collocation is all the various lexical relations that do not depend on referential identity and not of the form of reiteration accompanied by “the” or “demonstrative”.\textsuperscript{71}

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. The Data Description

In the previous chapter, the theory about cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) has been examined. Here, the cohesion markers used in the journalistic text of AFF Final Competition 2016 in The Bangkok Post and The Jakarta Globe will be analyzed based on their theory. This analysis aims to find what kinds of cohesion markers that used in both texts and to know how the cohesion markers show the cohesiveness of the text.

The unit analysis in this research is two articles about AFF Final Championship which is taken from The Bangkok Post that can be accessed at www.bangkokpost.com and The Jakarta Globe accessed at www.jakartaglobe.com. Data will be analyzed based on the topic sentence. In the data analysis, the word sentence will be abbreviated with ‘S’ as a sentence unit, for example, Sentence 1 (S.1). Data from the text 1 consists of 21 sentences and from the text 2 consists of 17 sentence.
Table 2: The Unit in the Text 1 (War Elephant Remain Defiant – The Bangkok Post)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Cohesion Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thailand coach Kiatisak 'Zico' Senamuang is confident that <strong>his</strong> men can overturn a 2-1 deficit in the second leg of the AFF Suzuki Cup final at Bangkok’s Rajamangala National Stadium tomorrow.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Holders Thailand</strong> lost 2-1 to Indonesia in the first leg in Bogor on Wednesday <strong>when the hosts</strong> rallied in the second half <strong>after</strong> Teerasil Dangda gave the <strong>War Elephants</strong> the lead in the 33rd minute.</td>
<td>- Temporal Conjunction: when &amp; after&lt;br&gt;- Demonstrative reference: the hosts &amp; the War Elephants&lt;br&gt;- Synonym: Holder Thailand &amp; the War Elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;<strong>The second leg</strong> will be an exciting game. <strong>We</strong> scored an away goal and <strong>we</strong> only need a 1-0 win to become champions again,&quot; <strong>Kiatisak</strong> said <strong>after</strong> returning to Bangkok yesterday.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: The second leg&lt;br&gt;- Personal Reference: We &amp; we&lt;br&gt;- Additive Conjunction: and&lt;br&gt;- Temporal Conjunction: after&lt;br&gt;- Repetition: Kiatisak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;If the players understand <strong>my</strong> tactics and the fans pack the stadium, <strong>we</strong> should win.&quot;</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: my &amp; we&lt;br&gt;- Additive Conjunction: and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tickets for <strong>tomorrow's match</strong> have been sold out.</td>
<td>- Synonymous: tomorrow’s match = the second leg in S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kiatisak said <strong>he</strong> has been thinking about <strong>his tactics for the Bangkok leg since</strong> Wednesday's loss.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: he &amp; his&lt;br&gt;- Demonstrative Reference: the Bangkok leg&lt;br&gt;- Temporal Conjunction: since&lt;br&gt;- Repetition: tactics</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;We made mistakes and we must be more careful about their aerial attack which is very dangerous,&quot; said Kiatisak who coached the 2014 title-winning side.</td>
<td>- Personal reference: we, we &amp; their - Additive Reference: and - Repetition: Kiatisak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot;We conceded the two goals because we made mistakes and lost concentration.&quot;</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: we &amp; we - Clausal Conjunction: because - Additive Conjunction: and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The coach, who also won the Suzuki Cup as a player, said he could not sleep that night and started thinking about his tactics for the second leg after the loss.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: he &amp; his - Demonstrative Reference: the coach &amp; that night - Additive Conjunction: and - Temporal Conjunction: after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha said he watched Wednesday's match on TV.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>&quot;Our neighbors [Indonesia] are strong but we are 'elephants' and must be patient,&quot; Gen Prayut said.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: our &amp; we - Adversative Conjunction: but - Additive Conjunction: and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>&quot;I hope Thailand win the next match.&quot;</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: I - Demonstrative Reference: the next match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Thailand are chasing a record fifth Asean title, while the Garudas are gunning for their first, having lost in the final four times.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: their - Demonstrative reference: the Garudas - Repetition: Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thailand beat Indonesia 4-2 in the first round of the 2016 campaign in Manila, and the Bogor setback was the Thais' first defeat of the tournament.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: the Bogor setback, the Thais &amp; the tournament - Additive Conjunction: and</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td>Interestingly, <strong>Indonesia</strong> are the only team to have scored against <strong>Thailand</strong> in this <strong>tournament</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td>Indonesia coach Alfred Riedl said his team's win was a result of the incredible home fans and a bit of luck.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td>Rizki Pora's deflected shot cancelled out Teerasil's strike before Hansamu Pranata made it 2-1.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td>While the Indonesians will likely miss star winger Andik Vermansyah for the second leg after he came off in the first half with what looked like a severe thigh injury, Riedl is thrilled with the response from the rest of his players.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td>&quot;We did not play well in the first half against the best team in Asean but the equaliser changed the pace of the game,&quot; Riedl told Fox Sports Asia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Sometimes in football, you need this type of goals.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td>Indonesian President Joko Widodo, who attended the semi-final game at Bogor, was unable to make it to Wednesday's game as he was abroad but tweeted &quot;Congratulations, congratulations, congratulations to the Indonesian national team&quot; just minutes after the game ended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td>Vice President Jusuf Kalla, who was at the venue, made his way down at full-time to</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
congratulate the Garudas but took to social media right after the game to warn that the job is only half done.

"Indonesian national team were incredible. The battle hasn't finished yet, keep the spirit!" he tweeted.

