

**LEXICAL COHESIVE DEVICES IN NEWS STORY TEXTS OF THE DAILY  
*ANALISA***

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**ABSTRACT**

This study dealt with lexical cohesive devices in News Story Text of Daily *Analisa*. It employed descriptive qualitative research method. The news story texts analyzed using cohesive devices theory by Michael Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan. This study was aimed to analyze: (1) The kinds of Lexical Cohesive Devices which are used in News story texts of the Daily *Analisa* (2) How Lexical Cohesive devices used in News story text of The Daily *Analisa*. The result shows that not all lexical cohesive devices types are used in news story text. The findings are only has three types of the cohesive devices in the text. Based on the analysis, the lexical cohesive devices ties in the text construct the unity as well as the context in the text. in the other words, the lexical cohesive devices makes the text function in which it is embedded. It can be said that the lexical cohesive devices create the coherence of the text

**Keywords:** *coherence, context, daily Analisa, discourse analysis, lexical cohesive devices, news story texts*

**INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays, News has become as a part of share for information to human's life. Every time, we have never missed to the occurrence news. So, we will not be left behind of the news. In recent time, people consume the news to their life-part. News which delivered talking about local or general news, recent occurrences, information of something that has lately taken place or something before unknown, fresh findings, and recent intelligent. Shanz and Imtiaz said that the Newspaper are not a cheap source of updated information but also a rich source of linguistics data which can be useful for the students of language. Newspaper include most particularly in linguistics in writing style. As we know writing is the way how we formatting the news. Writing is an expressing of something into text. By elaborating every word, we create the expression of our mind. Writing the news also is part of expression. In a circumstance the taste of writing the news is different than we write those other expression in our mind. The different is the way we write the news we must write it not because of our logical mind or our ego in a statement but it must be depends on reality or facts and we write our opinion which supported by some facts. Cohesion is a very important tool for good writing. It is being observed that cohesion strategies are adopted by the good and skilled writers (Shanz and Imtiaz 2014). The concept of cohesion in text is associated with the semantic links or relationship of meanings which take place within the text, and that describe it as a text. In the text, if already mentioned part of the sentence is referred again and is dependent upon the original source of information for its clarity, we call it a tie. These semantic ties are very important in making sentence as a sentence without these semantic ties would not be taken as a text. Cohesive devices are needed in order to enable the reader to understand the inter-sentence relationship and supply all the missing pieces between different parts of sentences. In this case, news should be basically set on cohesive devices.

### *Discourse Analysis*

Discourse analysis is a study of meaning on the use of language and the action when language is used in specific context. It has similarity to pragmatics. Both are the approaches to studying language's relation to the contextual background features. First, both pragmatics and discourse analysis study the meaning of words in context, analysing the parts of meaning that can be explained by knowledge of the physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication, as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written. The second, Pragmatics and discourse analysis study text. They concentrate on how stretches of language become meaningful and unified for their users. Discourse analysis calls it coherence; pragmatics calls it relevance. Finally pragmatics and discourse analysis concern with function that is they study the speakers' short-term purposes in speaking and long-term goal in interacting verbally.

### *Cohesion*

Cohesion is described as a semantic concept referring to relations of meaning that exist within a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p.4). Their definition of cohesion emphasizes the relationship between the meanings of linguistic units. Cohesion plays a special role in the creation of text because it can provide continuity that exists between one part of a text and another. And readers or listeners can rely on the continuity provided by cohesion to fill in the missing information, which are not present in the text but are necessary to its interpretation (Wu: 2010).

### *Cohesive Devices*

Cohesion is a semantic concept and it refers to relations of meanings that exist within the text and that define it as a text. So cohesion helps to create text by providing texture (Mirzapour and Ahmadi: 2011; 245). Cohesion is set up by applying Cohesive Devices. Cohesive devices are the devices that create relation. These devices function as the formal links between sentences and between clauses. In the other word, cohesive devices of the text or language are tools that is used to the relationship between one part of sentence to another sentences, and one of clause to another clauses in the text. There are four types of Cohesive Devices, namely; References, Ellipsis/Substitution, Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion.

