

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1. Data Description**

The data of this research is cohesion taken from six news articles of Jakarta Globe online newspapers published on 2011. And the total number of cohesion is 422. The first article *National Police to Investigate Information on Gayus' Alleged Singapore Trip* consists of 74 cohesion. The second article *More Crop Art Pops up; Lapan Getting Sick of Circles* consists of 68 cohesion. The third article *Indonesian Survivors in Sendai Need Blankets, Food, Water* has the same total number with the second one which is 68 cohesion. Next, the fourth article *After 3 Days of Ceremonies; Today's the Wedding Day* consists of 80 cohesion. Then, the fifth article *Indonesia Basks in SEA Games Glory* has 102 cohesion. And the sixth article *Jakarta Police Officer Reassigned after BlackBerry Stampede* consists of 30 cohesion.

#### **4.2. Findings and Discussions**

The findings and discussions of this research focuses on cohesive ties used in news articles of Jakarta Globe and the appropriateness of cohesive ties used in the articles. They will be presented in the following discussions:

#### 4.2.1. Cohesive Ties in News Articles of Jakarta Globe

From the six news articles of Jakarta Globe, there are 422 cohesion used in the articles consisting of grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The total number of grammatical cohesion is 325 or 77%. It consists of reference 236 or 55% in the first place, conjunction 75 or 18% in the third place, ellipsis 11 or 3% in the fifth place, and substitution 3 or 1% in the sixth place. Meanwhile the total number of lexical cohesion is 97 or 23%. It consists of reiteration 82 or 19% in the second place and collocation 15 or 4% in the fourth place. Take a look at the following figure:

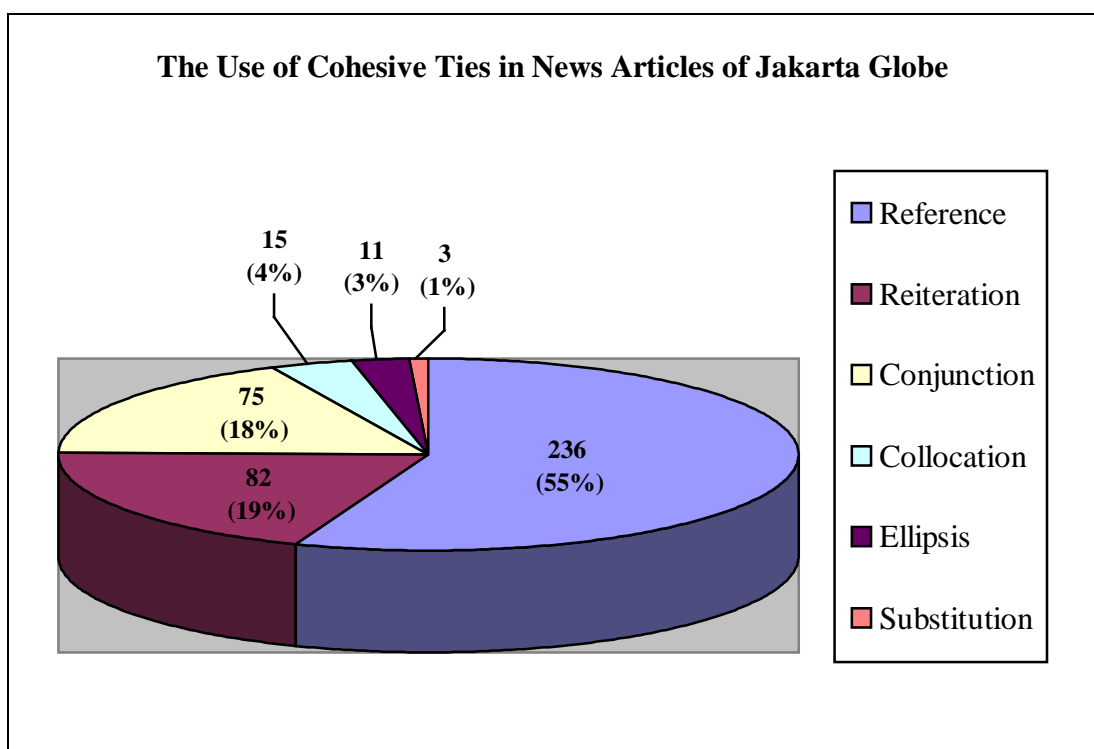


Figure 4.1. The use of cohesive ties in news articles of Jakarta Globe.

The discussion of the findings above will be explained in the following parts:

#### 4.2.1.1. Grammatical Cohesion

##### 4.2.1.1.1. Reference

Reference is an item that refers back to another in the sentences. This cohesive tie is used dominantly 236 times or 55%. The total number includes demonstrative reference 140 or 33%, personal reference 89 or 21%, and comparative reference 7 or 1%. In other words, the reference types that are frequently found are demonstrative and personal reference. Meanwhile, comparative reference is the less found in the articles.