Table 3: The Unit in the Text 2 (Indonesia One Step Away From Breaking Curse after Winning AFF Cup First-Leg Final - The Jakarta Globe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Cohesion Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Indonesian national football team crushed Thailand 2-1 in the Asean Football Federation Cup first-leg final match at Pakansari Stadium in Bogor, West Java, on Wednesday night (14/12), taking the nation one step closer to lift the trophy for the first time.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: the nation - Comparative Reference: closer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Thais, who were very dominant for most of the game, suffered their first defeat in the tournament after Indonesia made an incredible comeback in last 25 minutes of the match.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: their - Demonstrative Reference: The Thais, the game, the tournament &amp; the match - Temporal Conjunction: after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thailand's Chanathip Songkrasin made the first goal attempt of the match with his effort going wide after capitalizing on Rizki Pora's error in passing inside Indonesia's defense in the eighth minute.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: his - Demonstrative Reference: the match - Temporal Conjunction: after - Collocation: Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Striker Sarawut Masuk almost scored six minutes later, but his close-range volley went over the crossbar.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: his - Adversative Conjunction: but - Collocation: Striker, the crossbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>The hosts</strong> suffered a blow after 19 minutes when key player Andik Vermansyah had to go off due to injury. He was replaced by Zulham Zamrun.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Without Andik, the pressure his team had been putting on the opposition started to ease, giving the Thais more room to develop their gameplay, resulting in a loss of morale among the Indonesian players.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Thailand</em> took advantage of this in the 33rd minute when its top goal predator, Teerasil Dangda, made the difference with a header after receiving a cross from left-back Theerathon Bunmathan, who had until then had four assists in the tournament.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Thais continued to put pressure on Indonesia until the end of the first half, leaving the local supporters upset over their team's performance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>After the break, Indonesia showed no signs of controlling the game, as many blunders and wrong passes occurred in the early minutes of the second half.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>But as the game started to become one-sided, Indonesian left winger Rizky Pora surprised with a long-range effort in the 65th minute, which sent Thailand goalie Kawin Thamsatchanan off step and giving Garuda the equalizer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rizky's goal was a wakeup call for the Indonesian players, who started to turn the game to their advantage.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: their - Demonstrative Reference: the game - Repetition: the game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>This paid off five minutes later when defender Hansamu Yama Pranata made a header following a corner-kick from Rizky. The stadium erupted as the Indonesians lead 2-1.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: the Indonesians - Temporal Conjunction: when - Clausal Conjunction: as - Repetition: Rizky &amp; header - Collocation: defender, header, corner-kick, the stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The score line remained unchanged until the final whistle when the fans saw Indonesian goal scorers Rizki Pora and Hansamu being moved to tears on the pitch.</td>
<td>- Demonstrative Reference: The fans - Additive Conjunction: and - Temporal Conjunction: until &amp; when - Repetition: Rizki Pora &amp; Hansamu - Collocation: whistle - Synonymous: the fans = supporters in S8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot;It was a tough game, because they led in the first half,&quot; Rizki said after the game. &quot;I present my goal to all Indonesians.&quot;</td>
<td>- Personal reference: I, my, they &amp; it - Demonstrative Reference: the game - Temporal Conjunction: after - Clausal Conjunction: because - Repetition: Rizki, the game, Indonesians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Over the past 20 years, Indonesia has managed to make it into the final stage of the competition five times, but has yet to lift the cup.</td>
<td>- Personal Reference: it - Demonstrative Reference: the cup - Adversative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite having won the first-leg final of Southeast Asia's most prestigious football competition, Indonesia still has to win the next leg at Rajamangala Stadium in Bangkok on Saturday to overcome what seems to be a curse, never having won the competition.

On the other hand, Thailand is also facing its own curse, which has seen it failing to win any trophies whenever Teerasil Dangda leads as top scorer in a competition. He has already scored six times, leading the top score list in the 2016 AFF Cup.

B. The Data Analysis

Text 1: “War Elephant Remain Defiant” (The Bangkok Post)

(S.1) Thailand coach Kiatisak ‘Zico’ Senamuang is confident that his men can overturn a 2-1 deficit in the second leg of the AFF Suzuki Cup final at Bangkok's Rajamangala National Stadium tomorrow.

There is a personal reference, one of grammatical cohesion marker, in the text above. It is the word ‘his’ that has function as possessive adjective of the subject he. The reference ‘his’ is endophoric reference because its reference is inside the text. It refer to Thailand coach Kiatisak ‘Zico’ Senamuang in the initial text.
Holders Thailand lost 2-1 to Indonesia in the first leg in Bogor on Wednesday when the hosts rallied in the second half after Teerasil Dangda gave the War Elephants the lead in the 33rd minute.

There are two demonstrative references in the text above. They are the words ‘the hosts’ and ‘the War Elephants’. The word ‘the host’ refer to country which is to be the host of the tournament; Indonesia. ‘The War Elephants’ refer to Thailand. ‘The War Elephant’ is special epithet for Thailand football team. Besides that, ‘The War Elephant’ is also synonymous with ‘Holders Thailand’ in the initial text because in this case both have meaning ‘Thailand Football Team’. Then, there are two temporal conjunctions. Both of them shows there is chronological relation that expressed in the text. First is the word ‘when’ that tell that Thailand lost 2-1 to Indonesia when Indonesia lead the game in the second half, whereas the word ‘after’ tell that Thailand lead the match in the first half after Teerasil Dangda make a goal in the 33rd minute.

"The second leg will be an exciting game. We scored an away goal and we only need a 1-0 win to become champions again," Kiatisak said after returning to Bangkok yesterday.