#### a. References

References is a relationship between things, or facts (phenomena, or metaphenomena); it may be established at varying distances, and although it usually serves to relate single elements that have a function within the clause Reference is one of the cohesive devices from grammatical cohesion.

#### b. Ellipsis and Substitution

##### 1) Ellipsis

Ellipsis defined as the deletion of a linguistic unit that is retrievable or recoverable from its context. Elliptical elements may be clausal, group/phrasal, morphemic.

##### 2) Substitution

Substitution is defined as the deletion of linguistic unit (word, group/phrase, clause and paragraph) part being replaced by another linguistic unit. Substitution is used to avoid the repetition

c. Conjunction

Conjunction functions to relate the clause. They link meanings and in the way meaning relations create unity in text. Conjunction functions as a cohesive tie among clause or parts of texts in such a way as demonstrate a significant pattern between them (Subrayan: 2013). Conjunctions are classified in terms of the Types, empirical factor, and interdependency. In terms of the types, conjunction are categorized into four classes: additive conjunctions which bear 'addition', comparative conjunctions which indicate 'comparison', temporal conjunctions which refer to 'time' and consequential conjunction which denote 'consequence'. In the empirical factor conjunctions are grouped into external and internal categories. External conjunctions indicate relation of meaning based on empirical experience and universally accepted notions. In different ways internal conjunctions are rhetoric in the sense that they indicate or regulate occurrences of clauses in certain genres. In terms of the interdependency, conjunction are classified into paratactic and hypotactic ones.

d. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is non-grammatical. Lexical cohesion signifies the cohesive effect attained by the choice of vocabulary. Lexical cohesion indicates relation of meaning based on the meaning of words. Lexical cohesion is established six types namely

1) Repetition

Unity of meaning is set up by the repetition of a word which means that a word is repeated completely or wholly as the first time it is introduced and derivational repetition in which the derived form of a word occurs after its introduction

2) Synonymy

Synonymy is a meaning relation forms when words of similar meanings which used in two clauses.

3) Antonymy

Antonymy is a meaning relation words by two words with opposite meanings.

4) Hyponymy

Hyponymy indicates specific to general meaning

5) Meronymy

Meronymy indicates a 'part – whole' relation

e. Collocation

A collocation is a relation of co- occurrence. This is to say that if a word occurs in one clause, there is a strong probability that another word will occur in the next clause.

*Newspaper*

Newspaper is the collection of news that united into several pages which usually a current news or latest. Newspaper issued daily or weekly. There are many daily newspapers which are published in Medan: Kompas, *Analisa*, Medan Bisnis, Waspada, Andalas, Sumut Pos, Harian SIB, Pos Metro, Harian Global, Pos Kota Sumatera, Harian Metro, Harian Metro Sore, Mitra and Harian Independen Prestasi.

Newspapers have their own specific discourse to give more understandable information to the reader. The term discourse points towards the larger units of language such as a paragraph consist of rational and coherent units (Richard and Schmidt: 2002). General interest newspapers typically publish news articles and feature articles on

national and international news as well as local news. The news includes political events and personalities, business and finance, crime, severe weather, and natural disasters health and medicine, science, and technology; sports and entertainment, society, food and cooking, clothing and home fashion, and the arts. Most of newspaper now publish on as well as in as in print. The online versions are called online newspaper or news sites. Online newspapers are much like hard-copy newspapers and have the same legal boundaries, such as laws regarding libel, privacy and copyright, also apply to online publications in most countries

#### *News Story Text*

News Story text also called news article usually discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. daily newspapers) or of a specific topic (i.e. political or trade news magazines, club newsletters, or technology news websites). A news article can include accounts of eyewitnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interviews, polls, debates on the topic, etc. specifically, news article has limitless words to convey. So, news article can be provides.