##### 4.2.1.1.1.1. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is always found in each article more than 10 times that makes it dominant in the articles. This type of reference refers to proximity in the sentences. In other words, it is able to be used for referring to thing and place that have been mentioned before. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) The National Police have received **information** about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1).
- (2) “We will study **the information** from **the existing documents**,” the National Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. Boy Rafli Amar was quoted as saying by news portal Detik.com on Monday. (A1/S2)
- (3) Around 50 people arrived looking to shelter from the cold night air in the lobby of the downtown **Sendai city hospital**, he said. (A3/S11)
- (4) “Many of them are from outside Miyagi prefecture, who had visited some patients **here** or came in search of essential medicines,” (A3/S12)

- (5) “The **Bedoyo Temanten** was created by Hamengkubuwono IX in 1942.” (A4/S14)
- (6) **That** dance, which involves six young female dancers, tells the story of two people who are in love and go on to get married, Yudha added. (A4/S15)

In example (2), the words ‘*the*’ are demonstrative reference that refers back to what has been mentioned before. The first ‘*the*’ refers to ‘*information*’ in example (1) and the second ‘*the*’ refers to ‘*existing documents*’ in example (2). Demonstrative reference ‘*the*’ is neutral because it can refer to both singular and plural objects. In this case, both ‘*the*’ refer to plural objects.

In example (4), the word ‘*here*’ is also demonstrative reference because ‘*here*’ refers to place or location already mentioned. In this case, it refers back to ‘*Senday city hospital*’ in example (3). The word ‘*here*’ is like adverb, so ‘*here*’ belongs to adverbial demonstrative in demonstrative reference type.

Like the previous examples, the word ‘*that*’ in example (6) is also demonstrative reference because it refers back to the thing already mentioned. In this case, the word ‘*that*’ refers back to ‘*Bedoyo Temanten*’ in example (5). Therefore, ‘*that*’ belongs to nominal demonstrative in demonstrative reference type.

As the cohesive tie that dominantly used, demonstrative reference shows that it mostly refers to thing and place in each news article because the news articles mostly deliver information about what events are and where the events happen.

#### 4.2.1.1.1.2. Personal Reference

Personal reference refers to person and possessor in the sentences. In other words, it is able to be used for referring to them by using personal pronoun and possessive determiner. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) The reader, **Devina**, wrote a letter saying that **she** saw a man in a wig and glasses on September 30, 2010, when **she** was waiting to board an AirAsia plane, flight QZ 7780, to Singapore. (A1/S6)
- (2) “Having seen the picture of Gayus in a wig and glasses in mass media, **I** am sure that **I** have seen the same man at the Soekarno-Hatta Airport on Thursday, Sept. 30, 2010. (A1/S7)
- (3) **Another 15 Indonesians** have been contacted by phone but **their** locations are still unknown. (A3/S7)
- (4) “**Thailand** has been focusing **its** athletes on Olympic sports, while we’re just starting to. (A5/S16)
- (5) That’s why more of **their** athletes have qualified for the 2012 London Olympics and there are now just 28 Indonesian athletes who’ll go there.” Hadi said. (A5/S17)

The words ‘*she*’ in example (1) and ‘*I*’ in example (2) is personal reference that refer to person. They refer back to ‘*Devina*’ that has been mentioned in the previous sentence which is in example (1). The words ‘*she*’ and ‘*I*’ in these sentences belong to personal pronoun in personal reference type.

In example (3), the word ‘*their*’ is also personal reference because ‘*their*’ refers to people who something belongs to. In this case, ‘*their*’ refers to ‘*another 15 Indonesians*’ in example (3). Therefore, the word ‘*their*’ in the sentence above is a part of possessive determiner in personal reference type.

Like the previous examples, the words ‘*its*’ in example (4) and ‘*their*’ in example (5) is also personal reference because they refer back to country that something belongs to. In this case, the words ‘*its*’ and ‘*their*’ refer back to the word ‘*Thailand*’ in the example (4). Therefore, ‘*its*’ and ‘*their*’ are also a part of possessive determiner in personal reference type.

From the examples above, it shows that personal reference is also mostly found because the news articles do not only deliver information about the events, but also the person and possessor including in.

#### 4.2.1.1.1.3. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference expresses comparability between things. It is also called reference because the things to be compared refer to each other. Therefore, comparative reference is able to be used for referring to person and thing as seen in the following examples:

- (1) The reader, Devina, wrote a letter saying that she saw **a man** in a wig and glasses on September 30, 2010, when she was waiting to board an AirAsia plane, flight QZ 7780, to Singapore. (A1/S6)
- (2) “Having seen the picture of Gayus in a wig and glasses in mass media, I am sure that I have seen **the same man** at *the* Soekarno-Hatta Airport on Thursday, Sept. 30, 2010. (A1/S7)
- (3) The royal couple will leave the palace’s northern gate in a procession of royal horse-drawn carriages, escorted by royal guards **as well as** the cavalry. (A4/S10)

'*The same man*' in example (2) is comparative reference that expresses comparability between two men. The man in example (2) compares to the man in example (1). In fact, the two men are actually the same man which in this article, the man refers to Gayus.