There are grammatical cohesion markers in the text above, they are personal reference, additive conjunction, and temporal conjunction. The personal reference is the word ‘we’. There are two word ‘we’ in the text. Both of them refer to the Thailand Football Team which is represented by Kiatisak because the context of
the text is the interviewing of Kiatisak, as the coach of Thailand Football Team, about the AFF Final to Thailand Mass Media. The additive conjunction in the text above is the word ‘and’. It function to connect the two same idea and simple equivalent in one sentence. In this context, ‘and’ connect two reason of Kiatisak why he believe the second round of AFF Final will be exciting. Then, the word ‘after’ as temporal conjunction which has function to give chronological information to the text that the interviewing of Kiasitak conducted shortly after Thailand Football Team return to Bangkok.

There is also lexical cohesion marker in the text above, that is repetition. ‘The second leg’ and the word ‘Kiatisak’ are called repetition because they have been mentioned in the previous text.

(S.4) "If the players understand my tactics and the fans pack the stadium, we should win."

The word ‘my’ and ‘his’ are called personal reference. The word ‘my’ is called personal reference which has function as possessive adjective, while the word ‘we’ has function as a subject. The word ‘my’ refer to Kiatisak and the word ‘we’ refer to Thailand Football Team which represented by Kiatisak. It can be seen from the context which tell interviewing of Kiasitak to Thailand Mass Media. The word ‘and’ in the text above is called additive conjunction. The conjunction ‘and’ function to connect the same idea and equivalent simple elements in one sentence, ‘and’ here connect two requirement told by Kiatisak to
be AFF winner; first, player understand his tactic; second, the fans pack the stadium.

**(S.5)** *Tickets for tomorrow's match have been sold out.*

There is only one lexical cohesion in the text above. It is the phrase ‘tomorrow’s match’ which is synonymous with the second leg that has been mentioned on the text before. Both have same meaning; the second round of AFF Final. The using of ‘tomorrow’s match is to emphasize the specific time of the match will be held.

**(S.6)** *Kiatisk said he has been thinking about his tactics for the Bangkok leg since Wednesday's loss.*

There are grammatical cohesion markers in the text above. First, the word ‘he’ and ‘his’ are called personal reference. The word ‘he’ is called personal reference which has functions as subject in personal pronoun, while the word ‘his’ is called personal reference which has function as possessive adjective. Both ‘he’ and ‘his’ refer to Kiasitak in the initial text. ‘The Bangkok leg’ is called demonstrative reference that refer to the second leg final of AFF. Next, the word ‘since’ as temporal conjunction that give meaning chronological information to the text that Kiasitak had though the tactic for second leg shortly after the first leg finished. There is also repetition, one of lexical cohesion marker, in the text above. The word ‘tactic’ is called repetition because it has been mentioned in the previous text.
"We made mistakes and we must be more careful about their aerial attack which is very dangerous," said Kiatisak who coached the 2014 title-winning side.

There are two personal reference, one of grammatical cohesion markers, in the text above. Both of them are the word ‘we’ as personal reference that functioning as subject. Both ‘we’ refer to Thailand Football Team that is represented by Kiasitak. Next, the word ‘their’ is possessive adjective of the subject they refers to Indonesian Football Team. Besides that, there is also another kind of grammatical cohesion. It is the word ‘and’ as additive conjunction that has function to add information to the text that Thailand not only realized that they have made mistake on the first leg, Thailand but also have make a plan to be more careful in the next match.

"We conceded the two goals because we made mistakes and lost concentration."

There are two kind of grammatical cohesion markers in the text above; reference and conjunction. First, the word ‘we’ as personal reference which functioning as subject. There are two words ‘we’ in the text above. Both of them refer to Thailand Football Team that is represented by Kiasitak. Next, the word ‘because’ is called as causal conjunction that tell the reason why Thailand conceded the two goal. Last, the word ‘and’ as additive conjunction that functioning to add information to the text that Thailand conceded the two goal not only because their make mistake, but also because they lost concentration.
(S.9) **The coach**, who also won the Suzuki Cup as a player, said *he* could not sleep that night and started thinking about *his* tactics for the second leg after the loss.

There are grammatical cohesion markers on the text above. First, the word ‘the coach’ as demonstrative reference that referring to Kiasitak. The word ‘he’ is also referring to Kiasiatak as the coach. ‘He’ is personal reference that functioning as subject. Another cohesion marker which refer to Kiasiatk is the word ‘his’ is called personal reference which functioning as possessive adjective. Next, ‘that night’ as demonstrative reference refer to the night when Thailand Football Team lost in the first round of AFF Final. Last, the word ‘after’ that is temporal conjunction which functioning to give chronological information to the text that Kiasitak think about the tactic for Thailand after the loss.

(S.10) **Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha said** *he* watched Wednesday's match on TV.

There is only one grammatical cohesion marker on the text above. It is the word ‘he’ as personal conjunction that refer to Prime Minister Prayut on the initial text. In this text ‘he’ function as a subject in personal pronoun.

(S.11) "**Our neighbors [Indonesia] are strong but we are ‘elephants’ and must be patient,**" Gen Prayut said.

There are four grammatical cohesion markers on the text above. First, the word ‘our’ and ‘we’ are called personal reference. The word ‘our’ is called
personal reference which has functions as possessive adjective, while the word ‘we’ has function as subject. Both ‘our’ and ‘we’ refer to Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha as representative the Thais. The context of the text above is interviewing The Prime Minister of Thailand to Mass Media about the AFF Final Championship. Second, the word ‘but’ that is adversative conjunction that has function to shows contrasting idea to the text that The Prime Minister admit that Indonesia is strong team; However, Thailand is stronger. The last, the word ‘and’ that is additive conjunction to connect the same idea. In this context, ‘and’ connect two same idea about Prime Minister’s support to Thailand Team to win the game; first, Thailand have to believe that they are strong team; second, they have to be patient to face the championship.

(S.12) “I hope Thailand win the next match.”

