# THE USED OF LEXICAL COHESION IN JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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## ABSTRAK

Untuk membuat pembaca memahami maksud penulis, Penulis harus menyusun teks dengan baik. Kohesi memiliki peran yang sangat penting untuk menciptakan sebuat teks. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe leksikal kohesi yang ada dalam kolom politik yang ditemukan dalam Koran Jakarta post dan untuk mengetahui tipe leksikal kohesi yang paliing dominant dalam Koran jarta post. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan penelitian pustaka. Data utama penelititian ini adalah kolom politik yang terapat dalam Koran Jakarta post. Hasil penelitian menemukan ada 5 tipe leksikal kohesi, diantaranya; 107 repitisi, 48 sinonim, 13 antonim, 50 hiponim dan 30 hipernim dan tipe leksikal kohesi yang sering dipakai dalam Jakarta post adalah repitisi atau pengulangan kata.

Kata kunci:Leksikal Kohesi, Kolum Politik, Koran Jakarta Post.

## ABSTRACT

To make the reader understand what the writer means, the writer should compose a well form of the text. Cohesion plays the important role in creating the text. The purpose of this study are to find out what are the types of lexical cohesion in politic column as found in Jakarta Post newspaper and to find out what is the dominant of lexical cohesion in politic column as found in Jakarta post newspaper. This research is qualitative research with library research design the main data of this research is politic column as found in Jakarta Post. The result of this research showed that there are 5 types of lexical cohesion that found in politic column such as; 107 of repetition, 48 of synonym, 13 of antonym, 50 of hyponym and 30 of hypernym and the dominant of lexical cohesion that used in national column as found in the Jakarta Post newspaper is repetition.

Kata kunci: **Lexical Cohesion**, **Politic Column**, **Jakarta Post Newspaper.**

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication that help human in communicating or getting information among them.. There are two types of interaction; written and spoken. Written texts are the different with spoken texts interaction. To make the readers know what the writer means, the writers should composed well formed of the text.

Media has important role in human life Newspaper is one of media that contains many information such as international information, sport information, national information and so on. Jakarta post newspaper used as the object of the research. The reason why Jakarta post newspaper besides it easy to find in social media such as facebook, instagram and so on. It also usually used as a media of English learning in the class, Jakarta post newspaper also the one of Indonesia newspapaer that written in English.

A text is a collection of words which have meanings and it can be spoken and written. Cohesion is considerd an internal element, which binds the passage t M. A. K and Hasan, R. (1976). There are two types of cohesion, they are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consist of reference, ellipsis, subsitition and counjuction, whereas lexical cohesion has two aspects, they are reiteration and collocation.

This study only focused on analyzing the types of lexical cohesion namely, repititon, synonym, antonym, hyponym and hupernym. Lexical cohesion refers to a study of the ways related words are chosen to build a text.

This study tried to answer the research question what types of lexical cohesion that found in politic column in the Jakarta post newspaper? And what is the dominant of lexical cohesion that found in politic column in the Jakarta post newspaper.

## COHESION

Before defining what cohesion is. It is useful to reflect on the nation of text. In linguistic the word "text" refers to any passage, spoken or written or whatever length, that forms a unified whole or whether it is just a collection of unrelated dentences. This suggest that there must be objective factor involved, namel certain feature which are characteristic of text.

The concept of cohesion is semantic. It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, it occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. Cohesion is the connection which result when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text.

According to Halliday and Hasan (2017) cohesion is a set of possibility tht exist in language to make a text as unity. It means that the relation of meaning grammatically and lexically should be formed in unity that form a text. Halliday and Hasan tried to see cohesion from two sides; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion and they stated that cohesion divided into two main parts; lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are attached together across

sentences boundaries. It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Lexical cohesion is the way aspect of vocabulary link parts of text togather. It contains reiteration and collocation.

## TYPES OF LEXICAL COHESION

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connection. Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday,1976). Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday, 1985: 310). Types of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonymy and collocation. Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 288) divide types of lexical cohesion into reiteration (repetition, synonymy or near-synonym, superordinate and general word) and collocation.