In example (3), '*as well as*' is also comparative reference that expresses comparability between two things. The royal guards compares to the cavalry. In this case, both the royal guards and the cavalry have the same quality (well).

As the less reference type found in the articles, it shows that comparative reference is less common way for referring to the same person or thing in the news articles.

#### **4.2.1.1.2. Conjunction**

Conjunction expresses certain meaning linking two parts in the sentences by using types of conjunction. The total number of this cohesive tie is 75 or 18%. This includes additive conjunction 48 or 11%, temporal conjunction 15 or 4%, adversative conjunction 10 or 2%, and causal conjunction 2 or 1%. In other words, the conjunction types that are frequently found in the articles are additive and temporal conjunction. Meanwhile, adversative and causal conjunction are less found in the articles.

##### 4.2.1.1.2.1. Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction is one of conjunction types functioning to give addition. In other words, it is used for giving the same thing in the sentences as seen in the following examples:

- (1) But local police have called for the agency, known as Lapan, to send its men to inspect the most recent crop circles **and** make a proper scientific analysis. (A2/S2)
- (2) The groom, Achmad Ubaidillah, was given the honorary name **and** title Kanjeng Yudhanegara. (A4/S20)
- (3) Burma will host the 2013 Games, **and** Hadi said it would likely only have 25 sports. (A5/S18)

In the sentences above, the words ‘*and*’ are additive conjunction that give addition by linking two parts in the sentences. In example (1), conjunction ‘*and*’ links part *inspect the most recent crop circles* to *make a proper scientific analysis*. In example (2), conjunction ‘*and*’ links part *given the honorary name* to *title Kanjeng Yudhanegara*. Meanwhile in example (3), conjunction ‘*and*’ links part *Burma will host the 2013 Games* to *Hadi said it would likely only have 25 sports*.

By linking two parts or giving addition in the sentences, additive conjunction ‘*and*’ gives sense there is something more to be said. In this case, it is used for adding information in the news articles because the articles always develop the news by using it.

#### 4.2.1.1.2.2. Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction relates two events with their time relations in the sentences. In other words, it is used for making the events understandable in the time aspect. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) The photograph was first published in the Jakarta Globe on Nov. 6. (A1/S11). **At the time** he was supposed to have been detained at the National Police Mobile Brigade (Brimob) detention facility in Depok. (A1/S12)



- (2) The photo sparked controversy and on Nov. 15, Gayus **finally** ended speculation about his trip to Bali and admitted he was the man in the wig. (A1/S13)
- (3) **After** investigating two crop circles in Yogyakarta last week and concluding that they were man-made, the National Space and Aviation Agency does not plan to investigate a third batch found in Magelang, Central Java, over the weekend. (A2/S1)

In example (1), '*at the time*' is temporal conjunction that gives time relation by linking two events in the sentence. '*At the time*' links event *he was supposed to have been detained* to *the photograph was first published*. In this article, those events happen at exactly the same time which is on November 6.

The word '*finally*' in example (2) is also temporal conjunction. In this article, the picture of Gayus in a wig and glasses in Bali becomes controversy. And the temporal conjunction '*finally*' ends any controversy by proving that Gayus is the real man in the photo.

In example (3), the word '*after*' is temporal conjunction. The event *I admit the man in Bali was me* happens after *his trial* event. In other words, the events can be arranged by describing the first event is *his trial* and the second event is *I admit the man in Bali was me*.

From the examples above, the using of temporal conjunction are for making the events of the news articles clear because the news articles always deliver the events with time relation.

#### 4.2.1.1.2.3. Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction is one of conjunction types functioning to give contrary. In other words, it is used for giving the different thing in the sentences as seen in the following examples:

- (1) “We welcome the information **but** we have to investigate whether it is true or not,” Boy said. (A1/S4)
- (2) “The crop circles were probably indeed man-made,” he said. (A2/S4)  
 “**However**, we do not have the capacity to make any conclusions; we only reconstructed the scene and found no suspicious objects in it — no holes, nor signs of a pole or stick being stuck into the ground”  
 (A2/S5)

In example (1), the word ‘*but*’ is adversative conjunction that gives contrary by linking two parts in the sentence. Conjunction ‘*but*’ links part *we welcome the information* to *we have to investigate whether it is true or not* by giving different sense in the sentence.

