

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

People use some types of communication in order to deliver and share any information in their everyday life. The types can be formed in written and spoken communication. In written communication, there will be a communication between writer and reader which is usually presented as a text or discourse. Furthermore, in spoken form, there will be a communication between speaker and listener by delivering utterances. In addition, the text is known to have word, phrase and sentence as its constituents. The text is well formed when the sentences are grammatically or semantically related in one sentence to another. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) the word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage- spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. "A text is best regarded as a semantic unit. Thus it is related to a clause or sentence not by size but by realization,..." (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:2). The text does not depend on how many sentences included, it more relates to the whole structure which forms the unity of the text. Moreover, a text can be defined as an actual use of language, as distinct from a sentence which is an abstract unit of linguistics analysis; it has been produced for a communicative purpose (Widdowson, 2007:4).

The discourse analysis is best related to the analysis of text. According to Salkie (2001:9), text and discourse analysis is about how sentences combine to form a text. The combination of the sentences within the text is closely related to the grammatical and semantics relation. In addition, discourse analysis, an approach to the analysis of language that looks at patterns of language across texts as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the texts occur (Platridge, 2012:1). It defines that the discourse analysis can be applied widely through the content and the context of the text. The discourse can be analyzed by using other disciplines, such as; pragmatic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and some other disciplines. As the focus of the writer's study, the discourse analysis is only used to analyze text which relates to the unit analysis of grammatical and semantics relation in a text which involves cohesiveness.

There are some factors that can form a good discourse. One of them is cohesion. Based on Halliday and Hasan (1987:4), the concept of cohesion is a semantics one: it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. On the other hand, cohesion as semantics one can be realized through semantic connections between different paired elements with one presupposing and the other presupposed. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1987:4), "cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one 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 their presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text". For

example: “Amsterdam is one of the most popular travel destinations in the world. It is the capital and most populous city in the Netherlands and often referred to as the "Venice of the North" because of its expansive system of bridges and canals”. Those sentences have clearly relations between one and another. In addition, the relation between those sentences can be seen in the first sentence “Amsterdam” and “It” in the second sentence which “It” presupposed the “Amsterdam”. In the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976:5-6), “cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. We can refer therefore to grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion”. The types of cohesion deals with reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction as grammatical, while repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation as lexical cohesion.

Based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976:142) reference is a relation between meanings. For example, Jokowi accompanied the king on a tour of the massive Bogor Palace gardens. When it poured with rain, he held the umbrella to keep his royal guest dry. The sentences show that “he” and “his” have a referent meaning to Jokowi. “Substitution is a relation between linguistics items, such as word or phrases,...” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:89). In addition, substitution is used to avoid such repetition in a text. It uses a current word as its replacement. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:89), a substitute is a sort of counter which is used in place of the repetition of a particular item. For example, this orange is sweet. I want another one. The substitute ‘one’ in the second sentence substitutes for the noun ‘orange’ in the first sentence. It would be possible to repeat the noun

‘orange’ in the second sentence to read ‘I want another orange’. Moreover, the substitute ‘one’ assumes the function of the presupposed item. According to Salkie (2001:56), in certain contexts it is possible to leave out a word or phrase rather than repeating it, this device is called ellipsis. In other words, Halliday and Hasan (1976:144) states that the essential characteristic of ellipsis is that something which is present in the selection of underlying (‘systemic’) option is omitted in the structure whether or not the resulting structure is in itself ‘incomplete’. For example, Dominic chooses red shoes, Arnold (chooses) black. The omission of (chooses) in the second sentence is the work of ellipsis. Conjunction is semantic cohesive relations with a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 227). For example, but one day it found the skin of a sheep that had been flayed and thrown aside. But shows the condition that is contrast from the previous condition. And it is used to connect activities that are done in the same time. Halliday and Hasan (1976:288) divide lexical cohesion into two; reiteration and collocation.

Reiteration includes repetition, synonym or near synonym, superordinate and general word. First, repetition refers to words that are repeated in text... (Platridge, 2012:133). Second, synonym refers to words that are similar in meaning... (Platridge, 2012:134). Fourth, superordinate refers to any item whose meaning includes that of the earlier one; in technical terms, any item dominates the earlier one in the lexical taxonomy (Halliday and Hasan. 1976:280). Fifth, “The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are as we

said very commonly used with cohesive force. They are on the borderline between lexical items and substitutes (Halliday and Hasan. 1976:280)". The last, collocation describes associations between vocabulary items which have a tendency to co-occur, such as combinations of adjectives and nouns, as in 'real-estate'... (Platridge, 2012:137).

There were some previous studies that have already been done by the previous researchers. First, the study of lexical cohesion has been written by Lia Puspitasari (2006) entitle *A Study Of Cohesion In Articles On Social, Political, and Economic Issues Found In Kompas*, this study was purposed to describe and identify the type of cohesive ties in all data. From those data, she found personal reference, possessive adjective, causal conjunction, repetition, synonym and superordinate. The second study was conducted by Dian Nugraheni (2005) entitle *A Study On Cohesive Devices On George Gladir's Archie Comic No.67*, he studied the lexical cohesion which was focused to analyze and identify the cohesive devices used in the comic and how the cohesive devices create a cohesive relation on it. The result of this study found personal reference, comparative reference, demonstrative reference, verbal substitution, clausal substitution, clausal ellipsis, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, repetition, synonyms and near-synonym, superordinate and collocation. Both of this study has the same theory in general but the result and data which found is quite different. The differences analysis in the present study with previous study is from the data and analysis used, although part of the theory is same. The present study only analyzes data in

political news and specifically analyzes the substitution and lexical cohesion. The interest of the writer in choosing this study is because it identifies how cohesive devices specifically give the unified meaning in the way of giving information through the text of political news.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

This study aims to answer the following questions that specifically analyze the lexical cohesion in the political news;

1. What are the types of lexical cohesion used in the political news found in CNN Online Articles?
2. What are the contribution of lexical cohesion to form cohesiveness in political news found in CNN Online Articles?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

According to the problem statement above, the objectivities of this study are;

1. To find out the types of lexical cohesion that forms cohesiveness in in the text of political news found in CNN Online Articles.
2. To find out the contribution of lexical cohesion that forms cohesiveness in the text of political news found in CNN Online Articles.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study can give the benefits such as, increasing the reading knowledge about the type of lexical cohesion that is shown in political news found in CNN Online Articles and the readers also can know how the lexical cohesion contributes to form cohesiveness in the text. The writer also hopes that this study can give further information about lexical cohesion to the reader especially the students of English department. It can also be a reference to the student who wants to take the same field of the study.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study encompasses the area of cohesive study within the text. The writer analyzes the types lexical cohesion which is found in The CNN Online Articles. The limit of this study is used only to identify lexical cohesion based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) includes reiteration and collocation.

#### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is divided in several chapters. First chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation of the study and organization of the study. Second

chapter discusses review of related literature that describes theory about lexical cohesion. Third chapter is the method of the study that is informed the way to collect data and the theory applied, it contains as the following; the research design, the source of the data, and the instrument of data, the data collection procedure and the data analysis procedure. Fourth chapter discusses of the analysis and findings. It describes the analysis of lexical cohesion in the political news in CNN Online Articles. The last as five chapter includes the study conclusion and the main result of the study.