The words ‘I’ and ‘the next match’ are called reference, one kind of grammatical cohesion. The word ‘I’ is called personal reference that function as subject. “I’ refer to Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha. In this text, Prayut is as interviewee like context in the text before. Whereas ‘the next match’ is demonstrative reference that refer to the second leg of the AFF Final.

(S.13) Thailand are chasing a record fifth Asean title, while the Garudas are gunning for their first, having lost in the final four times.

The word ‘their’ is grammatical cohesion markers called personal reference. It functions as possessive adjective of the subject they refers to Garudas as the other
name of Indonesian Football Team. Besides that, the word ‘Thailand’ is called repetition because it has been mentioned before.

(S.14) **Thailand** beat **Indonesia** 4-2 in the first round of the 2016 campaign in Manila, and the Bogor setback was the Thais' first defeat of the tournament.

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion markers on the text above. The word ‘Thailand’ and ‘Indonesia’ are repetition because they have been mentioned on the text before. Next, the word ‘and’ as conjunction. The conjunction ‘and’ is additive conjunction to connect the same idea and equivalent simple elements in one sentence, ‘and’ in this context connect two same idea about the fact of Indonesian and Thailand team on the AFF Championship; first, before final Indonesia loss Thailand 4-2 in Manila, second, the second leg final is the first defeat of Thailand Team. Next, ‘the Bogor setback’ as demonstrative reference that refer to the first leg of AFF Final. The using of ‘the Bogor setback’ is to emphasize that the first leg final was held on the Pakansari Stadium, Bogor. Another demonstrative reference is ‘the tournament’ that refer to AFF Championship 2017. Last, the word ‘Thais’ as synonymous with the word Thailand. In this case, Thais mean The Thailand Football Team. It is same meaning with Thailand in this text.
Interestingly, **Indonesia** are the only team to have scored against **Thailand** in **this tournament**.

There is lexical cohesion marker in the text above, that is repetition. The word ‘Indonesia’, ‘Thailand’, and ‘this tournament’ are called repetition because all the words have been mentioned before. The word ‘this tournament’ is also called demonstrative reference that refer to the AFF Suzuki Cup final in the text before.

**Indonesia** coach Alfred Riedl said **his** team’s win was a result of the incredible home fans **and** a bit of luck.

There are reference and conjunction in the text above. Both of them are kind of grammatical cohesion marker. The word ‘his’ as personal reference that function as possessive reference of subject he that refer to Indonesia coach Alfred Riedl. Then, the word ‘and’ as additive conjunction that function to connect the same idea and equivalent simple elements in one sentence, **and** here connect two same idea about reason said by Riedl why Indonesia could win the game; first, the incredible home fans, second, a bit of luck.

**Rizki Pora’s deflected shot cancelled out Teerasil’s strike before Hansamu Pranata made it 2-1.**

The word ‘Teerasil’ is called repetition, one kind of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned before. Besides that, there is also grammatical cohesion marker. It is the word ‘before’ that is called temporal conjunction which function
to give chronological information to the text that before Hansamu Pranata give a goal for Indonesia, Rizki Pora block Teerasil’s strike.

(S.18) While the Indonesians will likely miss star winger Andik Vermansyah for the second leg after he came off in the first half with what looked like a severe thigh injury, Riedl is thrilled with the response from the rest of his players.

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. ‘The second leg’ and the word ‘Riedl’ are repetition because they have been mentioned on the text before. Next, the word ‘after’ as temporal conjunction that have function to give chronological information to the text that Andik will not play on the second leg of the AFF Final after getting an injury in the first round. Last, the word ‘he’ and ‘his’ that are personal reference. Both word refer to Riedl; he function as subject, while the word ‘his’ function as possessive reference.

(S.19) "We did not play well in the first half against the best team in Asean but the equaliser changed the pace of the game," Riedl told Fox Sports Asia.

There are grammatical cohesion in the text above. First, the word ‘we’ as personal reference that function as subject. ‘We’ on the text refer to Indonesian Football Team that represented by Alferd Riedl. The context of the text is the interview of Alferd Riedl as a coach about the first leg of AFF final. Therefore, Riedl is as representative of Indonesian National Team. Second, the word ‘but’ is adversative conjunction that function to give meaning the contrary expectation to
the text that Indonesia play bad in the first half. However, Indonesia could change the situation in the second half of the game. Last is ‘the best team’ as demonstrative reference that refer to the Thailand Football Team. There is also lexical cohesion markers in the text above, which is repetition. The word ‘Rield’ are repetition because they have been mentioned before.

(S.20) "Sometimes in football, you need this type of goals."

‘This type of goals’ is demonstrative reference, one kind of grammatical cohesion, which refer to two goals doing by Indonesia. Besides that, the word ‘goal’ is also called collocation with the word ‘football’. Goal is point scored when the ball goes into the net. Therefore, the term goal cannot be separated with football.

(S.21) Indonesian President Joko Widodo, who attended the semi-final game at Bogor, was unable to make it to Wednesday's game as he was abroad but tweeted "Congratulations, congratulations, congratulations to the Indonesian national team" just minutes after the game ended.

There are three kind of conjunction, one kind of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. First, the word ‘as’ is called causal conjunction that function to give a causal information to the text that Jokowi was abroad, so he cannot came to the stadium to see the first final. Second, the word ‘but’ as adversative conjunction

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that function to give a contrary expectation to the text that although Jokowi cannot attend the game, he congratulate the team by tweeting. Third, the word ‘after’ is temporal conjunction that give chronological information to the text that Jokowi tweeted to congratulate Indonesia National Team shortly after the game finished. Another grammatical cohesion in the text is reference. The word ‘it’ as personal reference that function as object of sentence which refer to attendance of Joko Widodo to AFF championship. While the word ‘the game’ is demonstrative reference that refer to the first leg AFF Final.