In example (2), the word ‘*however*’ is also adversative conjunction. ‘*However*’ links part the *crop circles were probably indeed man-made* to *we do not have the capacity to make any conclusions*. Unlike ‘*but*’, ‘*however*’ can occur non-initially in sentences.

By linking two parts or giving contrary in the sentences, adversative conjunction also gives sense there is something more to be said. However, the additional part is different from what has been said before. It is because the news articles do not always deliver the same events.

#### 4.2.1.1.2.4. Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is the less conjunction types found in the articles. It is used 1% and found only in the fourth and fifth article. Causal conjunction is used for showing result of previous part in sentences. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) “The purpose of the midodareni is to wait for angels to come down to this world to make up the bride **so** she will look pretty on her wedding day,” Yudha said. (A4/S8)
- (2) “Without those sports, we still would have finished on top as we won a further 127 golds. (A5/S7) “That was **because of** our amazing improvement in several Olympic sports, such as swimming and athletics.” (A5/S9)

In example (1), the word ‘*so*’ is causal conjunction that means ‘as a result of this’. Causal conjunction ‘*so*’ shows the result of *angels who come to midodareni process* which is *the bride will look pretty in her wedding day*. In other words, because angels come to midodareni process, the bride will look pretty in her wedding day.

In example (2), ‘*because of*’ is also causal conjunction that means ‘for this reason’. Causal conjunction ‘*because of*’ shows the reason of that (we still would have finished on top) which is *our amazing improvement in several Olympic sports*. In other words, we still would have finished on top ‘*because of*’ our amazing improvement in several Olympic sports.

From the examples above, causal conjunction is the less found in the articles because the articles mostly develop the news by using additive conjunction to give addition.

#### 4.2.1.1.3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis replaces one item by nothing in the sentences. This cohesive tie is able to be used for replacing noun, verb, and clause by omission. However, the type of ellipsis existing in the news articles is the only nominal ellipsis. It is used 11 times or 3%. Here are the examples of nominal ellipsis:

##### 4.2.1.1.3.1. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis can be defined simply as omission of a noun in the sentences. In other words, it is used for replacing the noun by nothing; therefore it is also called as ‘substitution by zero’. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) “The pattern of the latest crop circle find is much simpler than **the first** in Sleman, but slightly more complicated than **the second** in Bantul. (A2/S7)
- (2) State news agency Antara reported that 28 survivors, including **some** who may be suffering from post traumatic stress disorder, were currently sheltering at Sanjo Junior High School in the city. (A3/S2)
- (3) The implication was that the officer ought to have anticipated the aggressive lengths that Jakarta’s consumers would go to in order to be **the first** to own a new Blackberry at a discount price. (A6/S3)

In example (1), ‘*the first*’ and ‘*the second*’ are nominal ellipsis. They refer to ‘*crop circle*’, but the word ‘*crop circle*’ is omitted in the sentence. Therefore, ‘*the first*’ and ‘*the second*’ in this sentence are elliptical for ‘*crop circle*’.

In example (2), the word ‘*some*’ is also nominal ellipsis. ‘*Some*’ refers to ‘*survivors*’, but the word ‘*survivors*’ is omitted in the sentence. Therefore, ‘*some*’ is said as elliptical for ‘*survivors*’.

Like the previous examples, *'the first'* in example (3) is also nominal ellipsis. In the sixth articles, *'the first'* refers to *'consumer'*, but the word *'consumer'* is omitted in the sentence. As a result, *'the first'* is elliptical for *'consumer'*.

From the examples above, it is able to be seen that nominal ellipsis is used for reducing repetition in one sentence by omitting the repeated noun. However the information delivered by the news articles is still understandable for the readers.

#### 4.2.1.1.4. Substitution

Substitution replaces one word with the other word in the sentences. This cohesive tie is able to be used for replacing noun, verb, and clause by using the other words. As the less cohesive tie, substitution is used only 3 times or 1%. The total number includes verbal substitution 2 or 0.5% and nominal substitution 1 or 0.2%.

##### 4.2.1.1.4.1. Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is used for replacing verb by using the word do, does, did, or done. However, only verbal substitution do is found in the news articles as seen in the following examples:

- (1) Sri said the techniques used to **produce** crop circles could be easily obtained online. (A2/S9)
- (2) "Not only students can **do** these things," he said. (A2/S12)

In example (2), ‘do’ is a verbal substitute. Verbal substitution ‘do’ refers to ‘produce’ in example (1). In the sentence, the verb ‘produce’ is replaced with the word ‘do’. Therefore, ‘do’ is said as substitution for ‘produce’. It is also used for reducing repetition in one sentence by replacing the repeated verb. However the information delivered by the news articles is still understandable for the readers.