### a. Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of lexical item, at one end of the scale.

### 1. Repetition

The most direct form of lexical cohesion is repetition of a lexical item; the example;

*bear* in sentence " *Algy met a bear. The bear was bulgy"* (Halliday, 1985: 310). Here

the second occurrence of *bear* harks back to the first.

### 2. Synonym

Synonym is used to mean 'sameness of meaning' (Palmer, 1981: 88). Lexical cohesion results from the choice of a lexical item that is in some sense synonymo with a preceding one;example ***sound*** with ***noise***

### 3. Antonym

According to Palmer antonym is used for oppositeness of meaning. Word that they are opposite is antonym. Antonym is regular and very natural feature of language. The example of antonym;
Man – female
Expensive – cheep
The word of dead is antonym from the word of live, because dead has opposite meaning with the word of live.

### 4. Superordinate

Superordinate is term for words that refer to the upper class itself (Palmer, 1981: 85). In contrary, term for words that refer to the lower class itself is hyponym. For example:

*Henry's bought himself a new **Jaguar**. He practically lives in the **car*** (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 278)

Here, the *car* is a superordinate of *Jaguar.*

### 5. Hyponym

The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly

used with cohesive force. They are on the borderline between lexical items and substitutes. Not all general words are used cohesively; in fact, only the nouns are when it has the same referent as whatever it is presupposing, and when it is accompanied by a reference item (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 280-1).

For example:*There's a boy climbing the* **old elm.**

**That old** *thing isn't very safe* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 280).
Here, the reiteration takes the form of a general word *thing.*

### b. Collocation

Collocation is lexical cohesion which depends upon their tendency to co-occur in texts For example:

*A little fat man of Bombay*
*Was* **smoking** *one very hot day.*
*But a bird called a snipe*
*Flew away with his* **pipe**,

*Which vexed the fat man of Bombay* (Halliday, 1985: 312)

## METHOD

This research is about lexical cohesion. This research used qualitative research and the kind of this research is library research. According to Sugiyono the qualitative research system is a research procedure that based on postpositivism philosophy, used to verify the condition of normal objects, where the investigator is a crucial instrument, data collection techniques are carried out jointly, data analysis is qualitative inductive and research result stress more than generalization (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, the researcher classified the data by using two sources of data, there are primary data and secondary data. According to Kaelan, Primary data is the main of data that used as the object the reseach. Meanwhile, secondary data is the data that support the research (Kaelan, 2012). This research used Jakarta post newspaper in politic column as a source data and some of articles and books used as secondary data.

### Technique of data collecting

The data coolected by using documentation technique and taking note technique. The researcher took the data by following this steps; the first, the researcher took the data from Jakarta post newspaper in politic column, second, the researcher read the data and identify the lexical cohesion form the source data.

### Technique of analyzing the data

In this research, the researcher get sense of the whole by reading all of the data carefully, and analyze them by finding the items of lexical cohesion. There some steps in analyzing the data;

1. After finding the data, the researcher transcribe the data.
2. Grouping, in this step, the researcher group the data according their own form.
3. After transcribing and grouping, the researcher analyze the types of lexical cohesion.
4. After analyzing the data, the reseachher describe and explain the data.
5. The last steps, the researcher made a conclusion of the research.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into main section, namely research finding and discussion. Research finding presents all findings of lexical cohesion in national column in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

Based on the explanation from the table above, the researcher found lexical cohesion types, such as; repetition, synonym, antonym, hypernym and hyponym. There are 110 of repetitions, 48 synonym, 10 antonym, 35 hypernym and 50 hyponym.

Table 1. total of types lexical cohesion in national column as found in the Jakarta post newspaper

| No | Types | Number |
|----|-----------|--------|
| 1 | Repetition | 110 |
| 2 | Synonym | 48 |
| 3 | Antonym | 10 |
| 4 | Hypernym | 35 |
| 5 | Hyponym | 50 |
| Total | | 253 |

The researcher concluded that repetition is the dominant ward that found in the Jakarta post newspaper. The researcher found 110 words that repeated in Jakarta post newspaper. Below the data that taken from the text of text in Jakarta Post newspaper.