There is also repetition, one kind of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. The word ‘congratulation’ is called repetition because it write three times. It show how happy Jokowi is on the result of the first final. Beside ‘congratulation’, the word ‘the game’ is also repetition.

(S.22) Vice President Jusuf Kalla, who was at the venue, made his way down at full-time to congratulate the Garudas but took to social media right after the game to warn that the job is only half done.

There are two kind of grammatical cohesion markers in the text above; reference and conjunction. The word ‘his’ as personal reference that function as possessive adjective refer to Vice President Jusuf Kalla. ‘The venue’ is demonstrative reference that refer to the place where the competition is held; Pakansari Stadium, Bogor. Then, the word ‘but’ as adversative conjunction that function to give a contrary expectation to the text that although came to the
stadium to see the first final championship, Jusuf Kalla choose congratulate the Indonesian National Team through the social media. Next, the word ‘after’ as temporal conjunction that function give chronological information to the text that Jusuf Kala congratulate Indonesian National Team shortly after the game finished. Besides that, there is also repetition, one kind of lexical cohesion, in the text above. The word ‘Garudas’ and ‘game’ are called repetition because they have been mentioned before.

(S.23) "Indonesian national team were incredible. The battle hasn't finished yet, keep the spirit!" he tweeted.

There is only one grammatical cohesion marker on the text above. It is the word ‘he’ as personal conjunction that refer to Vice President Jusuf Kala on the text before. In this text ‘he’ function as a subject in personal pronoun.

Text 2: “Indonesia One Step Away From Breaking Curse after Winning AFF Cup First-Leg Final” (The Jakarta Globe)

(S.1) The Indonesian national football team crushed Thailand 2-1 in the Asean Football Federation Cup first-leg final match at Pakansari Stadium in Bogor, West Java, on Wednesday night (14/12), taking the nation one step closer to lift the trophy for the first time.

There are two kinds of reference, one kind of grammatical cohesion markers, in the text above. First is demonstrative reference. The word ‘the nation’ is called demonstrative reference that refer to The Indonesian National Team in the initial
text. Second is comparative reference. The word ‘closer’ is comparative reference’ that refer to lift the trophy.

(S.2) The Thais, who were very dominant for most of the game, suffered their first defeat in the tournament after Indonesia made an incredible comeback in last 25 minutes of the match.

There are four demonstrative reference in the text above. They are the words ‘The Thais’, ‘the game’, ‘the tournament’, and ‘the match’. The word ‘The Thais’ refer to Thailand, the competing team of Indonesia on the AFF final, the word ‘the game’ and ‘the match’ refer to first leg of AFF Final Competition, while ‘the tournament’ refer to AFF Cup Competition. Next, the word ‘their’ is possessive adjective of the subject they refers to ‘The Thais’. Last, the word ‘after’ is temporal reference that has function as chronological information to the text that Thailand suffered their first defeat after Indonesia success to win the match.

(S.3) Thailand's Chanathip Songkrasin made the first goal attempt of the match with his effort going wide after capitalizing on Rizki Pora's error in passing inside Indonesia's defense in the eighth minute.

There are collocation, one of kind lexical cohesion, in the text above. First, the word ‘goal’ is collocation with the word football on the text before. ‘Goal’, according to Oxford Dictionary, is point scored when the ball goes into the net. It
is a term which relate with some sport, such as Football, Hockey, etc.\textsuperscript{73}. Next, the word ‘passing’ is also collocation because it also a term in football game that define as the action of passing a ball to another team member.\textsuperscript{74}

There are also grammatical cohesion in the above. First is reference. The word ‘his’ is personal reference that refers to Chanathip Songkrasin. ‘His’ in the text function as possessive adjective of subject he. Second is conjunction. The word ‘after’ is temporal conjunction that give chronological information to the text that Chanathip Songkrasin made the first goal after Rizki Pora fail in passing to maintain the Indonesian’s defense.

\textbf{(S.4) Striker Sarawut Masuk almost scored six minutes later, but his close-range volley went over the crossbar.}

The words ‘striker’ and ‘the crossbar’ are collocation, one kind of lexical cohesion. Both word are a term in football. ‘Striker’ is a player considered in terms of ability to strike the ball,\textsuperscript{75} while ‘the crossbar’ is the horizontal bar between the two upright posts of a goal in football.\textsuperscript{76} Besides that, there are also two kinds of grammatical cohesion. First is conjunction. The word ‘but’ is adversative conjunction that function to give ‘a contrary expectation’ on the text that striker of Thailand almost made a goal but it fail. Second is reference. The

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{73} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 190.
\item \textsuperscript{74} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 320.
\item \textsuperscript{75} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 438
\item \textsuperscript{76} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 106
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
word ‘his’ is personal reference that function as possessive adjective of the subject he. His in the text that refers to Sarawut Masuk in the initial text.

(S.5) The hosts suffered a blow after 19 minutes when key player Andik Vermansyah had to go off due to injury. He was replaced by Zulham Zamrun.

There are grammatical cohesion in the text above. First, the word ‘the hosts’ is demonstrative reference that refer to Indonesia. Second, the word ‘after’ is temporal conjunction. Beside the word ‘after’, the word ‘when’ is also temporal conjunction. ‘After’ give chronological information to the text that Indonesian team suffered a blow after Andik Vermansyah had to go off the match, while the word ‘when’ give specific time when Indonesia begin to suffer. It is when Andik had to go off the match because get serious injury. Last, the word ‘he’ is personal reference that function as subject of sentence. ‘He’ on the text refer to Andik Vermansyah. Besides that, there is also repetition, one of lexical cohesion, in the text above. The word ‘suffer’ is repetition because it has been mentioned on the text above.

(S.6) Without Andik, the pressure his team had been putting on the opposition started to ease, giving the Thais more room to develop their gameplay, resulting in a loss of morale among the Indonesian players.