#### 4.2.1.1.4.2. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is used for replacing noun by using the word one, ones, or same. However, only nominal substitution one is found in the news articles as seen in the following examples:

- (1) Compared with the extravagant Rp 150 billion (\$16.7 million) **curtain-raiser**, the closer was a modest **one**, but there were still several pop stars involved to draw the crowds. (A5/S21)

The word ‘one’ in example (1) is nominal substitution. Nominal substitution ‘one’ refers to ‘curtain-raiser’. In the sentence, the word ‘curtain-raiser’ is replaced with the word ‘one’. Therefore, ‘one’ is said as substitution for ‘curtain-raiser’. Like verbal substitution, it is used for reducing repetition in one sentence by replacing the repeated word. However, the information delivered by the news articles is still understandable for the readers.

#### 4.2.1.2. Lexical Cohesion

##### 4.2.1.2.1. Reiteration

Reiteration is one word referring back to another in the sentences. This cohesive tie is used 82 times or 19% in the articles. The total number includes repetition 49 or 11%, superordinate 24 or 6%, synonym 6 or 1% and general noun 3 or 1%. In other words, the reiteration types that are frequently found in the articles are repetition and superordinate. Meanwhile, synonym and general noun are the less found in the articles.

##### 4.2.1.2.1.1. Repetition

Repetition exists in the sentences when one reiterated word refers back to another by using the same word. It refers to the noun that has been mentioned before as seen in the following examples:

- (1) The National Police have received **information** about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1)
- (2) Boy said the police appreciated **the information** but they had to verify **the information** first. (A1/S3)
- (3) After investigating two **crop circles** in Yogyakarta last week and concluding that they were man-made, the National Space and Aviation Agency does not plan to investigate a third batch found in Magelang, Central Java, over the weekend. (A2/S1)
- (4) “**The crop circles** were probably indeed man-made,” he said. (A2/S4)

In example (2), the words ‘*information*’ in ‘*the information*’ are repetition type. Those reiterated words ‘*information*’ are accompanied by demonstrative

reference ‘*the*’. So, they refer back to ‘*information*’ in example (1). In the sentence, ‘*information*’ is the same word repeated to refer back to. Therefore, ‘*information*’ in example (2) is said as a repetition of ‘*information*’ in example (1).

Like the previous example, in example (4) ‘*crop circles*’ in ‘*the crop circles*’ is also repetition type. A reiterated word ‘*crop circles*’ is also accompanied by demonstrative reference ‘*the*’. Therefore, it refers back to ‘*crop circles*’ in example (3). In the case, ‘*the crop circles*’ is also the same word repeated to refer back to, so ‘*crop circles*’ in example (4) is a repetition of ‘*crop circles*’ in example (3).

From the examples above, repetition is used for emphasizing the repeated words in different sentences or for keeping the readers’ attention. Therefore, the readers are easy to understand information delivered by the news articles.

#### 4.2.1.2.1.2. Superordinate

Superordinate exists in the sentences when one reiterated word refers back to another that covers its meaning. It refers to the noun that has been mentioned before as seen in the following examples:

- (1) Around 50 people arrived looking to shelter from the cold night air in the lobby of the downtown **Sendai city hospital**, he said. (A3/S11)
- (2) **The hospital** may also run out of food for its patients by Monday. (A3/S14)
- (3) A group of Indonesian survivors of the earthquake and tsunami calamity in Japan who are sheltering in an emergency camp in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, are in need of food and water, **the Indonesian Embassy** in Tokyo says. (A3/S1)



- (4) **The Embassy** said that though members of the group were in good conditions, they were short of blankets, heaters, food and water. (A3/S3)

In example (2), the word '*hospital*' in '*the hospital*' is a superordinate type. A reiterated word '*hospital*' is accompanied by demonstrative reference '*the*'. So, it refers back to '*Senday city hospital*' in example (1). In this case, '*the hospital*' covers the meaning of '*Senday city hospital*'. Therefore, '*hospital*' is a superordinate of '*Senday city hospital*' in the sentences.

Like the previous example, in example (4) the word '*embassy*' in '*the embassy*' is also superordinate type. A reiterated word '*embassy*' is accompanied by demonstrative reference '*the*'. Therefore, it refers back to '*the Indonesian Embassy*' in example (3). In this case, the word '*embassy*' covers the meaning of '*the Indonesian Embassy*'. So, '*the embassy*' is said as a superordinate of '*the Indonesian Embassy*'.

From the examples above, superordinate is used for reducing the same word repeated in difference sentences in order to make the information clear. Like '*senday city hospital*' and '*the hospital*', it is clear that there is only one hospital in the article. Therefore, the readers are easy to understand information delivered.