Table 2. total of types lexical cohesion in national column as found in the Jakarta post newspaper

| No | Types | Number |
|----|-----------|--------|
| 1 | **Repetition** | **110** |
| 2 | Synonym | 48 |
| 3 | Antonym | 10 |
| 4 | Hypernym | 35 |
| 5 | Hyponym | 50 |
| Total | | 253 |

There are five of lexical cohesion that found in politic column in the Jakarta post newspaper, they are repition, synonym, antonym, hypernym and hyponym.

### a. Repetition

Repetition is a part of lexical cohesion that involves of lexical item. There are 110 times of repitition's appearance found in politic column in the Jakarta post newspaper. Repetition seems to appear in almost all artcle being analyzed, here, most of the repetition which have been analyzed.

*Jakarta: the Indonesian forum from budget transparency (**FITRA**) has urged president Joko Widodo … (Pr. 1)*

***Fitra** hopes Jokowi will exemine the decree and order supreme audit … (Pr. 4)*

Fitra in sentences four is repetition from fitra in sentence one. It means the lexicon in sentence four refer to the same thing in sentence one. They have same reference namely fitra.

On Friday, the **police** brought new chargers against suppended KPK chairman … (Pr. 2)
This time, the **police** accused him of also abusing his authority as KPK chairman. (Pr.2)

Police in sentence 3 is repititon from police in sentence one, means the lexicon in sentence 3 has same refer in sentence 2. They have same meaning namely police.

…, "amien said on Monday night after the vote for the party's new leadership concluded … (Pr. 3)
…, six vote more that hatta, in national congress held Monday night.. (Pr. 6)
In this sentence, there is a repetition. Monday in sentence six is repetition from Monday in sentence three. They have same meaning namely Monday nifht. They had one meaning in two sentences.

Culture and elementary and secondary education minister **anis baswedan** said that .., (Pr. 2)

**Anis** said he asked the research and technology…, (Pr. 4)

Anis in sentence four is repetition of the anis baswedan in sentence two. It means the lexicon in sentence four refer to the same thing in sentence two. They have same reference, namely Anis Baswedan

Joko "Jokowi" widodo resolve tensions between the national police and the corruption eradiction commusion (KPK)… (Pr. 1)

Which was halted in 2012 in the wake of another conflict between the KPK and the national police. (Pr.3)

The KPK in sentence 4 is repetition of the corruption eradiction commusion (KPK) In sentence one, means the lexicon in sentence four refer to the same thing in sentence number two. They have same reference namely the national police and the KPK.

### b. Synonym

Synonym is word that has the same meaning with another word. It can be phrase, adjective Ect. In this analysis the researcher found 48 of synonym in the Jakarta post newspaper. Synonym seems to appear in some articles but not all article used synonym. Here most of synonym which have been analyzed;

Amin said that in fact, there would be efforts made by … (Pr. 2)

We will make …. (Pr.3)

Made in sentence two is synonym of make from sentence three, means made in sentence two has a same meaning with make in sentence three. Made in sentence three used as verb three than make in sentence two used as verb one.

Do you agree with … (Pr. 3)

The student immadietly repied in agreement. (Pr.4)

Agree in sentence four is synonym from agreement in sentence five. The different is at the position of the word. Agree in sentence four used as a verb and agreement in sentence 5 used as adjective.

… which **have** been dominated by the corruption eradiction commission (KPK) in the past decade. (Pr.1)
Denny **has** not been named a suspect … (Pr. 6)

From this sentences, the researcher concluded have in sentence one has the same meaning with has in sentence six. The different here is in using of the word. Have in sentence one used as simple perfect meanwhile has in sentence six used as simple perfect too but for third person.

To pay their **debts.** The **debtors** include the salim group …,(Pr.3)

From this sentence, the researcher concluded debts in sentence three is synonym from debtor in the sentence three. As the previous explanation synonym does not mean having the same in one hundred percent, debt here used as a thing meanwhile debtors used as a person who has debts.

…"he said on Sunday at Hasanudin **university** … (Pr.2)
… there were 4, 341 **universities** … (Pr.3)

From this sentence, the researcher concluded university in sentence two is synonym with university in sentence four, means they have same meaning. The different is how is the use of the word. University used as single word than universities used as plural means more than one university.