There are two kinds of reference, one of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. First is personal reference. The word ‘his’ is personal reference that
function as possessive adjective of the subject he. In this text, he refers to Andik.

Another personal reference is the word ‘their’. ‘Their’ is personal reference that refer to the Thais. Second is demonstrative reference. The words ‘the opposition’ and the word ‘the Thais’ are demonstrative reference that refer to Thailand. Beside demonstrative reference, the word ‘the Thais’ is also repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned before. Besides that word, the word ‘Andik’ is also repetition.

(S.7) **Thailand** took advantage of this in the 33rd minute when its top goal predator, **Teerasil Dangda**, made the difference with a header after receiving a cross from left-back **Theerathon Bunmathan**, who had until then had four assists in the tournament.

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. First, the word ‘Thailand’ is repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned before. Beside the word ‘Thailand’, ‘the tournament’ has also mentioned before. Therefore, ‘the tournament’ is also repetition. Another kind of lexical cohesion in the text is collocation. The word ‘header’, ‘cross’, and ‘left-back’ are collocation with word football because all the word are related with football. Header is a shot or pass made by player with the head,\(^77\) while cross is a pass of the ball across the field toward the center close to one’s opponents’ goal.\(^78\)

\(^{77}\) *Ibid.*, p. 205 \\
and left-back is a defender in soccer who play primarily in a position on the left of the field. 79

Next, the word ‘when’ is temporal conjunction, one of grammatical cohesion, that function chronological information to the text that in the 33rd minutes Teeerasil Dangda make a goal by taking an advantage of the going out of Andik. The word ‘after’ is also temporal conjunction which tell the text that Teerasil Dangda make a goal by a header after receiving a cross from Theerathon Bunmathan. Besides those, the word ‘until then’ is also temporal conjunction that tell that Theerathon Bunmathan have four assists along the first final match. Another grammatical cohesion in the text is personal reference. The word ‘its’ is personal reference. ‘Its’ function as possessive reference of the subject it that refer to Thailand.

(S.8) The Thais continued to put pressure on Indonesia until the end of the first half, leaving the local supporters upset over their team’s performance.

There are two kind of grammatical cohesion in the text above. They are temporal conjunction and personal reference. The word ‘until’ is temporal conjunction that give chronological information to the text that after make one goal, the pressure of Thailand doesn’t stop until the end of the first-half. The word ‘their’ is personal reference that has function as possessive reference of the subject they which refer to local supporters. There is also one kind of lexical

79 Ibid., p. 251
cohesion in the text above, which is repetition. The word ‘the Thais’ is repetition because it has been mentioned before.

(S.9) After the break, Indonesia showed no signs of controlling the game, as many blunders and wrong passes occurred in the early minutes of the second half.

There are temporal reference and additive reference, two kinds of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. The word ‘after’ is temporal reference that function to give chronological information to the text that there is no good progression on Indonesia performance in the first minutes of the second half game. The word ‘and’ is additive conjunction that function to give additional information. ‘And’ on the text connect two example of the failure of Indonesia player on the second-half; first, many blunders happened, second, the players did wrong passed. There is also repetition, one of lexical cohesion, in the text above. The word ‘the game’ is repetition because it has been mentioned on the text before.

(S.10) But as the game started to become one-sided, Indonesian left winger Rizky Pora surprised with a long-range effort in the 65th minute, which sent Thailand goalie Kawin Thamsatchanan off step and giving Garuda the equalizer.

There are three kind of lexical cohesion in the text above. First, the word ‘the game’ is repetition because it has been mentioned on the text before. Beside ‘the game’, the word ‘effort’ is also repetition. Next, the word ‘winger’ and ‘goalie’
are collocation. Both word are a term that relate to the football. Winger is attacking player who plays towards the side of the pinch,\textsuperscript{80} while goalie is the player who defends the goal in a game.\textsuperscript{81}

There is also grammatical cohesion in the text above. The word ‘but’ is adversative reference that function to give ‘a contrary expectation’. The text above is continued of the text before that tell how badly the Indonesian performance. Then, on the text, the journalist tell that the Indonesia can begin to change the situation.

\textit{(S.11)} \textit{Rizky's goal was a wakeup call for the Indonesian players, who started to turn the game to their advantage.}

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. They are the word ‘the game’ and the word ‘their’. ‘The game’ is repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned before. Besides repetition ‘the game’ is also demonstrative reference that refer to the first final AFF match, while ‘their’ is personal reference, one of grammatical cohesion, which function as possessive reference of the subject they which refer to Indonesian Players.

\textsuperscript{80} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 510
\textsuperscript{81} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 190
This paid off five minutes later when defender Hansamu Yama Pranata made a header following a corner-kick from Rizky. The stadium erupted as the Indonesians lead 2-1.

The word ‘defender’, ‘header’, ‘corner-kick’ and ‘the stadium’ are collocation because all the words are related to the football competition. Defender is a player whose task is to protect their own side’s goal. Corner-kick is a place kick taken by the attacking side from a corner of the field. Stadium is a place that the football competition is held, and header is a shot or pass made with the head. The word ‘header’ is also repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mention before. Beside header, the word ‘Rizki’ is also repetition.

There are also grammatical cohesion in the text before. First, the word ‘when’ is temporal conjunction that has function to give chronological information to the text that the struggle of Indonesian player to change the situation finally came when Rizki Pora success make a goal. Next, the word ‘as’ is clausal conjunction that function to give clausal information to the text that because the fans know that Indonesia win, the stadium roar. The last, the word ‘the Indonesians’ is demonstrative reference that refer to Indonesian National Football Team.

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82 Ibid., p. 116
83 Ibid., p. 97
84 Ibid., p. 431
(S.13) The score line remained unchanged until the final whistle when the fans saw Indonesian goal scorers Rizki Pora and Hansamu being moved to tears on the pitch.