#### 4.2.1.2.1.3. Synonym

Synonym exists in the sentences when one reiterated word refers back to another that has the same meaning with. It refers to the noun that has been mentioned in the previous sentence. It can be seen in the following examples:

- (1) **The National Police** have received information about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1)
- (2) Boy said **the police** appreciated the information but they had to verify the information first. (A1/S3)
- (3) Information on the Indonesian **refugees** in Sendai and Ibaraki can be accessed from the Embassy Web site, [www2.indonesianembassy.jp](http://www2.indonesianembassy.jp). (A3/S8)
- (4) Dompot Dhuafa was also attempting to raise money in Indonesia for **the victims** in Japan. (A3/S19)

In example (2), the word '*police*' in '*the police*' is a synonym type. A reiterated word '*police*' is accompanied by demonstrative reference '*the*'. Therefore, it refers back to '*The National Police*' in example (1). In this case, '*the police*' has same meaning with '*The National Police*'. So, '*the police*' is a synonym of '*The National Police*' in these sentences.

In example (4), '*victims*' is also synonym type. Like the previous example, a reiterated word '*victims*' is also accompanied by demonstrative reference '*the*'. Therefore, it refers back to '*refugee*' in example (3). In this case, '*victims*' has same meaning with the word '*refugee*', so that '*the victims*' and '*refugee*' are said as synonyms.

From the examples above, it is able to be seen that synonym is used for reducing the same word repeated in difference sentences, so that the news articles are interesting to be read. However, the information delivered by the news articles is still understandable for the readers.

#### 4.2.1.2.1.4. General Noun

General noun exists in the sentences when one reiterated word, which also has general meaning, refers back to another. It refers to the noun that has been mentioned in the previous sentence as seen in the following examples:

- (1) He said the **crop circles** were most likely the handiwork of a group of people aimed at causing a stir. (A2/S11)
- (2) “Not only students can do **these things**,” he said. (A2/S12)

In example (2), the word ‘*things*’ in ‘*these things*’ is a general noun type. A reiterated word ‘*things*’ is accompanied by demonstrative reference ‘*these*’. Therefore, it refers back to ‘*crop circles*’ in example (1). In this case, the word ‘*things*’ has meaning that do not only refers to ‘*crop circles*’, but also something else. Therefore, ‘*things*’ is a general noun of ‘*crop circles*’ in the sentences.

As the less reiteration type found in the articles, general noun shows that it is less common way for referring to the same thing in the news articles because general word has general meaning too. And the using of repetition is more common way for referring to the same thing in the articles.

#### 4.2.1.2.2. Collocation

Collocation is a pair of words that regularly co-occur. It can be related as oppositeness, part to whole, part to part, hyponym of the same superordinate, and same ordered series. It is found that the total number of collocation is 15 or 4% in the articles. Here are the examples of collocation:

- (1) I saw that others were allowed to **come** and **go** and I simply wanted to meet my family," he said. (A1/S16)
- (2) "The pattern of the latest crop circle find is much simpler than **the first** in Sleman, but slightly more complicated than **the second** in Bantul. (A2/S7)
- (3) It would be useless to go to the field, especially since the scene has been damaged by the traces of human feet," he said on **Monday**. (A2/S8)
- (4) Police have questioned five witnesses including two students from the boarding school who were the first to notice the crop circles on **Saturday**. (A2/S15)

In example (1), the words '*come*' and '*go*' in the first article is collocation because the pair of words is related as oppositeness. In this case, the word '*come*' is opposite to '*go*', and vice versa. In example (2), '*the first*' and '*the second*' is also collocation because the pair of words is related as same ordered series. It means after '*the first*' is '*the second*'.

Like the previous examples, the pair of words '*Saturday*' in example (3) and '*Monday*' in example (4) is also collocation. In this case, they are the pair of words related as same ordered series because '*Monday*' comes after '*Sunday*'. The using of collocation makes the news articles understandable for the readers because the pairs of words have close relationship in the articles.

#### 4.2.2. The Appropriateness of Cohesive Ties Used in the Articles

Concerning with the appropriateness of cohesive ties used in the six news articles of Jakarta Globe, the study shows that 93% of the cohesive ties are used appropriately based on cohesion theory. And the total number of appropriate cohesive ties is 393, meanwhile the total number of inappropriate cohesive ties is 29. It can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1

##### The Calculation of Appropriate and Inappropriate Cohesive Ties

Cohesive Ties	Application	
	Appropriate	Inappropriate
Grammatical Cohesion:		
Reference	208 (49%)	28 (6%)
Conjunction	74 (18%)	1 (1%)
Ellipsis	11 (2%)	0 (0%)
Substitution	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
Lexical Cohesion:		
Reiteration	82 (19%)	0 (0%)
Collocation	15 (4%)	0 (0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>393 (93%)</b>	<b>29 (7%)</b>

The discussion of the findings above will be explained in the following parts:

##### 4.2.2.1. Appropriate Cohesive Ties in News Articles of Jakarta Globe

In this subchapter, the discussion focuses on appropriate cohesive ties in the news articles based on their application. In other words, appropriate cohesive ties are the cohesive ties that give cohesive relation to the sentences. Here are the

examples of appropriate cohesive ties:

The National Police have received **information** about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1)

“We welcome **the information** but we have to investigate whether it is true or not,” Boy said. (A1/S4)

Demonstrative reference *the* in *the information* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it is used anaphorically. In other words, *the information* refers back to something that has been mentioned in the text which is *information* in the previous sentence. Demonstrative reference *the* is also neutral, so it can refer to both singular and plural objects. In this case, *the* refers back to plural objects which is *information*.