#### *Daily Analisa*

*Analisa* is a broadsheet newspaper published daily in the city of Medan, the capital of the North Sumatra province in Indonesia. *Analisa* Published since 23 March 1972. *Analisa* is one of the largest newspapers in Medan. It was initially published once a week before becoming a daily newspaper in 18 July 2013. *Analisa* occupies an office in Jalan Ahmad Yani road.

#### *Context*

Context is an important notion for understanding language in use (Gee :100) and text is language-in-use. So, the study of text cannot separate from the study of context. The reason is that context gives message something works in function. In this occurrence context can function as giving true pragmatic meaning of utterance. Moreover, it assists the participants to understand the linguistic expression in communication.(Mey :39).

To understand text, it is necessary as well to understand what means by context. The term context denotes the environment of discourse; it might be the situation of discourse or the surrounding element in text. the situation of text is well-known as social context. It is divided into context of situation and context of culture. Then, another is well-known as co-text, that is verbal context or textual environment as opposed to social context or pragmatic context. The instance of co-text is a word, a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS**

#### *Methodology*

In accomplishing this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2003) state that qualitative approaches allow room to be innovative and to work more within researcher-designed frameworks. They allow more creative, literary-style writing, a form that individuals may like to use. For advocacy/participatory writers, there is undoubtedly a strong personal stimulus to

pursue topics that are of personal interest-issues that relate to marginalized people and an interest in creating a better society for them and everyone. That is why the writer concerned to and intended to find out how cohesive devices used in the news story of Daily *Analisa*.

#### *Techniques of Analyzing the Data*

In analyzing the data will applied the several steps. The first step is reading the data and many times to understand and determine and utterances containing cohesive devices which are occurred in the text. The second step is selecting utterances containing cohesive devices is when there is the relation between a sentence with the next and the previous sentences. The next step is coding the utterance containing cohesive devices by using bold and underline. There are some steps in analyzing in the data based on Halliday & Hasan's theory of cohesion, which consists of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Reference is happened when the word in one sentence refers to the previous or the next sentences. Substitution occurs when nominal or verbal, or clausal group substituted by another word. Ellipsis is taken place when the nominal or verbal or clausal group are omitted and changed by another word. Conjunction exists when the word has the relation with another word. Lexical cohesion covers into reiteration repetition, synonym, hyponym, meronym, and antonym and collocation. Repetition occurs when the same word id mentioned more than one time. Synonym occurs when the two word when the two words have the same meaning express in the text. Hyponym exists when the general versus specific word occur in the text. Meronym exists when the whole versus parts occur in the text. Antonym exists when the words have opposite meaning in the text. The next step is analyzing the function and the using of these findings of cohesive devices. The next step is discussing the findings. The last step is making a conclusion.

#### **FINDINGS**

After analyzing the data, the writer found of cohesive device from data. In this part the writer will explain the finding of cohesive devices in News story of Daily *Analisa*. The data Presentation will divide into two parts. First, Grammatical cohesive devices found in News Story text in the daily *Analisa* and the Second, Lexical cohesive devices. One of them, particularly conjunction is discovered having the most occurrences with one hundred and eighty eight occurrences.

#### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

##### *Conclusion*

This research study show the lexical cohesive devices in news story texts of the daily *Analisa* found in News Story text is grammatical and few lexical cohesive devices combining with Brian Paltridge to answer the questions about the kind of lexical cohesion and application of lexical cohesive devices in creating coherence of the text. There are four subcategories in grammatical cohesive devices and all of them are found used are *reference, substitution, ellipsis* and *conjunction*.

*Suggestions*

The study of cohesion and coherence need to be explored. There are some suggestion for next researchers who are interested in cohesion and coherence. To begin with, it would be better for the next reseracher to analyze grammatical and lexical cohesions for getting the comprehensive result. Unlike this study which focuses on lexical cohesive devices so that the analysis of the coherence is less profound. Beside that, the suggestion for the next researchers is also to explore different text types from this research uses such as expository, argumentative, etc. in addition, the next researchers are suggested to use other theories to explain coherence such as relational coherence. So it can complete research related to cohesive devices and coherence

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