There are two kinds of conjunction, one kind of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. First, the word ‘until’ is temporal conjunction that function to give chronological information to the text that until the game is finished Indonesia is still lead 2-1. Beside until, the word ‘when’ is also temporal conjunction that function to give chronological information to the text that shortly after the final whistle rang Rizki Pora and Hansamu Yama cry as celebration of their victory, in that time the Indonesion supporter know that they win the game. Second, the word ‘and’ is additive conjunction that function to give additional information. ‘And’ on the text inform two Indonesian players who make a goal; Rizky Pora and Hansamu Yama.

There are also three kind of lexical cohesion; collocation, synonym, and repetition. The word ‘whistle’ is collocation because whistle is always used in the football competition. Therefore, ‘whistle’ is related item to the football competition. Then, the word ‘the fans’ is synonymous with the word supporter on the text before. Both word have same meaning in the context; a person who is actively interested in and wishes success for a particular sport team. Last, the word ‘Rizki Pora’ and ‘Hansamu’ is repetition because it has been mentioned on the text before.
"It was a tough game, because they led in the first half," Rizki said after the game. "I present my goal to all Indonesians."

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. First, the word ‘it’ is personal reference that function as subject of sentence. On the text, ‘it’ refer to the first leg of the AFF Final. Beside it, the word ‘I’ and ‘my’ are also personal reference. Both refer to Rizky but they have different function. ‘I’ function as subject of sentence, while ‘my’ function as possessive reference. Then, the word ‘because’ is clausal reference that has function to give the causal reason to the text that the first final is a tough game because Thailand lead in the first half. Third, the word ‘after’ is temporal conjunction that has function to give chronological information to the text that Rizki’s interviewing is done shortly after the first final is held. Next, the word ‘Rizki’ is repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned on the text before. Beside the word ‘Rizki’, the word ‘the game’ and ‘Indonesian’ are also repetition.

Over the past 20 years, Indonesia has managed to make it into the final stage of the competition five times, but has yet to lift the cup.

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. First, the word ‘it’ is personal reference functioning as object of the sentence that refer to Indonesia. Second, the word ‘but’ is adversative conjunction that has function to give ‘contrary expectation’ to the text that Indonesia has been into the final of AFF, but it never be a winner. Next, the word ‘the cup’ is demonstrative reference
that refer to the trophy on the text before. Last, the word ‘Indonesia’ is repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because it has been mentioned before.

(S.16) Despite having won the first-leg final of Southeast Asia’s most prestigious football competition, Indonesia still has to win the next leg at Rajamangala Stadium in Bangkok on Saturday to overcome what seems to be a curse, never having won the competition.

There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on the text above. They are the word ‘despite’, ‘Indonesia’, and ‘the competition’. The word ‘despite’ is adversative reference, one of grammatical cohesion, that has function to give ‘contrary expectation’ to the text that Indonesia has won the first game, however to be a winner of the AFF Final Indonesia has to win the second round of the final. Then, the word ‘the competition’ is demonstrative reference that refer to AFF Competition. Next, the word ‘Indonesia’ and ‘the competition’ are repetition, one of lexical cohesion, because they have been mentioned on the text before.
On the other hand, Thailand is also facing its own curse, which has seen it failing to win any trophies whenever Teerasil Dangda leads as top scorer in a competition. He has already scored six times, leading the top score list in the 2016 AFF Cup.

The words ‘Thailand’, ‘trophies’, ‘Teerasil Dangda’ and ‘competition’ are repetition, one kind of lexical cohesion, because they have been mentioned on the text before. Besides that, there are also 3 reference, one kind of grammatical cohesion, in the text above. First, the word ‘its’ is personal reference that function as possessive reference of the subject it which refer to Thailand. Next, the word ‘it’ is also personal reference, but it function as subject of sentence that also refer to Thailand. Another personal reference functioning as subject is the word ‘he’ that refer to Teerasil Dangda. Another lexical cohesion in the text is synonym. The word ‘trophy’ and ‘the cup’ are synonymous each other. Both words have same meaning; a prize in the competition.

The explanation and the description of the news “War Elephants remain defiant” and “Indonesia moves closer to maiden title after first-leg win” in online media of The Bangkok Post and The Jakarta Globe above show the cohesiveness of the text because every element in the text connect from one element to the other element.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The research analyzes two articles about AFF Final Competition from *The Bangkok Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*. There are 61 grammatical cohesion markers and 20 lexical cohesion markers in the article 1. In the article 2, there are 44 grammatical cohesion markers and 19 lexical cohesion markers.

Based on the result of the analysis, the cohesion through grammatical cohesion markers that has the highest occurrence is reference item, especially personal reference. This is in contrast with other grammatical cohesion markers, such as substitution and ellipses which do not occur in the two texts. Both texts use more repetition instead of the ellipsis. It can be seen from the result of the analysis that the repetition often occurs in the two texts.

Besides that, according to the analysis, each journalist has used the cohesion marker properly. They use the cohesion marker based on the functions and related to the context of the news. In short term, both news are cohesive text. If the text is cohesive, it will be understood well by the readers. Therefore, it means that the cohesion has correlation between clauses within a text grammatically or lexically, and cohesion devices have function to make a unity of text, so the reader can read and understand the text easily and as good as possible.
B. Suggestion

After finishing the research, it is known that the cohesion marker is important element to build a journalistic text. It can help the reader to understand the journalistic text easily. Furthermore, if the other researcher still want to analyses the cohesion marker in the journalistic text, trying to explore the object of analysis such as articles from non-sport feature such business or politics from the other media. Besides that, the next researcher can also compare the cohesion marker in article from one feature news to another.
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APPENDICES
Thailand coach Kiatisak 'Zico' Senamuang is confident that his men can overturn a 2-1 deficit in the second leg of the AFF Suzuki Cup final at Bangkok's Rajamangala National Stadium tomorrow.