It is clear that demonstrative reference *the* in *the information* is giving link to *information* in the previous sentence. It means there is a cohesive relation existing between *the information* and *information* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

“However, we do not have the capacity to make any conclusions; we only reconstructed **the scene** and found no suspicious objects in **it** — no holes, nor signs of a pole or stick being stuck into the ground.” (A2/S5)

In the second article, personal reference *it* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it is used anaphorically. It means personal reference *it* refers back to singular thing that has been mentioned in the text. In this case, the singular thing is *the scene*. And it is clear that the function of personal reference *it* is giving link to *the scene*. In other words, the sentence has a cohesive relation existing between

*it* and *the scene* that makes the sentence understandable for the readers.

The reader, Devina, wrote a letter saying that she saw **a man** in a wig and glasses on September 30, 2010, when she was waiting to board an AirAsia plane, flight QZ 7780, to Singapore. (A1/S6)

“Having seen the picture of Gayus in a wig and glasses in mass media, I am sure that I have seen **the same man** at *the* Soekarno-Hatta Airport on Thursday, Sept. 30, 2010. (A1/S7)

Comparative reference *the same* in *the same man* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it is used anaphorically. It means comparative reference *the same man* refers back to *a man* that has been mentioned in the previous sentence. It also expresses comparability between two men. A man in A1/S7 compares to the man in A1/S6. And the fact is the two men are actually the same man, the man refers to *Gayus* in the article.

It is clear that the function of comparative reference *the same man* is giving link to *a man*. In other words, the sentence has a cohesive relation existing between *the same man* and *a man* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

It portrays valor and courage, **but** symbolically it is believed to be related to fertility. (A4/S18)

“The pattern of the latest crop circle find is much simpler than the first in Sleman, **but** slightly more complicated than the second in Bantul. (A2/S7)

In the example above, adversative conjunction *but* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it is used for giving contrary in the sentences. The meaning of *valor* and *courage* is different from *fertility*. Moreover, the meaning of *much simpler* is also different from *more complicated*.

In this case, adversative conjunction *but* is giving link to those different parts in the sentences. Each different part of the sentences is also clearly expressed by using the colons. Therefore, cohesive relation exists between *courage/much simpler* and *fertility/more complicated* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

The photo sparked controversy and on Nov. 15, Gayus **finally** ended speculation about his trip to Bali and admitted he was the man in the wig. (A1/S13)

Temporal conjunction *finally* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it gives conclusive sense in the sentence. In this article, the photo of Gayus in a wig and glasses in Bali becomes controversy. And the temporal conjunction *finally* is used to end any controversy by proving that Gayus is the man in the photo. That is called as conclusive sense created by temporal conjunction *finally*.

In other words, *finally* gives link to those events by giving conclusion. Therefore, it can be said there is a cohesive relation between *the photo became controversy* and *Gayus admitted he was in the photo* that makes the sentence understandable for the readers.

“The pattern of the latest **crop circle** find is much simpler than **the first** in Sleman, but slightly more complicated than **the second** in Bantul.

Nominal ellipsis *the first* and *the second* are appropriate cohesive ties because they omit the word *crop circle* that has been mentioned in the sentence. In other words, *the first* and *the second* refer back to *crop circle*, but the word *crop circle* is omitted in the sentence. Therefore, *the first* and *the second* are elliptical



for *crop circle*.

It is clear that the function of nominal ellipsis *the first* and *the second* are giving link to *crop circle*. It means the sentence has a cohesive relation existing between *the first* and *the second* with *crop circle* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

Compared with the extravagant Rp 150 billion (\$16.7 million) **curtain-raiser**, the closer was a modest **one**, but there were still several pop stars involved to draw the crowds. (A5/S21)

Nominal substitution *one* is an appropriate cohesive tie because it substitutes singular thing that has been mentioned in the sentence. In this case, the singular thing substituted by *one* is *curtain-raiser*. Therefore, the word *one* is said as substitution for *curtain-raiser*. Nominal substitution *one* is giving link to *curtain-raiser* in the sentence. It means there is a cohesive relation existing between *one* and *curtain-raiser* that makes the sentence understandable for the readers.