### c. antonym
antonym is the opposite of meaning, means antonymy is when the word has an opposite meaning with another words. The researcher found some of antonym in the source of data which is;

in addition to a number of **female** celebrities who allegedly receiver …, the KPK has also grilled **male** celebrities … (Pr.7)

from this sentence, the researcher found the word male and female in one sentence. It concluded that male is antonymy female because the meaning of male is opposite with the meaning of female. The antonymy here is very good, the writer here choose a good choice of words, it is male and female. It would not be match if the writer chooses male and woman as the example.

My job as MPR speaker is basically conducting visits **here** and **there**. (Pr.5)

From this sentence, the researcher concluded here and there has opposite meaning which is called by antonym.

### d. Hypernymy

As the explanation in previous chapter, hypernymy is a general word that has a specific meaning of word anymore. Here are some hypernym that seems to appear in the source data of being analyzed.

… **PAN** leadership, the newly inducted chairman… (Pr.1)
The **party** is obviously devided (Pr.10)
… **PDIP** said that zulkilfi could retrain his position as MPR speaker. (Pr.12)

Party in the sentence is hypernymy from PAN in sentence one and PDIP in sentence 13. Means party has specific meaning. When somebody said party means there are so many party in their mind but in this text, the meaning of pary is PDIP and PAN.

… He said on Sunday at **Hasannudin university** (Pr.1)
… there were 4, 341 **universities** and colleges in the country offering 21, 050 study program. (Pr.3)

From this sentence, the researcher concluded that univeristies in se sentence four is hypernymy from Hasanudin university, means universities is general meaning that has specific meaning such as Gajah Mada university, Jambi University and so on. Universities in this text is hy pernymy from Hasanudin university that found in paragraph three.

… as compromise to resolving the recent standoff between the two **institutions**. (Pr. 5)
A member of independent team assisting president Joko Widodo resolve tensions between **the national police and the corruption eradiction commission (KPK)**

Institutions in sentence 5 is hypernymy from the national police and the corruption eradiction commission (KPK) in sentence one. It means institutions has general meaning from the national police and the corruption eradiction commission (KPK). Hypernym here is good because the national police and KPK is a part of institution.

Earlier, KPK investigators confiscated around 85 **cars**, varying from luxury brand including **Lamborghini, Ferrari, bently, rolls, Royce and to truck** … including wawan's family member… (Pr. 5)

Cars in sentence six is hypenymy from Lamborghini, Ferrari, bently, rolls, Royce and to truck. It means cars in sentence 6 has general meaning from Lamborghini, Ferrari, bently, rolls, Royce and to truck that wriiten in the same sentence. It has good lexicon because without word cars. The reader is hard to understand what are Lamborghini, Ferrari, bently, rolls, Royce and to truck, because some of the readers may not understand what are the type of cars.

### e. Hyponym

As the explanation above hyponym is a specific meaning that has a general meaning from another word. Based on analysis that has been done by the researcher, it found 50 hyponymy in Jakarta post newpaper. Here most of the hyponymy which have been analyzed;

Kalbe is currently … for two of its **drugs anesthic buvanet spinal and anthimographic asam tranexmat generic** which caused the deaths last month … (Pr. 2)

anesthic buvanet spinal and anthimographic asam tranexmat generic are hyponymy. It means anesthic buvanet spinal and anthimographic asam tranexmat generic in the sentence are hyponymy from drugs in the sentence. Hyponymy here is important to give the knowledge to the reader what are the types of drugs that means in the text.

… the drugs after two patients at **siloam hospital** in karawaci … (Pr.3)
… we should look t several aspect, especially **the hospital**, industry and distribution. (Pr.6)

Siloam hospital in sentence three is hyponymy from hospital in sentence seven, means siloam hospital is a part of hospital. Hyponymy here is used to make the reader easily to understand the text.

After finding all of the types of lexical cohesion. The researcher concluded that the dominant of lexical cohesion that used in the Jakarta post newspaper is repetition.

## CONCLUSION

There are five types of lexical cohesion that found in the data such as 110 of repeatition, 48 of anyonymy, 10 of synonymy, 35 of hypernymy and 50 of hyponymy. After finding of all the types of lexical cohesion. The researcher found that the dominant item in the Jakarta post newspaper is repetition.

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