Holders Thailand lost 2-1 to Indonesia in the first leg in Bogor on Wednesday when the hosts rallied in the second half after Teerasil Dangda gave the War Elephants the lead in the 33rd minute.

"The second leg will be an exciting game. We scored an away goal and we only need a 1-0 win to become champions again," Kiatisak said after returning to Bangkok yesterday.

"If the players understand my tactics and the fans pack the stadium, we should win."

Tickets for tomorrow's match have been sold out.

Kiatisak said he has been thinking about his tactics for the Bangkok leg since Wednesday's loss.

"We made mistakes and we must be more careful about their aerial attack which is very dangerous," said Kiatisak who coached the 2014 title-winning side.

"We conceded the two goals because we made mistakes and lost concentration."
The coach, who also won the Suzuki Cup as a player, said he could not sleep that night and started thinking about his tactics for the second leg after the loss.

Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha said he watched Wednesday's match on TV.

"Our neighbors [Indonesia] are strong but we are 'elephants' and must be patient," Gen Prayut said.

"I hope Thailand win the next match."

Thailand are chasing a record fifth Asean title, while the Garudas are gunning for their first, having lost in the final four times.

Thailand beat Indonesia 4-2 in the first round of the 2016 campaign in Manila, and the Bogor setback was the Thais’ first defeat of the tournament.

Interestingly, Indonesia are the only team to have scored against Thailand in this tournament.

Indonesia coach Alfred Riedl said his team's win was a result of the incredible home fans and a bit of luck.

Rizki Pora's deflected shot cancelled out Teerasil's strike before Hansamu Pranata made it 2-1.
While the Indonesians will likely miss star winger Andik Vermansyah for the second leg after he came off in the first half with what looked like a severe thigh injury, Riedl is thrilled with the response from the rest of his players.

"We did not play well in the first half against the best team in Asean but the equaliser changed the pace of the game," Riedl told Fox Sports Asia.

"Sometimes in football, you need this type of goals."

Indonesian President Joko Widodo, who attended the semi-final game at Bogor, was unable to make it to Wednesday's game as he was abroad but tweeted "Congratulations, congratulations, congratulations to the Indonesian national team" just minutes after the game ended.

Vice President Jusuf Kalla, who was at the venue, made his way down at full-time to congratulate the Garudas but took to social media right after the game to warn that the job is only half done.

"Indonesian national team were incredible. The battle hasn't finished yet, keep the spirit!" he tweeted.
“Indonesia One Step Away From Breaking Curse after Winning AFF Cup First-Leg Final.”
(Jakarta Globe [jakartaglobe.id], 14 December 2016)

The Indonesian national football team crushed Thailand 2-1 in the Asean Football Federation Cup first-leg final match at Pakansari Stadium in Bogor, West Java, on Wednesday night (14/12), taking the nation one step closer to lift the trophy for the first time.

The Thais, who were very dominant for most of the game, suffered their first defeat in the tournament after Indonesia made an incredible comeback in last 25 minutes of the match.

Thailand's Chanathip Songkrasin made the first goal attempt of the match with his effort going wide after capitalizing on Rizki Pora's error in passing inside Indonesia's defense in the eighth minute.

Striker Sarawut Masuk almost scored six minutes later, but his close-range volley went over the crossbar.

The hosts suffered a blow after 19 minutes when key player Andik Vermansyah had to go off due to injury. He was replaced by Zulham Zamrun.
Without Andik, the pressure his team had been putting on the opposition started to ease, giving the Thais more room to develop their gameplay, resulting in a loss of morale among the Indonesian players.

Thailand took advantage of this in the 33rd minute when its top goal predator, Teerasil Dangda, made the difference with a header after receiving a cross from left-back Theerathon Bunmathan, who had until then had four assists in the tournament.

The Thais continued to put pressure on Indonesia until the end of the first half, leaving the local supporters upset over their team's performance.

After the break, Indonesia showed no signs of controlling the game, as many blunders and wrong passes occurred in the early minutes of the second half.

But as the game started to become one-sided, Indonesian left winger Rizky Pora surprised with a long-range effort in the 65th minute, which sent Thailand goalie Kawin Thamsatchanan off step and giving Garuda the equalizer.

Rizky's goal was a wakeup call for the Indonesian players, who started to turn the game to their advantage.

This paid off five minutes later when defender Hansamu Yama Pranata made a header following a corner-kick from Rizky. The stadium erupted as the Indonesians lead 2-1.
The score line remained unchanged until the final whistle when the fans saw Indonesian goal scorers Rizki Pora and Hansamu being moved to tears on the pitch.

"It was a tough game, because they led in the first half," Rizki said after the game. "I present my goal to all Indonesians."

Over the past 20 years, Indonesia has managed to make it into the final stage of the competition five times, but has yet to lift the cup.

Despite having won the first-leg final of Southeast Asia's most prestigious football competition, Indonesia still has to win the next leg at Rajamangala Stadium in Bangkok on Saturday to overcome what seems to be a curse, never having won the competition.

On the other hand, Thailand is also facing its own curse, which has seen it failing to win any trophies whenever Teerasil Dangda leads as top scorer in a competition. He has already scored six times, leading the top score list in the 2016 AFF Cup.
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FORMAL EDUCATION

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INFORMAL EDUCATION

1. 2004 : Kursus Komputer (Microsoft Office)
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3. 2010 : Kursus Persiapan TOEFL
4. 2012 : Pelatihan Dasar Jurnalistik Lembaga Pres Mahasiswa INSTITUT UIN JAKARTA
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