**The National Police** have received **information** about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1)

Boy said **the police** appreciated **the information** but they had to verify **the information** first. (A1/S3)

Reiteration *the police* and *the information* are appropriate cohesive ties because they are used anaphorically and accompanied by demonstrative reference *the*. A reiterated word *police* refers back to *The National Police*. In this case, *the police* is a synonym of *The National Police*. Moreover, the reiterated word

*information* refers back to *information* in the previous text. In this case, *the information* is a repetition of *information* because the same word repeated.

It means reiteration gives link one reiterated word to another in form of synonym and repetition. Therefore, there is a cohesive relation existing between *police/information* and *The National Police/information* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

I saw that others were allowed to **come** and **go** and I simply wanted to meet my family," he said. (A1/S16)

It would be useless to go to the field, especially since the scene has been damaged by the traces of human feet," he said on **Monday**. (A2/S8)

Police have questioned five witnesses including two students from the boarding school who were the first to notice the crop circles on **Saturday**. (A2/S15)

Collocation *come* and *go*, *Monday* and *Saturday* are appropriate cohesive ties because they have closer relationship in the sentences. The pair of words *come* and *go* is related as oppositeness. *Come* is opposite to *go*, and vice versa. Meanwhile, the pair of words *Saturday* and *Monday* is related as same ordered series. It means *Monday* comes after *Sunday*.

In other words, collocation gives link one word to another in form of relation as oppositeness and as same ordered series. Therefore, cohesive relation exists between *come/Monday* and *go/Saturday* that makes the sentences understandable for the readers.

#### 4.2.2.2. Inappropriate Cohesive Ties in News Articles of Jakarta Globe

In this subchapter, the discussion focuses on inappropriate cohesive ties in the news articles based on their application. Inappropriate cohesive ties are antonym of appropriate cohesive ties. In other words, inappropriate cohesive ties are the cohesive ties that do not give cohesive relation to the sentences. Here are the examples of inappropriate cohesive ties:

“**Thailand** has been focusing its athletes on Olympic sports, while we’re just starting to. (A5/S16)

That’s why more of **their** athletes have qualified for the 2012 London Olympics and there are now just 28 Indonesian athletes who’ll go there.” Hadi said. (A5/S17)

In the fifth article, personal reference *their* is an inappropriate cohesive tie because it is used for referring to singular thing. In this case, *their* refers back to *Thailand* that has been mentioned in the previous sentence. In fact, *their* is appropriately used for referring to plural things. So it is clear that the function of *their* is not giving link to *Thailand*.

In other words, the sentence does not have a cohesive relation existing between *their* and *Thailand*. And personal reference *their*, in this sentence, should be replaced with personal reference *its* as in A5/S16.

“We will study the information from the existing documents,” the National Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. **Boy** Rafli Amar was quoted as saying by news portal Detik.com on Monday. (A1/S2)

**Boy** said the police appreciated the information but they had to verify the information first. (A1/S3)

In the second and third sentence, there is only one Boy. The second *Boy* anaphorically refers back to the first *Boy*. However, personal reference in the example above is an inappropriate cohesive tie because the second *Boy* is not expressed by using personal references *He*.

In other words, the second *Boy* does not show the identity of *Boy* that has been mentioned before. Therefore the sentences above do not have a cohesive relation existing between *Boy* and *Boy*. And the second *Boy*, in this sentence, should be replaced with personal reference *He*.

“We will study the information from **the existing documents**,” the National Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. Boy Rafli Amar was quoted as saying by news portal Detikcom on Monday. (A1/S2)

“We welcome **the information** but we have to investigate whether **it** is true or not,” Boy said. (A1/S4)

In the sentence above, personal reference *it* is an inappropriate cohesive tie because it is used for referring to plural things. In this case, *it* refers back to *the information* from the existing documents that have been mentioned before. In fact, personal reference *it* is appropriately used for referring to singular thing.

Therefore, it is clear that the function of *it* is not giving link to *the information*. In other words, the sentence does not have a cohesive relation existing between *it* and *the information*. And personal reference *it*, in this sentence, should be replaced with personal reference *they*.

The National Police have received information about an alleged trip to Singapore by high profile graft suspect, Gayus Tambunan, in September. (A1/S1).

“We will study the information from **the existing documents**,” the National Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. Boy Rafli Amar was quoted as saying by news portal Detik.com on Monday. (A1/S2)

Demonstrative reference *the* in *the existing documents* is an inappropriate cohesive tie because it does not refer back to something has been mentioned in the text. In fact, demonstrative reference *the* is said as an appropriate cohesive tie if *the* is used anaphorically. It means *the* should refer to something has been mentioned in the sentences.

Therefore, the sentences do not have a cohesive relation existing in *the* in *the existing documents*. And personal reference *the*, in this sentence, could be replaced with *some* to show first mention of *existing documents*.